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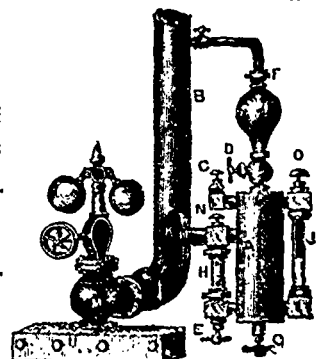
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# The Commercial

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

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

VOL. II.

WINNIPEG, AUGUST 5, 1884.

NO. 45

## The Commercial

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

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JAS. E. STEEN,

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WINNIPEG, AUGUST 5, 1884.

BIGGINS & HUDON, hotel, Whitewood, have given up business.

JOHN W. RIOBY & Co., furniture, Brandon, has gone out of business.

FRANCIS & FOWLER, general store, Manitou, contemplate dissolving partnership.

D. MACKINZIE & Co., canned goods, Winnipeg and Port Arthur, are about dissolving partnership.

A LARGE steam sawmill is being erected by McDonald & McKenzie at the east end of Kicking Horse Pass.

COLLINS & CHAMBER, real estate and loan agents, Winnipeg, have dissolved partnership. Each continues alone.

MESSRS. J. O. DAVIS & Co., general store, Prince Albert, N.W.T., have assigned in trust to Mr. Robert Dunn, of Dunn & Bennie.

HUGH BEHAN, of Calgary, has secured the contract for the putting up and baling of fifteen hundred tons of hay for the C.P.R., for fall and winter use.

RICHMOND, STRINGER & Co., wholesale fruit, etc., Winnipeg, are giving up business.

ARRANGEMENTS have been completed for the Pet Show, and will be held in the city early in September.

MR. HUGH NELSON has retired from the butchering business in Nelson, Man. The meat market will hereafter be conducted by Mr. John L. Nelson.

THE steamer *Marquette*, on her last trip to St. Vincent, brought about 70 tons of general merchandise. She is expected again to-morrow with a much heavier cargo.

MR. F. S. STIMSON, of the Northwest Land Co., has sold 780 head of fat steers to Messrs. A. P. Samples & Co. at good prices. The lot arrived at Calgary on the 26th of last month. They are for the supply of the C.P.R. Coasting Company.

THE St. Paul Jobbers, on their excursion to the trading centres of the Northwest, will reach this city on Wednesday, the 6th inst., and will return to St. Paul on the following day. The party is composed of about 100 of the leading merchants of St. Paul.

THE steamer *Cheyenne*, which received such rough usage by the spring floods, that it was at one time thought that she would never ply the river again, has been fitted-up nicely, and looks as gay as ever. She will be used during the remainder of the season transporting freight from St. Vincent to this city.

THE Chicago *Northwestern Lumberman's* advices from different parts of the country are to the effect that the general depression in commercial and industrial circles is having an effect on building. This is noticed particularly in a diminishing number of projects rather than in any falling away of the amount of building on hand.

THE total number of failures in the United Kingdom and Ireland reported to *Kemp's Mercantile Gazette* (London) for the week ending July 5 was 97, as against 208 for the like week in 1883 and 238 in the corresponding period in 1882. England and Wales had 70, as compared with 173 and 216 respectively; Scotland 24, as against 29 and 16; and Ireland 3, as compared with 6 and 6 in the first weeks of July, 1883 and 1882.

THE Board of Trade, at its last meeting, considered it necessary that the city have a grain inspector, and appointed a committee of several of its members to make the appointment.

THE British labor market, as reported by the *London Labour News* of July 9, continued very unsettled. Wages disputes and strikes were cropping out in all directions. Large numbers of miners were on a strike in East Worcestershire and South Staffordshire, and "several thousands" of employes at Dowlais Collieries had struck. The textile industries are variously situated, some being better supplied with orders than others. The weavers at Burnley were still on strike, and the Preston cotton-mill weavers left off work for alleged non-fulfilment of agreement to advance wages in July.

THE balance of trade in favor of the United States for the last fiscal year was \$75,676,000, against \$100,658,000 in the previous year. The decrease in the value of exports during the past year was due chiefly to a falling-off of cotton, manufactures of cotton, wheat, flour, hops, tobacco and fruits. There was, however, a marked increase in exports of cattle, oils, provisions, copper and manufactures of copper, rye and corn. The decrease in imports was largely due to a falling-off in the value of the imports of iron and steel and manufactures thereof, cotton manufactures, hides and skins, breadstuffs, tea and wines.

THE British Board of Trade returns for June show that the total value of imports for that month was £29,053,065, as against £36,740,030 in June, 1883, and £31,572,322 in June, 1882. The value of the exports (British and Irish products) was for June last £18,649,174; in June, 1883, it was £20,034,942, and in June, 1882, it was £20,118,250. For the six months last past the decline made in the volume of exports and imports, when compared with like periods in 1883 and in 1882, are more conspicuous. The value of the imports for the past six months was £198,981,141, as against £217,115,442 in the corresponding period of last year, and £206,818,515 in 1882. The value of the exports for the six months was £116,621,173, as against £116,966,905 in the corresponding period of last year, and £118,278,540 in the first six months of 1882.

## Business East.

## ONTARIO.

John Willis, lumber, St. Marys, is dead.  
 Paul Philips, contractor, London, is dead.  
 R. Rattray, confectioner, Kingston, is away.  
 Mrs. Pickles, cigars, Toronto, has closed up.  
 Samuel Beemish, hotel, Bothwell, has sold out.  
 Andrew Keefe, hotel, Lucan, is out of business.  
 Wm. Reynolds, miller, Stayner, has assigned in trust.  
 Wm. Wylie, drugs, Ayr, has assigned in trust.  
 John Moore, furs, Wiarton, has sold out to E. Kyle.  
 John Whiting, hotel, Mooretown, has been burned out.  
 James Fleming, shoes, Bothwell, has sold out his business.  
 Moses S. McCraney, general store, Oakville, have sold out.  
 Wm. Jeffries, hats, Toronto, has suffered damage by fire.  
 Robert Dickson, general store, Carp, has assigned in trust.  
 Victor Fortier, general store, St. Albert, has assigned in trust.  
 G. & H. Hadden, dry goods, Guelph, have assigned in trust.  
 George H. Brown, drugs, Palmerston, has assigned in trust.  
 A. L. Sager, miller, Shannonville, have removed to Madoc.  
 H. J. Benner, publisher, Port Elgin, has sold out to J. H. Ross.  
 Begg & Gunn, shoes, Stratford, have closed out business there.  
 William Holmes, hotel, Belleville, has sold out to Jacob Acker.  
 The estate of C. A. Rothwell, fancy goods, Strathroy, have sold out.  
 Mrs. D. Ward, millinery, Toronto, is selling off and giving up business.  
 Hay Bros., bankers, Listowel and Chesley, have sold out to Elliot & Co.  
 J. & B. Paine, shoes, Strathroy, have compromised at 60c on the dollar.  
 Jacob Schaffer, general store, Petersburg, has sold out to Henry Ernest.  
 Jones & Rosebush, hotel, Marmora, have dissolved. Hugh Jones continues.  
 Miss L. Fagg, millinery, Toronto, is selling off stock and retiring from business.  
 Bell & Dean, confectioners, Woodstock, confectioners, Woodstock, have dissolved. Bell retires.  
 Biggs & Watson, carriages, Berlin, have removed to Belleville, and formed partnership with H. Ashby.

## QUEBEC.

J. McPherson, restaurant, Montreal, is away.  
 A. Wilson, grocer, Stanhope, has assigned in trust.  
 Jules Lajeunesse, carriages, Montreal, has assigned in trust.  
 Taylor Bros., general store, Knowlton, have assigned in trust.  
 C. L. Guerin & Co., dry goods, Montreal, have assigned in trust.

G. W. Jutras, general store, St. Francois de la Beauce, has assigned in trust.

Bogue, Brault & Co., wholesale fancy goods, Montreal, have assigned in trust.

Galibert Bros., Montreal, have dissolved partnership. Louis Galibert retires and Callixto Emile continues.

William Johnson & Co., manufacturer of paints, etc., Montreal, have sold out to W. R. McGinness, who will continue the business under old style.

## NOVA SCOTIA.

Angus McDonald, general store, Pictou, has assigned.

William A. Parker, tanner, Shubenacadie, has assigned.

## NEW BRUNSWICK.

William Martin, grocer, St. John, has assigned.

E. Horncastle, junior, grocer, Indian town, has assigned.

P. M. Pengilly, drugs, St. John, has sold out to James McKinney, jr.

## An Industrial Experiment.

The Oshawa *Indicator* tells of an important industrial experiment now being tried in that town. "The Oshawa Stove Works," it says, are now in operation under the scheme for dividing the profits with the employees. The town, like most other manufacturing places, has had its troubles, and the prospects are that under ordinary circumstances these difficulties may increase. The Stove Company proposed, and its employees accepted, a plan which it is hoped will not only avoid these troubles, but also enable them to improve the quality of their goods. The plan is to make the employees directly interested in the results of the business. The agreement is that the men shall be paid the wages prevailing in the trade at Hamilton or Toronto, and after the stockholders have taken a dividend of only six per cent. out of the profits of the business, one-half the balance shall be divided between the stockholders and the employees. There is a provision for making the principal workmen more directly interested in the Company in the course of time.

"The anticipation of the promoters is that the men will feel they are not only more directly interested in the quality of their own work than before, but also in that of their fellow-workmen, and they will therefore co-operate to secure good work and prevent waste, and that, if successful, the remuneration received by the men will be higher than that got in any other way, and, therefore, the best men in the trade will be attracted here. On the face of it the scheme is not only practicable but ought to succeed. There is no denying that the stockholders have been much more liberal in reducing their rate of dividend than is likely to be offered again. The Company has a large trade already, has established sufficient capital for its operations, one of the best arranged shops in the country, and a class of goods that have gained a high reputation in the country. The scheme starts out, therefore, under exceptionally favorable auspices, and it rests with the

men and those immediately connected with it to make it the success it should be.

"Workingmen," says the *Vindicator*, "complain that they do not get a fair return for their labor, the profits being grappled by the capitalists. This gives an opportunity for those who thus complain not only to get this return, but, if they choose to be the capitalists as well as the laborers. Hence some of the most advanced workingmen have given this scheme their approval, and are watching its workings with interest. Some employers have also approved of it, but many prophesy its failure. One large manufacturer said that it would succeed if the men were intelligent, but he said a sufficient number of such men could not be got together to make it work. This is a pretty low opinion of the average workingman, and it is for them to show that it is uncalled for. The scheme, though new to Canada, and original in some of its details, is not new elsewhere, as very successful manufacturing enterprises are carried on in Great Britain, France and the United States in which the principle of a division of profits is recognized, and some in which a joint interest is the practice, and there should be no reason why they should not work as well here."

## The Importance of Technical Schools.

We have of late been endeavoring to impress upon the public generally, and upon Canadian manufacturers in particular, the importance of technical schools, as a means of bringing the design, and colour, and finish of our goods up to a high standard of excellence. *Appropos* of all this, we see it mentioned that in his address before the *Teachers' Convention of the State of New York* last week, the Hon. W. B. Ruggles, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, made the following remarks and suggestions as to schools of special training:—"With courses of instruction usually considerably shorter than those of the colleges, and turning out young men ready to grapple successfully with practical affairs, who carry away in their pockets certificates of proficiency, diplomas, or whatever their graduation papers may happen to be called, which have a very appreciable value in the eyes of business men, and are apt to be successful passports to quick employment, these institutions are presenting attractive inducements to young men, and I may add young women, to continue longer in the high schools and, to go thence (skipping the college altogether) directly into these finishing schools, and thence into their life work, professional or otherwise. To meet this certainly increasing tendency it would seem to be a wise precaution for the colleges to face the situation, and to set about the adoption of such adequate modifications in their courses of instruction as would be most likely to bring them into closer sympathy with and more general adaptation to the intellectual and enlightened proclivities of modern enterprise. Our colleges and universities, by incorporating into their courses of study an additional branch of instruction, might be enabled to bring a far reaching and lasting benefit to the cause of popular education. I refer to instruction in the science and art of teaching."—*Canadian Manufacturer.*

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# The Commercial

WINNIPEG, AUGUST 5, 1884.

## SOLID BUSINESS BUILDING.

There can be no better proof of a city being in a safe and promising, if not rushing condition, than the erection of valuable and solid buildings therein. During the fall of 1881 and summer of 1882 a large number of buildings of every description were erected in Winnipeg, but it was a fact to be regretted, that with few exceptions they were of a flimsy description, and more like the makeshifts of a new frontier town, than the structures fitted for a growing commercial centre. Indeed, many of them were of a most dangerous description, that should never have been tolerated here, and have contributed much towards maintaining the high premiums on fire insurance, which have been so burdensome upon the trading community of the city. Yet these buildings only illustrated the state of trade here. They were purely temporary structures, as dangerous by their existence as the inflated state of affairs which brought them into construction and use. Such structures cannot be expected to improve with age like whiskey, and while those who have tenanted them during the years, may have remaining a little of that feeling which the prosperous immigrant has towards the old boat that carried him over, no one is really sorry at the hope of their early disappearance, and all are more or less pleased that the work of replacing them with more substantial structures has commenced in real earnest.

As the buildings of two years ago illustrated the unsafe condition of trade then, so the substantial ones, being erected this summer, illustrate the solid state of everything connected with this city's progress. After the trying year which we have passed through, it might be expected that few people would be prepared to embark in constructing expensive and solid business buildings here; yet, strange to say, 1884 will see more substantial structures for purely mercantile purposes erected than any previous year of Winnipeg's history. As the worthless and unsafe traders have been weeded out during the past two years, so have the undesirable class of property owners, and those left are not slow to discern that trade recovering and being rebuilt upon a sound basis requires,

and will pay for, buildings of a substantial character, while it could not possibly go ahead with equal strength in the sheds and boxes it has hitherto been carried on in.

Only the trader, who has for years paid ruinous insurance premiums, can fully appreciate the advantages conferred by having good, and comparatively fire-proof premises in which to carry on business. Fire insurance, while it is a precautionary move that should be adopted by every man carrying a stock, is at times quite a burden to carry, and once our leading streets are lined with good brick and stone structures, and the old fire traps removed, no one who has not gone carefully into figures upon the subject, can imagine how much our whole trade structure will be relieved from a load, and what an amount of extra security will be infused into its every avenue. In the item of fire insurance premium reduction therefore, it pays both tenant and property owner to have solid and fire-proof buildings.

But there is another point which property owners and builders do not take into consideration as fully as they ought. Agents of loan companies here have been complaining of late that the field for loans on city real estate is much more limited than it ought to be in Winnipeg. There are, no doubt, a number of reasons for this, but one very powerful one is that they do not care to advance money on many of the fire traps with which the city abounds. It does seem unreasonable for THE COMMERCIAL to have to quote week after week 10 per cent. for some loans on city real estate, or, in fact, upon any rent producing property. Yet, there are many properties on which no loan company would let out funds, even at this advanced figure, and all owing to the flimsy nature of the structures thereon. On a lot 50 by 100 feet a solid brick or stone building can be constructed just as successfully as a wooden fire trap, and yet the lot itself is of value in procuring a loan with the former upon it, and utterly valueless with the latter. For instance, on a newly constructed solid brick block, which is an ornament to Main street a loan was made a few days ago at 7 per cent. interest, and the owner had no difficulty in procuring funds at this rate from a company which would not advance a dollar at 10 per cent. on some buildings in this city. This is certainly a powerful economy argument

to property owners, and one they would do well to pay attention to.

But when economy is brought into the field there is no argument can be brought against constructing solid buildings only. A flimsy wooden structure, bringing even 20 per cent. return on money invested, will not last longer than a dozen to fifteen years, and in all probability in less than five its return will be greatly diminished, while a solid brick or stone structure, yielding only 10 per cent. returns will in all probability yield that and more to the grandchildren of its constructor, should it descend in regular manner. We want plenty of such solid structures in Winnipeg, and it is to be hoped that within a very few years, every fire trap on our leading business streets will be replaced by a brick or stone building; or, if any are then in existence, that they will be tenantless monuments of short-sighted investment.

## MANITOBA GRAIN INSPECTION.

As the harvest draws near the question of inspection of Manitoba grain comes up, and becomes more important every day. It is now admitted on all sides that the grain export business of the province requires some kind of organization, having grown to such proportions as to be beyond the manipulation of a few buying organizations, who may have secured an early foothold here. There is no movement which will furnish a better foundation on which to build future organization, than the establishment of a rigid system of inspection and grading of grain raised in the province and Northwest. Hitherto grain has been shipped out of the country without grading, or graded in transit at Duluth, Minneapolis or some other point, and there stored and mixed in the same bin with the products of other places, and afterwards shipped therefrom as Duluth or Minneapolis No. 1, No. 2, or whatever it may have been graded. In this manner the individuality of Manitoba as a grain growing province has been entirely lost, and any merits her products were possessed of, have been credited to other places. With an estimated surplus of not less than 5,000,000 bushels from the crop of 1884, the Northwest is certainly in a position now to stand or fall by its own grain, and the opportunity of its so doing can only be had by the fixing of grades, and appointment of a local inspector or inspectors. Arrangements

have already been made by the Dominion Government for the appointment of an inspector at Winnipeg, and a special grade for hard wheat has been established to suit the products of the Northwest, and which can only be inspected here. The selection and recommendation of this inspector lies in the hands of the Winnipeg Board of Trade, the ratification being with the Dominion Government, and the Board have already taken steps to fill the vacancy and make the necessary arrangements for a system of inspection. There are other parties, however, who are desirous of having the appointment of this inspector, and among others the C. P. R. Company. With this power in their hands they could locate their system of inspection at Port Arthur, Fort William, or some port on Lake Superior, and then Manitoba grain would have to go to an Ontario village to find its quality and value. This is a state of affairs which the Board must be careful to guard against, and to do so they must insist upon all Manitoba grain being inspected and graded within the province; and set their face determinedly against the recognition of any grades fixed in another province. Assuredly, if they fail in this, they open the gate through which the manipulation of Northwestern grain affairs will eventually glide into the hands of eastern monopolies, and the country has already suffered enough from such organizations to be anxious for the rule of any more of them. The Board has already shown aptitude in guarding home interest against eastern aggression, and they will doubtless be equally careful to guard them in this matter.

But we have recently had another claim put forward for the right to dictate the appointment of, if not to appoint grain inspectors for Manitoba. The directors of the Manitoba and Northwest Farmers Co-operative and Protective Union are anxious to have the responsibility, but from their past record it is questionable, if entrusted with the power they would exercise it for the benefit of the class they claim to represent. But the establishment of a system of inspection of grain, while it is intended to deal out justice to the farmer, is not intended for his special protection, but is meant as a protection to the distant purchaser of our grain, and must be conducted upon principles of commercial integrity and under the supervision of some trade body. The fact that the grading of Manitoba grain was in the hands of Manitoba

farmers representatives, and liable to be manipulated for the benefit of the farmer without regard to the interests of the purchasers, would make our grades of practically no value as a guarantee to foreign purchasers. The power is wisely placed by the Dominion Government in the hands of the Board of Trade of the leading city of the province, a body composed of men who are above all others interested in seeing justice done to the agriculturists of the Northwest, and at the same time jealous of the reputation of the country's products. In their selection of inspectors therefore, there is little fear but the Board will look well after the interests of all concerned, and above all guard carefully against the grain business of the province coming under the manipulation of eastern monopolies and gliding from under local control.

#### THE MANITOBA NORTHWESTERN TERMINUS

The Portage la Prairie *Liberal* seems determined to oppose the extension of the Manitoba Northwestern to Winnipeg, and is thoroughly unscrupulous as to the means it employs in its work of obstruction. Our reply in our issue of July 22, the *Liberal* criticises in its last issue, still wailing over the wrong and injury the proposed extension would inflict upon Portage la Prairie, but without advancing a single argument in support of the theory, excepting that it might benefit Winnipeg and other places, and consequently must injure Portage la Prairie. All the wrongs inflicted upon the Portage by the demoniacal COMMERCIAL are once more recounted with an accuracy resembling the "pretty Polly" of a parrot.

All the senseless twaddle contained in this article in the *Liberal* we might pass as unworthy of notice, but with that want of courtesy peculiar to a journal whose existence depends upon the artificial props which a few schemers bolster it with, the *Liberal* accuses us of manufacturing a paragraph for a dishonest purpose, and passing it as a former utterance. The paragraph in question is as follows:

"In a former article upon the same subject THE COMMERCIAL stated what it is again forced to reiterate, namely, that with the shops, round-house, and other labor centering institutions connected with the M.N.W., located at Portage la Prairie, it is impossible to see how that town could be injured by having increased railway accommodation to and from Winnipeg, the commercial as well as the legislative centre of Manitoba."

In our issue of February 20th, 1883, in an editorial upon this same proposed eastern extension of the Manitoba Northwestern, the following will be found:

"The latter (Portage la Prairie) with the shops and other institutions connected with the Northwestern located within its limits, would certainly have all the advantages that company could confer, and these are certainly not likely to be decreased any by additional railway facilities to and from Winnipeg, the commercial as well as the legislative centre of the province."

That any journal could pursue a consistent course for a year and a half is no doubt beyond the comprehension of the *Liberal*, and our consistency upon this point was, we believe, conscientiously doubted by that journal. We will give it credit for being thus far honest at least and would suggest at the same time that it might be a good policy for the *Liberal* to allow a similar credence to opponents in future. It is a bad policy to pursue when a matter arises which is beyond and above one's calibre of comprehension to stigmatise the whole as so much falsehood manufactured for the occasion, because it is just possible for broader and better informed minds to clearly comprehend all. But as already stated, we give the *Liberal* credit for honesty in this matter, but only that partizan honesty which is the outcome of narrowness, bigotry and ignorance.

We must take the precaution of stating that we cannot accept the contracted ideas of the *Liberal* as representing the opinions of the people of Portage la Prairie, and especially the commercial portion thereof. Long ago we had evidence of their enterprise and liberality and can place it in open contrast to the narrowness of a journal born out of a political emergency, and brought into existence for purely local political purposes. The proposed extension of the Northwestern may interfere with the schemes of a few politicians and speculators whose interests the *Liberal* finds it convenient to look after but who are outside the limit of those for whom THE COMMERCIAL has any care. We cannot believe, therefore, even if the *Liberal* asserts it, but that the trading classes of the Portage would be benefitted by the proposed extension, and they are unquestionably clear enough in their vision to see this.



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 that roasted by any other process, and is con-  
 sequently cheaper.

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**WINNIPEG MONEY MARKET.**

There was just a few ripples during the past week on the surface of commercial monetary affairs in the city caused by the opening of August, and the fourth yesterday. The latter developed no unusual occurrences, and passed off very quietly. Arrangements for a few part renewals had been made previously, and paper passed from banker to maker with a kind of monotonous regularity. The demand for fresh discounts in the opening of the month has been very light, and a slim volume of paper is expected to pass through the banks during the whole of August. There is, therefore, no scarcity of funds for commercial purposes, and there are none of the banks, but are prepared to handle a little more gilt edge or even good ordinary paper than comes to them these times. Rates still hold at 8 per cent. for first-class paper; 9 to 10 for ordinary; and 10 to 12 for promiscuous discounts and small loans. There is not much hope of any immediate change in these figures, but with a good turn out of the harvest it is possible that gilt edge paper might come down a trifle. In loans on real estate mortgage business is improving, and as harvest draws near applications become more numerous. There is now every prospect of a good demand during the fall and winter for loans on improved farms, and there are plenty of funds available for this purpose. In city loans business is slow, and the field rather limited, although in good solid buildings money can be had at very low interest, one loan being made a few days ago at 7 per cent., the regular range of interest, however, is from 8 to 10, the latter being charged principally on renewed loans.

**WINNIPEG WHOLESALE TRADE.**

In wholesale circles throughout the city the past week has been one of general improvement, and a great proportion of houses now consider that we are one week closer to a good season's business. In quite a number of lines connected with season goods, fall orders have begun to drop in, and the magnitude of these prove that the parties ordering have perfect faith in a prosperous fall and winter. Of course the fall trade is only as yet tapped, and the great bulk of the purchasers are holding off until harvesting has commenced. This cannot last but two weeks longer, and during the interval business will be steadily improving. This week the reserve of the travellers will take the field, and August will be a month of unremitting push. By an arrangement in one or two lines no travellers were sent out until August opened, but all restrictions are now at an end, and all men are in the field. So far as heard from the past week shows that they are succeeding well, and each mail as it arrives steadily increases the volume of their orders. While there has been all this improvement in season goods, the lines connected with goods of every day consumption, have shown no falling-off, and in one or two instances have improved. Provision lines have not improved much, local supply in some goods cutting them off. In lines connected with building all is still activity, and promises to remain so for weeks yet. There is, therefore, no actual dullness in any branches,

with the exception of a few fancy lines, which will not develop any activity until the season advances and actual wants create a demand. The report of the week on collections is certainly very encouraging, and on all sides is admitted to be a rather agreeable surprise. There were, of course, a few part renewals of notes falling due on the fourth, but these were, without exception, at very short dates. The proportion of paper met in full during the past week could not be less than 80 per cent. of the whole, and where extension of time was necessary, it was asked for and secured without irregularity. Altogether, matters are down to a safe and very regular flow, and unless some very improbable calamity overtakes the crop now almost ready for harvesting, wholesalers may consider their danger over, and that they have entered upon what will prove a lengthy period of prosperity and good steady business.

**AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.**

Business in this line is still quite brisk. The season for certain kinds of implements is about over. Harvesting and thrashing machinery are in active demand. Agents, as a rule, have their hands full attending to the wants of their numerous customers. The fall trade, so far, is much beyond what dealers had anticipated. While there has been no rush, there has been a steady demand throughout the season. Everything has been highly satisfactory, with the exception of collections. No doubt farmers will appreciate the leniency of dealers toward them the past year, and pay their bills promptly after harvest.

**BOOTS AND SHOES.**

Business in this line still continues quiet. Fall orders, however, are coming in slowly, and as a rule, are for large quantities, showing that country dealers are, and have been, carrying light stock throughout the season. Foot wear being an actual necessity, in the near future a heavy trade is anticipated. Collections are good for this season of the year.

**CLOTHING.**

The dullness which has characterized this branch of trade for some time past is giving place to activity and life. Fall orders are commencing to arrive, and so far are, for liberal quantities. The sorting trade is over for the season, and if nothing happens to mar the crop prospects. A heavy trade in this line will be done through the fall and winter months. Collections are very encouraging.

**CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.**

There is as yet little movement in crockery and glass ware. Still, orders by mail throughout the past week have been much more numerous than for sometime past. There is, however, plenty of room for improvement. In the matter of collections dealers seem to be well satisfied.

**DRY GOODS.**

The dry goods trade during the past week shows but little improvement over its predecessor. The fall trade will be pushed with energy from about the first of the month. Travellers of the wholesale houses will start on the road next week. A large business is confidently anticipated as stocks are very low in

country dealers' hands. Collections are moderately good. A few part extensions have been given for the 4th of August.

**FANCY GOODS AND SMALL WARES.**

Trade is still very quiet in this line. This week, however, is an improvement on last. Orders by mail have been fair, but as a rule, they have been for small amounts. Dealers are hopeful and seem certain that the present dullness has about run its course and will be superseded by a season of activity. Collections are reported as very encouraging.

**FISH AND POULTRY.**

The fish trade continues quiet. The demand is not great, but about sufficient to absorb the offerings. White fish and Lake Superior trout are in fair supply and quoted at 7 to 8c in round lots. Poultry is abundant, spring chickens especially, and vary in price according to condition and size, from 25 to 60c per pair. Fowl are worth 40 to 50 each.

**FRUIT.**

The demand for fruit during the week has been very good. The supply in the city at present is rather limited. Large consignments are on the way and expected daily. During the warm weather there is great risk in importing fine fruits such a long distance, unless they are brought through quickly there is danger of heavy loss. Oranges are out of the market for the season. Apples are arriving freely, and as a rule in good condition. Several consignments of grapes are on the way, and will be on the market this coming week. California pears are on the market, but in such poor condition that quotations cannot be given. Quotations are: apples, \$7 to \$9 per bushel, according to quality; California pears, \$7.50 to \$8 per box; tomatoes, \$1.25 per box; and lemons, \$7 to \$7.50 per box. Peanuts, pecans and Brazil nuts are unchanged in prices, and Valencia and loose Muscatels still hold at \$2.25 to \$2.50 a box.

**FUEL.**

The demand is still light and prices remain unchanged. Poplar, in round lots, is quoted at \$4 to \$4.50 on track, and tamarac \$5 to \$5.50. Anthracite coal is worth \$10.75 and bituminous \$9.50 on track. Western lignite, in small lots, is worth \$7.50 delivered.

**FURNITURE.**

There is as yet very little movement in the furniture line. Country dealers will not buy their fall stock for another month. The prospects for a heavy fall trade are bright and manufacturers are hopeful. Collections are fair.

**GROCERIES.**

The demand for groceries continues steady, much better than was anticipated at this season of the year. Trade has, however, been slightly erratic. Some wholesale houses report quite an increase in their business, while others admit a decrease. The weakness noted last week in the sugar market has disappeared, and a firm feeling now exists. Quotations are as follows: yellows 7½ to 8c; granulated 8½ to 8¾c, and Paris lumps 9½ to 10c. Coffees, Rio, 14 to 17c; Javas 21 to 24c; Jamaicas, 17 to 20c, and Mocha 30 to 34c. Tea, Moyune gunpowder, 25 to 70c; Japans, 20 to 45c, and

Congous 24 to 75c. Syrups, single crown, \$2.50, and triple crown, \$2.75 per keg. Collections are good.

#### WARE AND METALS.

The activity in this line noted in our last issue still continues, with the exception of shelf and fancy goods, sales of which have been rather limited. Collections are reported fair, with some room for improvement. Prices of staple goods remain unchanged, and quotations are as follows: Tin plate 14x20, \$6.75 to 7.25 a box; 20x28, \$13 to 13.50; Canada plates \$4.50 to 4.60; sheet iron, 28G, \$4.75 to 5.25 per 100 lbs; iron pipe, 40 to 50 per cent. off list price; ingot tin, 28 to 31c per lb.; pig lead, 6 to 6½c; galvanized iron, No. 28, 7½ to 8½c, according to quality; bar iron, \$2.95 to 3.15 per 100 lbs; cut nails, \$3.60 to 3.80.

#### LUMBER.

The business transacted during the past week has been fairly liberal, and as the season advances dealers anticipate that trade will still increase. Prices are still hard to quote for the simple reason that each dealer has his own price, regardless of his neighbor or outside influence.

#### SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

The local trade in this line is reported fair. Country orders, however, have been on the decrease during the week, but dealers are hopeful and anticipate a change for the better in the near future. Collections are fair. Values of staple goods are unchanged, and quotations are: Harness leather, 33 to 36c per lb; collar splits, 27 to 33c; sheep skins, \$7.50 to 11.50 per doz., according to quality.

#### LEATHER AND FINDINGS.

The increased activity in this line noted in our last issue still continues. Country orders are coming in freely, and the orders are, as a rule, of fair proportions. Quotations are unchanged and are as follows: Spanish sole 33c to 35c; slaughter sole 35c French calf, first choice, \$1.40 to 1.50; domestic 55c; B Z calf \$1.00 to 1.10; French kip \$1.00 to 1.25; B Z kip 85c to 90c; slaughter kip 65c to 75c; No. 1 wax upper 55c; grain upper 55c; harness leather 34c to 36c for plump stock; English oak sole 65c.

#### PAINTS, OILS AND COLORS.

The local trade in this line is reported as very good during the past week. Orders from the country are not so numerous as dealers would wish to see. Collections are as good as could be expected at this season of the year. There is a full supply of staple goods on hand. The dearth in window glass is over and dealers have an abundance of every description to supply all wants. Prices are unchanged and quotations are as follows: Linseed oil raw, 71c per gal; boiled, 74c; seal oil, steam refined, \$1.10; no pale or straw seal in the market; castor, 15c per lb; lard, No. 1, \$1.30 per gal; olive, \$1.50 to \$2, according to quality; machine oils, black 30c; oleine 50c; fine qualities 65c to \$1. Coal oils, Headlight 32c; water white 37c. Calcined plaster, \$4.50 per bbl; Portland cement, \$6; white lead, genuine,

\$8.00; No. 1, \$7.50; No. 2, \$7. Window glass, first break, are quoted at \$2.75.

#### STATIONERY AND PAPER.

Trade in this line is still very quiet, in fact it is entirely too much so, but as the season advances it is hoped that wholesale merchants will have no cause to complain, and that the present stagnation will be a thing of the past. Collections are reported good.

#### WINE AND SPIRITS.

Business in this line still continues good, much better than dealers expected at this season of the year. Collections are good. Prices of staple goods are unchanged, and quotations are as follows: Hennessy's one star, \$13 to \$14; in wood, \$4.50 to 5.00 per gallon; Martel, in case, one star, \$13 to \$14; Renault, 1-star, \$12, \$16 and \$20; Louis Freres, in cases, qts, \$9; flasks, two dozen in a case, \$11; M. Du Bois, in wood, \$3.50 per gallon; cases, quarts, \$8; flasks, \$9. Gin, Holland, in wood, \$3 per gallon; red cases, \$10.50 to 11.50; green cases, \$5.50 to \$6.50; Old Tom gin, Bernard's, in wood, \$3.25 per gallon; Booth's, in wood, \$3.25; Booth's, in cases, quarts, \$5.50; Scotch whisky, Ramray's in wood, \$3.50 to \$4.00; Caul-Ita Islay, in wood, \$3.50; Stewart's, in cases, quarts, \$8.50; flasks, \$10.50. Irish whisky, John Jameson & Sons, in wood, \$3.50 to \$4; Bernard's, in cases, quarts, \$8; flasks, \$9.50. Jamaica rum, \$3.75 to \$4.00 per gallon. Cinnamon—Pomeroy, quarts, \$34; pints \$35 per case; Bollinger, quarts, \$33; pints \$34; Moet & Chandon, quarts, \$27; pints \$29; G. H. Mumm, quarts, \$28; pints \$30; Piper Heidsieck, quarts, \$27; pints \$29; Carte Blanche, quarts, \$20 pints \$22. Sherry from \$2.50 to 8.00 per gallon, according to quality and brand; ports \$2.50 to 7.00, according to quality and brand; claret in cases \$5.00 to 7.00; Buss's ale in quarts \$3.50 per doz; pints \$2.25; Guinness' porter in quarts \$4 00; pints \$2.50. Domestic whiskies, Gooderham & Wort's, in wood, \$1.65 to 2.25 per gallon; 65 o. p. rectified, in wood, \$3.50; W. F. L. five-year-old, \$2.50 per gallon cases, quarts, \$7.50; flasks \$9.50.

### THE MARKETS.

#### WINNIPEG.

##### GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

There has been very little doing during the week. Grain receipts have been light amounting only to a load now and then from the farmers' wagons. It is not expected that there will be any change for some time, not until after harvest. In provisions a moderate trade has been transacted at unchanged values.

##### WHEAT.

Receipts of wheat for the week have been almost nil, nor is there any expected until the new crop begins to move. The prospects of the crop are reported excellent from nearly every section of the country. Good hard No. 1 wheat holds firm at 95 to 98c.

##### OATS

are in light supply in the city and holders are not inclined to part with their property until

50c have been reached. In all probability they will not need to wait long, as they are in good demand, and the prospects of the growing crop are not encouraging. Oats without doubt will bring good prices throughout the year. Car lots are in good demand at 45 to 48c on track.

##### BARLEY.

No receipts and no demand, consequently prices cannot be given.

##### FLOUR.

The local demand continues active, and shipments to the West have been fairly liberal during the past week. Eastern markets are firm and have an upward tendency. Quotations are unchanged: patents are worth \$3.10; strong bakers', \$2.70; and superfine, \$2.20.

##### BRAN AND SHORTS.

The demand for bran and shorts still continues active. Quotations remain unchanged, being \$8 for bran and \$10 for shorts per ton on track.

##### POTATOES.

Old are out of the market. New stock is plentiful, and prices are from 90c to \$1 per bushel.

##### EGGS

are in good demand at 22c in round lots. Street receipts have been liberal during the week and prices range from 22 to 24c for fresh laid.

##### BUTTER.

There is evidently more life in this product than has been for some time past. Stocks are still heavy, but prices are, if anything, firmer. Choice creamery is in good demand at 20 to 22c. Good Manitoba dairy ranges from 16 to 20c, according to quality. Low grades are in large supply, but prices for this grade cannot be given as there is no market for such stuff.

##### CHEESE.

Trade in this product is still rather slow. Values are apparently as low at present as they can possibly be. Round lots of prime new have changed hands at 13½c.

##### BACON.

The demand for bacon has been more active during the past week than for sometime past. There is no change to report in prices. Dry salt is quoted at 12½c; smoked, 12½ to 12¾c; spiced rolls 14 to 15c, and English breakfast, 15 to 16c.

##### MESS PORK.

The sales of this product have rather light during the week. Stocks are not heavy in the city, and prices are firm at \$22.50 in round lots.

##### HAMS.

A fair trade has been transacted in hams during the past week. Stocks are light and holders are in some cases asking higher prices. Quotations are: 16½ to 17c in round lots.

##### MESS BEEF.

No change to report. Trade has been fair during the week. Quotations remain unchanged at \$18 per barrel.

#### MINNEAPOLIS.

The past week has been noted for light attendance and dull business on change, owing to the turmoil caused by the great G. A. R. reunion in the city. Many leading traders forsook their tables all of last week. Receipts of wheat were light again, but there was no scarcity of offerings, though holders were firm and have steadily lifted prices. No features of interest developed during the week. Stocks at

Minnesota points have been reduced, but not to an alarming extent. Association millers claim to have plenty of wheat to carry them through and others are not worrying about future supplies.

An error of the types made us give the closing price of No. 1 hard, last week, as 95c when it should have been 92.

The following were the highest and lowest prices by grade on 'change during last week, with Wednesday's closing prices:—

Wheat.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
No. 1 hard .....	93	92½	93
" 2 " .....	"	88	90
" 1 northern ..	85	84	85
" 1 " ..	85	83	85
" 2 " ..	80	78	80

Coarse grains were quiet, No. 2 corn closing at 50c, No. 2 oats at 28 to 29c, and No. 3 barley at 58 to 60c.

**MILLSTUFF.**—Bran has been quiet, but steady, closing at \$8.50 per ton in bulk. Shorts are scarce and firm at \$10.50 to \$12.75 per ton in bulk.

**FLOUR.**—The recent advance in inland and ocean freights, amounting to 15c per bbl., coupled with the rise in wheat, which equals 20c per bbl., has had the effect of checking export trade. Buyers abroad want our flour, but are not willing to pay more than they were offering two weeks ago. Millers can not accept such offers, hence there is a heavy decline in export shipments. The eastern demand is quiet but steady, with prices firm. The supply of good milling wheat is ample, and there is no prospect of an enforced suspension of operations for want of old wheat before the new crop is in condition to grind well.

Crop reports continue favorable, and the new wheat promises to be of the finest quality. The harvest is well under way in southern Minnesota and Dakota, with fine weather reported all along the line. The first new Minnesota wheat was ground this week at Espenscheid's mill, Minn. This was done simply to win a wager. The wheat was tough, and of course required a liberal admixture of old wheat to make it grind. Quotations at the mills for car or round lots are about as follows:

Patents, \$5.25 to 5.70; straights, \$4.75 to 5.25; first bakers', \$4.50 to 4.75; second bakers', \$4.00 to 4.40; best low grades, \$2.10 to 2.50, in bags; red dog, \$1.75 to 2.00, in bags.

There is little new to report of matters on the Falls. The mills are jogging along at a very respectable capacity; and though not making as much flour as they might under more pressing circumstances, a few come not far from touching the full capacity notch. Hot weather is a drawback to very strong ranning, and the mills are making only the amount of flour that they can make easily without overtaxing themselves and endangering the quality of their product. The output of last week was 93,960 bbls.—averaging 75,660 bbls.—against 103,272 bbls. the preceding week. This week there are 16 mills in operation out of the whole number of 22, and the production will not vary greatly from 100,000 bbls.

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

	RECEIPTS.		
	July 29.	July 22.	July 15.
Wheat, bush...	204,500	273,000	333,000
Flour, brls.....	370	500	625

	SHIPMENTS.		
	July 29.	July 22.	July 15.
Wheat, bush ..	22,500	46,500	46,500
Flour, brls ....	82,888	123,682	78,976
Milnstuff, tons..	2,025	2,519	1,858

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

	MINNEAPOLIS.	
	July 28.	July 21.
No. 1 hard .. ..	310,706	386,594
No. 2 hard .. ..	166,402	214,662
No. 1 regular ..	673,782	733,859
No. 2 regular ..	166,624	151,944
No. 3 regular ..	17,287	15,287
Rejected .. ..	19,778	69,084
Condemned .. ..	1,199	—
Special .. ..	83,644	18,824
Total .. ..	1,438,442	1,590,258

	ST. PAUL.		
	July 29.	July 23.	July 16.
In elevators, bus.....	86,000	146,000	158,000

	DULUTH.		
	July 29.	July 23.	July 16.
In elevators, bus.....	574,000	677,700	767,160

—Northwestern Miller.

CHICAGO.

There has been a fair speculative business transacted in this market during the past week, and with all the depressing influences brought to bear on the market, values have held firm, and, in some cases, an advance has been made. Corn and oats especially are strong and tending upwards, due to light stocks here and firm foreign advices. Hog products have been steady and without any essential change, with the exception of mess pork, which is still cornered. Closing quotations on Tuesday were as follows:

Wheat, .....	Aug., \$0.84½	Sept., \$0.86½
Corn, .....	" 55½	" 55
Oats, .....	" 28	" 27
Pork, .....	" 23.75	" 18.00
Lard, .....	" 7.27½	" 7.30

Wednesday the markets were fairly steady, with the exception of wheat, which was weak and somewhat lower. The large receipts of winter wheat was the cause of the weakness. Corn and oats opened firm and closed steady. Provisions remain unchanged. Quotations at the close were:

Wheat, .....	Aug., \$0.83½	Sept., \$0.85½
Corn, .....	" 55½	" 55
Oats, .....	" 28	" 26½
Pork, .....	" 23.90	" 18.00
Lard, .....	" 7.25	" 7.27½

Thursday the speculative trading was rather slow, and the feeling was one of weakness. New York quoted lower prices, and foreign advices were not favorable to holders. The

fine weather in the Northwest no doubt influenced the decline to some extent. It seems almost impossible to raise prices in the face of the tremendous crop that is now being harvested. Closing quotations were:

Wheat, .....	Aug., \$0.83	Sept., \$0.84½
Corn, .....	" 55½	" 54½
Oats, .....	" 28	" 27
Pork, .....	" 24.00	" 18.10
Lard, .....	" 7.35	" 7.40

On Friday there was only a moderate business transacted, and prices were generally weak owing mainly to fine weather here and abroad, the weakness was further increased by the weak and depressed markets in Europe. Closing quotations were as follows:

Wheat, .....	Aug., \$0.82½	Sept., \$0.84½
Corn, .....	" 54½	" 54½
Oats, .....	" 27½	" 26½
Pork, .....	" 24.00	" 18.00
Lard, .....	" 7.37	" 7.40

On Saturday the markets were again lower. Heavy receipts of winter wheat at St. Louis and New York, coupled with fine weather throughout the West was the principal cause of the decline. Quotations at the close were:

Wheat, .....	Aug., \$0.81½	Sept., \$0.83
Corn, .....	" 52½	" 53
Oats, .....	" 27½	" 26½
Pork, .....	" 24.00	" 18.00
Lard, .....	" 7.35	" 7.37½

TORONTO.

STOCKS.

No important developments have transpired in the stock market during the past week. Trading has been of a moderate character and values generally a trifle stronger. Wednesdays closing bids, as compared with the week previous were:

	July 22.	July 30
Montreal .. ..	187	187½
Ontario .. ..	103	105½
Molsons .. ..	..	..
Toronto .. ..	167	167½
Merchants .. ..	106½	107
Commereco .. ..	115½	116½
Imperial .. ..	122	120
Federal .. ..	42½	38½
Dominion .. ..	187	187½
Staudard .. ..	108½	109
Hamilton .. ..	115½	115½
North-west Land .. ..	37½	39

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

Trade continues very quiet and not much improvement is expected until the new crop commences to move. What values will be it is hard to tell, but they cannot be anything else but low as crop reports never were so encouraging in Canada or in the United States. Stocks have slightly decreased during the week. The total amount of grain in store is 139,588 bushels, as compared with 142,570 bushels last week and 201,686 bushels the corresponding week last week.

WHEAT.

Trade has been quiet and values if anything are a shade easier, but owing to the offerings being exceedingly limited the amount of business done has been small. No. 1 spring is quoted at \$1.09, and No. 2 from \$1.06 to \$1.07; No. 2 fall \$1.06 to \$1.07; No. 3 fall \$1.04, and goose from 78 to 79c.

OATS

The volume of business has been small during the week and prices are easier, due principally to nearer receipts and the large crop being harvested. Cars on track are fair sale, at 39½ to 40c., according to sample.

## BARLEY.

None offered, consequently prices are purely nominal. From samples shown of the new crop it will be of fine quality.

## RYE.

There is nothing doing; prices are nominal at 60 to 62c.

## PEAS.

The market continues very quiet and values are nominally unchanged at 73 to 74c for No. 2 and 71 to 72c. for No. 3.

## FLOUR.

There has been some enquiry during the past week, but owing to the limited offerings, and the high prices asked, the amount of business done has been small. Choice brands of superior extra have changed hands at \$5.10, and good brands are worth \$5; extras are steady at \$4.75, and patents from \$5.50 to \$6, according to quality.

## POTATOES.

The receipts are increasing fast, and prices are declining rapidly. The crop is reported excellent, consequently low prices are expected. Quotations are \$1.95 to \$2 per barrel.

## BUTTER.

The receipts of butter are still in excess of the demand, particularly those of ordinary and poor qualities. Outside markets give no encouragement to shippers, as they are ruling extremely low. Choice tubs sell fairly well at 14½ to 15c, and medium qualities at 13c. One sale of 40 packages of store packed was made at 10c per pound.

## EGGS.

The demand is about equal to the supply, and there is no change to report in prices. Case lots are worth 15c. Street receipts fair and worth 16c for fresh laid.

## CHEESE.

The local market is quiet and prices steady. There is a little more firmness apparent in sympathy with the prices asked at the factories. Small job lots are worth 10½ to 10¾c. No sales of round lots reported.

## PORK.

Business is almost neglected. The stock is small and the demand inactive. Prices are nominal at \$20.50 to \$21.

## BACON.

The demand continues moderate, and prices unchanged. Sales of tons and case lots of long clear have been made at 10½ to 10¾c. Cumberland is steady at 10c, and breakfast bacon 12½ to 13c.

## HAM.

The market is firm, there being a fair demand, and stocks light. Smoked and canvassed are worth 14½ to 15c, and pickled 13 to 13½c.

## LARD.

There is a fair demand and prices are unchanged at 11½ to 12c.

## APPLES.

Business is quiet and prices continue nominal.

## POULTRY.

Unchanged. Fowls are worth 45 to 55c per pair, and ducks 60 to 80c.

## SUNDRIES.

Dried apples are quiet and prices unchanged at 8 to 8½c. Oatmeal, per 136 lbs., \$4.25 to \$4.35, and cornmeal \$4.50 to \$4.75.

The quantity of Pacific coast wheat afloat is now 3,287,396 centals, and flour 469,038 bbls., of which 403,112 centals wheat and 154,356 bbls. flour was cleared from the Columbia river.

## New York Markets.

Correspondence to the *Northwestern Miller* from New York, says:

The peculiar feature in the very general change of the temper in the speculative market for breadstuffs both at Chicago and New York during the week, from a conservative bear attitude to one inclined to look for more activity and somewhat higher prices, is to be found in its suspected approach, and the very general possession which it took. The two prime factors in determining quotations, in so far as the latter are permitted to be prompt in responding, have been the so-called "growing weather," both at home and abroad; but particularly the latter, and the size of stocks at the principal markets, visible supply statements and the quantity on passage. The result of a week's watching had stimulated an advance of 1½c per bus. in cash wheat in New York by the 18th, and of full 2c on corn. The very general buying observed east and west on Friday revealed the fact that if there were any "shorts," they were busy covering their contracts. Prices had been so far below the average that no great short interest had been attempted, and purchases to cover were not, therefore, attended with as much reactive effect. The weather reports "to the full" constituted about the only bear lever. Telegrams from all points in the heavy grain growing regions have told a uniform story of prospects for an unprecedented yield. The one exception has come from California. It was to the effect (early in the week) that reports from the agricultural countries of California showed a loss by June rains of 135,000 tons of wheat and 80,000 tons of barley. That on wheat is equivalent to 7½ per cent. on the gross yield, which was estimated in May at 1,500,000 tons, or 60,000,000 bus. The farmers incur additional loss by increased expenses on account of lodged grain. Specially collated advices from the California wheat counties and telegraphed to eastern parties stated that the "yield had been increased in every county," and that the harvest would be "the largest ever gathered in the state." I personally know the sender of the dispatch to be exceptionally well informed. The San Francisco produce exchange reports that the stock of wheat and wheat as flour remaining in the state (old crop) amounts to but 1,700,000 bus. This naturally bolstered prices. The weather advices from Europe are not so favorable. The *London Economist* of the 5th inst., in an elaborate review of recent crop reports, supplemented by special advices from the leading European wheat growers and importers says: "The unfavorable reports from southern Russia are corroborated. Roumania, too, has suffered, and the crops in Germany have been put back sufficiently to cause an advance at Berlin. France finds that the cold wave has retarded her cereals materially, and stocks have been so low there that her imports of late have experienced a decided increase. Even in the United Kingdom it is given out that the once favorable promise for a full average has declined to one of considerably less than an average." Private advices from London, Liverpool, Paris and

Berlin have been brighter, and in view of recent doubts expressed by good judges as to the probable surplus for 1884-85 being as large as in the past year, the better feeling at New York and Chicago and elsewhere has resulted. On the side of the statistical position of the product there is little at all of a bearish nature. The visible supply statement showed a decline of nearly 1,000,000 bus., the total being (July 12) but 12,400,481 bus., as compared with 18,170,321 bus. in sight July 14, 1883. The total in sight July 15, 1882, however, was but 8,947,865 bus. Stocks at New York and Chicago have been declining rapidly, and exporters have been coming forward with numerous requests for exports, mainly for spring wheat, however. The quantity of wheat on passage July 17 showed a decline of 1,650,000 bus. during the week, which, when united with the visible supply statement for the week, indicated a loss of wheat in sight (for consumption) of over 2,600,000 bus.

Indian corn has shown relatively much more strength than wheat, and, in fact, is statistically in a much stronger position. The visible supply has shrunk to 6,728,710 bus., as compared with 7,254,372 bus. a week ago, and as against 11,612,418 one year ago. This is the season, too, when the farmers having old corn on hand send it to market, where it is sure to be in good demand. But the farmers, to judge from the meagre receipts of corn at primary markets have not much corn on hand — not much more, perhaps, than they know they will require themselves. And new corn can not come to market before the middle of November, at the best. It is more likely to be two weeks later than that, than otherwise. The consumption of Indian corn between primary markets and the seaboard since the first of December has been exceptionally heavy, as an examination of shipments east from the west and of receipts at tidewater will show. Stocks of Indian corn are so much reduced that any unusual demand, in the absence of freer receipts, will result in inflating prices to a degree which will delight the heart of the most rampant bull. There is a disposition manifest among speculators to take hold of this grain and handle it for an advance, and if they do not do it, it will be because of some revelation respecting the supply and the demand.

Flour mills have about finished on old wheat and are preparing to take hold of the new crop. Nine-tenths of the mills are in this situation and the sales of new wheat in eastern markets thus far have been almost entirely to millers. During the past week holders of flour have been decidedly stiffer in their views. On some low grades there have been 5 to 15c advance in the asking prices, though but few such sales have been made. Transactions on the basis of the feeling in the trade, of late, must, however, result in better prices. Of the lower grades, stocks are moderate and the domestic demand has kept the better varieties within bounds. The tarn in wheat, in short, is reflected in the flour market.

The market on Saturday (July 19) was up and down, without special feature. The brilliant weather reports favored the bears.

### How Paper Pails are Made.

At a paper-ware factory in Syracuse, N. Y., intended to turn out 500 paper pails a day, the process of making is thus described in a local paper:

Rags and paper waste are steamed in vats for a few hours and then thrown into beating troughs partly filled with water. The "beating" is done by a revolving cylinder with fifty knives set at different angles. The knives reduce the rags to a dirty purple pulp and change the newspaper wrappers to a soft mass. About four hundred pounds of material are put under each beater. When paper and rags are each reduced to pulp, the opening of a trap lets it run into the stuff chest in the cellar. One part of rag pulp to three of paper is run into the chest. When pumped from the stuff chest into the trough of the winding machine, the future pail looks like thin water gruel. A hollow cylinder covered with brass wire splashes around in the trough, and the pulp clings fast to the wire. After the cylinder has performed a half revolution it comes in contact with another cylinder, covered with felt, that takes off the pulp. As the large cylinder goes down on the return trip, and just before dipping into the trough again, all little particles of pulp sticking to the wire are washed off by streams of water from a sieve. On the inside of the cylinder is a fan pump that discharges the waste liquid.

From the felt-covered cylinder the pulp is paid on to the forming cylinder, so-called. It is about the size of the paper cone cap worn by bakers and cooks, but made of solid wood and covered with zinc, with the small end or bottom part of the pail toward the workman. The forming roll drops automatically when pulp of the required thickness is wound around it. From here the now promising pail is put in the pressing machine, which looks something like a silk hat block, in six sections, with perforated brass wire upper faces. The sections move from and to a common centre, and the frame is the exact size of the pail wanted. The workman drops his damp skeleton of a pail into the frame, touches a lever, and the sections move to their centre and squeeze the moisture out of the pail. The pail is still a little damp, and spends a few hours in the drying room at a temperature of about 150. The sections of the pressing machine mark the bands which are seen on the finished pail. After it is dry the pail is ironed, or calendered, as it is called. The pail is drawn, like a glove, over a steel forming roll, which is heated, and is ironed by another revolving calender, with steam thrown on the pail to keep it moist as if it were a shirt bosom. The pail, or rather its frame, is pared at each end, punched with four holes to fasten on the handle, and corrugated, or channeled for the putting on of the iron hoops. A wooden plate large enough to spring the pail so that the bottom can be put in, is inserted, and the paper bottom held under a weight which drops and knocks the bottom where it belongs. The factory has a machine of its own invention for the bending of the hoop into shape.

After it has been cut to the proper length and width, the straight strip of iron is run over a semicircular edge of steel, on which it is held,

and drops on the floor a round hoop with a fold in the middle to catch the top and bottom edge of the pail. After a waterproof composition is put on, the pail is baked in a kiln for about forty-eight hours at a temperature between 200 and 300 degrees. It is dried after its first coat and sandpapered, and then takes two more coats of paint, with a drying between, and a coat of varnish, which is baked on, before—with its wooden handle and brass clamps—the pail is ready for the hand of the dairy-maid, hostler or cook.

### Now's the Time.

The *Toronto World* says: "While great business changes are in progress, or in the first stages of their progress, let us say—there are but few people who see them, and realize what is going on. By the time that the change, either upward or downward, as the case may be, has almost exhausted itself, then everybody sees it, and can tell all about it; and the faculty of prophesying after the event comes into play, to the great self-satisfaction of the prophets. But the wide-awake business man is he who sees the change in its beginnings, and immediately goes to work to profit by it, ere it has become the common property of Tom, Dick and Harry, and everybody else. And thereby hangs a tale—perhaps.

For a period of somewhere from twelve to eighteen months we have been suffering from what is the fashion to call "depression." The depression has been nothing like that of some former experiences; still, it was not pleasant, and many men, both rich and poor, have suffered from it. Now, suppose it should turn out to be the fact that, while people still continue talking about the depression aforesaid, the thing itself is actually dwindling away, and giving place to a revival? The trouble is that too many people fail to see business depression in its beginnings; also that too many keep on talking about it after it has gone or has begun rapidly to take the back track.

We have a shrewd suspicion that, even now, while people all around us are harping on about the "hard times," some wide-awake fellows, who know better, are quietly pushing business for all they are worth, and so taking the cream of the rise, as we may say. At this very time, when croakers innumerable are exchanging such doleful greetings as "nothing to do," "no sales," "will have to discharge more men or work half time,"—there are manufacturing firms that are straining points to conceal from outsiders how much they are doing, because they do not want competitors to know what a good run they are actually having.

By the time that the croakers and the slow coaches begin to realize that times have actually changed for the better, the early birds will have half made their fortunes, or at least laid good foundations for the same. Instead of talking on continually about what most unquestionably was the case twelve, or six, or three months ago, let business men open their eyes and look closely to see what is actually the case to-day. Possibly some of those who do so may have it dawn upon them that now's the time.

### Paper Bottles.

Paper bottles are now made on a large scale in Germany and Austria. The paper must be well sized. The following is said to be a good receipt for the paper: Ten parts of rags, forty of straw, fifty of brown wood pulp. The paper is impregnated and coated on both sides with sixty parts of defibrinated fresh blood, thirty-five parts of lime powder, five parts sulphate of alumina. After drying, ten or twelve rolled leaves are coated again, placed over each other, and then placed in heated molds. The albumen in the blood forms a combination on pressure with the lime, which is perfectly proof against spirits, etc.

### Vanderbilt's and Gould's Predictions.

Mr. Vanderbilt and Gould indulge in very optimistic views concerning the crop and business prospects the country over. Mr. Vanderbilt believes that "by November everybody will be satisfied that the panic we have had has been a good thing for the country and a sufficient reason why people and corporations should live within their means." Mr. Gould is not so concise in the expression of his opinion, but he says practically the same thing. His advices led him to the conclusion that in both quantity and quality the country will be blessed with a phenomenal harvest, while the crop prospects in Europe are far from favorable. He says the present crop has been raised on a lower basis than was ever before known, as labor and all the necessaries of life are at bottom prices. As a result he believes that farmers can sell their products cheaper than before and still make a profit. Arguing from these conditions, he reaches the conclusion that banks, general business and railways will find themselves in better shape this fall than for many years. It is quite evident that Vanderbilt and Gould are no longer on the bear side of the market, but there are a good many thousand farmers in the West who will hesitate to believe that 60 cent wheat is the perfection of human prosperity.—*Journal of Commerce*.

### Overproduction.

The cotton manufacturers of Canada are seriously embarrassed from over-production. Mr. Clayton Slater, of the Craven Cotton Mills, Brantford, gives the number of looms at 9,000; while he estimates that 6,000 looms would produce all the domestic cotton that could be consumed in the country. This estimate is based on a consumption of 15 yards for each individual of this kind of cotton. A reduced production, to four working days in the week, Mr. Slater shows would supply all that could be consumed; so that at the end of a year the existing surplus stock would be as large as it is at present. He does not favor reduced production, by two days in the week under existing management, because it would not bring the remedy required. He proposes instead an amalgamation of all the cotton companies, the different mills and machinery to be taken at a valuation; so that a single management could control the whole production. The different mills could be used for producing the class of

goods they are best suited for; and some economy in this division of labor would result. Loss of capital put into surplus plant, there must in any case be. Whether Mr. Slater's proposal will be found practicable and whether, if it were carried into effect, the advantages expected from it would be realized, are questions which concern the various proprietors, and in some degree the public. One thing which is certain, is that a check has to be put on production, in some form, and that a sacrifice of the capital put into the business, over and above what can find profitable employment in the limited market, is inevitable.—*Monetary Times.*

**Port of Winnipeg.**

The following statement shows the value of goods imported and entered for consumption, also the value of goods exported, and duty collected for month of July, 1884:

Description.	1883.		1884.	
	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.
Dutiable goods imported .....	\$294,934		\$204,108	
Goods imported free .....	33,578		50,103	
<b>Total imports ..</b>	<b>\$328,512</b>		<b>\$254,331</b>	
Entered for consumption, dutiable .....	\$329,323		\$203,215	
Free and duty collected .....	\$73,626 50		\$53,594 50	
Canadian goods passing through U.S. ..	519,275		360,452	
Exports .. ..	15,726		9,141	

**INLAND REVENUE.**

The Inland Revenue collections for the month were as follows:—

Tobacco .....	\$3,519 23
Spirit .....	8,062 80
Salt .....	737 34
License Fees .....	675 00
Petroleum Inspector .....	1 20
	<b>\$12,826 07</b>

The collections for the corresponding period last year were \$14,453.04.

**THE SAVINGS BANK.**

The month's transactions at the Dominion Government Savings Bank shows a decided improvement. The figures are:—

Receipts .....	\$40,717 00
Withdrawals .....	34,058 23
Receipts in excess of withdrawals ..	\$11,758 74

**Business in New York.**

There are many indications looking to a return of better times. True, these signs are not as yet very marked, and general business exhibits little animation. But it must be remembered that it is always darkest just before day. The monetary stringency has not yet given way to the customary state of ease and accommodation which is necessary to insure a healthful activity. However, banks are beginning to receive better lines of deposits, reserves are slowly accumulating, and the hoarders of funds are slowly but cautiously pulling their money out of old stockings and safety depositories and placing it into live hands. Our crops are beginning to move with considerable freedom and fortunately a fair foreign demand has sprung up, insuring for the time being fairly satisfactory prices. Railroad stocks are strengthening and in some lines advancing. But a better

sign than all is the speech of people, which has for the moment taken on a more hopeful aspect. We hear men predicting better times who a month ago were wearing long faces and declaring there was no light ahead. Everyone save a few persistent grumblers, now speaks in cheerful tones of the business future. None anticipate a great reaction in prices, but a greater degree of stability in values is expected, and an improved movement in trade is confidently anticipated. What is here said relative to improvement refers to the future, and not to the present, for prices and business are far from satisfactory now, and competition is at its height. A change for the better should soon come.—*Industrial World*

**General Notes.**

ONE of the wealthiest men in Philadelphia—some say the wealthiest—is hardly ever heard of. He is Mr. Isaac V. Wilkinson, who, although past 80 years of age, is yet spry and active, and may be seen any day in the stock-exchange moving about like the youngest. He lives at Bryn Mawr, and goes out and in every morning and afternoon on the trains. His habits and dress are those of a man eking out a subsistence, but he is popularly reputed worth \$10,000,000 and \$20,000,000. His dress is poor and always the same; he has no servants, no luxuries, no horses—nothing whatever to indicate his great wealth. He is a bachelor, with few relatives, and lives by himself. He is charitable, however, and has given many large sums to deserving objects.

THE Manchester correspondent of the *British Trade Journal* (London), July 1, writes that within "the past few days" spinners and manufacturers have been "greatly disturbed" by an announcement from Oldham that "a discovery had been made which will enable yarn to be spun without the aid of the spinning-jenny." This sensation, the correspondent adds, may be explained by the fact that "there are perhaps £2,000,000 invested in spinning machinery alone. It is added that the inventor resides in Oldham, but has not publicly exhibited his invention. He is willing to allow it to be tested by a competent committee, and "has already refused several offers" for it. "If the machine is as good as it is represented," writes the correspondent, "it will cause a great change in the cotton and woolen industry, and will, in fact, revolutionize the trade."

THE Boston *Commercial List* says:—Our reports indicate a further improvement in the business situation, and the favorable symptoms noticed last week have developed into some activity in a few branches. Dry goods jobbers received some orders from their travelling salesmen, and the distribution of fall fabric may be said to have commenced. Agents are not selling as large quantities as usual at the opening of the season, but if jobbers continue to get encouragement from the interior their purchases will soon increase. The fall trade in clothing has started, and our houses are getting very satisfactory orders from the West. The wool market shows more animation, and a better feeling prevails among manufacturers. The stock market has shown more life than for a long time past, and a substantial advance has

established been on several leading shares. The money market has been growing easier from day to day, and the week closed with an improved feeling in financial circles generally.

THE Boston *Boot and Shoe Recorder* says: "The increased number of buyers in the market is one of the favourable indications, and some of the large jobbing houses are being heard of in the way of duplicate orders. In plow shoes and the more staple lines the volume of trade has been, on the whole, quite satisfactory, but in the better grades the business continues to drag. Few duplicate boot orders have been received so far, though the prices are practically back to the old figures. The disposition on the part of the jobbers and retailers seem to be to open the selling season with small stocks and trust to later orders for supplies. If this trade should open up brisk, it would undoubtedly cause a rush of late orders that would benefit jobbers or manufacturers having stock on hand. There is still a little doing in late summer styles, showing that retailers are working their stocks down very low. The financial troubles make collections slow and difficult, and this feature is the most serious obstacle to a genuine revival of business. The rubber shipments are large, owing to the low prices offered. The principle companies have come to an understanding so as to limit the rate of discounts, and give a steady market, and have fixed the rate at 40 per cent. on first quality to jobbers."

**The Bell Telephone Co., of Canada.**

ANDW. ROBERTSON, President. C. F. SISK, Vice-President. C. P. SCLATER, Secretary-Treasurer.

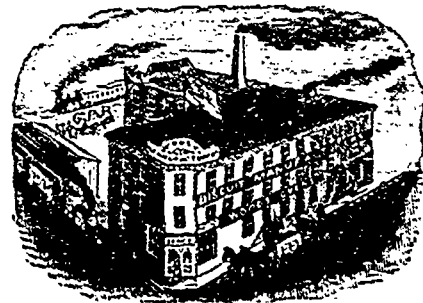
This Company, which owns the Telephone Patents in Canada of Bell, Blake, Edison, Phelps, Gray and others will furnish instruments of different styles, and applicable to a variety of uses. It will arrange to connect places not having telegraphic facilities with the nearest telegraph office, or it will build private lines for individuals or firms connecting their different places of business or residence. This company is also prepared to manufacture Telegraph and Electrical Instruments, Electro-Medical apparatus, Fire Alarm apparatus, Magnets for Mills, Electric Gas-lighting apparatus, Burglar alarms, Hotel and House Annunciators, Electric Call-Bells, &c. Any further information relating hereto can be obtained from the Company.

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Will sell at Auction to MERCHANTS ONLY

50 BALES BED COMFORTERS,  
10 BALES BLANKETS, PRINTS,  
Hosiery, etc. Also Teas, Tobaccos,  
Currants, Raisins, etc., etc., onWednesday  Thursday, Aug. 6 & 7  
at 2 P.M. each day, also on**AUGUST 13th and 14th,**  
same hours, at**76 PORTAGE AVENUE.**  
Merchants will do well to attend.**MONEY TO LEND.****MORTGAGES & DEBENTURES PURCHASED.****Western Canada Loan & Savings Co.**

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Trade.14 to 47 St. Lawrence Market, 161 King Street  
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Capacity - - 750 Barrels per day.

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**Canadian Pacific Railway.**  
(WESTERN DIVISION)

**CHANGE OF TIME**

On and after July 20th, 1884, Trains will move as follows:

Going west.		Going East.
78.30 a.m. leave Winnipeg	arrive	6.15 p.m.
10.38 " " Portage la Prairie		2.60 "
2.30 p.m. Brandon		10.00 a.m.
9.00 " Broadview		2.45 "
3.05 a.m. Regina		10.20 p.m.
5.45 " Moose Jaw		7.45 "
1.00 p.m. Swift Current		1.00 p.m.
7.20 p.m. Maple Creek		7.40 a.m.
11.45 p.m. Medicine Hat		3.45 a.m.
1.30 p.m. arrive Calgary	leave	3.50 p.m.

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

Going East	leave Winnipeg	arrive	Going West
76.20 p.m.	Portage	17.00 a.m.	
11.50 p.m.	Brandon	1.05 a.m.	
4.58 a.m.	Regina	8.05 p.m.	
2.30 p.m.	arrive Ft. Arthur	leave	9.15 a.m.

Going South.		Going North.
78.05 p.m. leave Winnipeg	arrive	6.40 a.m.
10.50 p.m. Emerson		4.00 a.m.
18.40, 9.16 a.m., leave Winnipeg	arrive	4.00, 7.00 p.m. †
10.30, 11.55 a.m., Morris		1.20, 5.05 p.m. †
11.40 a.m., Gretna		4.00 p.m.
6.00 p.m. Manitou		8.30 a.m.

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

Train leaves Winnipeg for Stonewall, Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays at 9.30 a.m., arriving at Stonewall 10.30 a.m. and Stonewall at 10.55 a.m. Return same days, leaving Stonewall at 1.30 p.m. and Stonewall at 2 p.m., arriving at Winnipeg 8 p.m.

Train leaves Winnipeg for West Selkirk Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 4 p.m., arriving at West Selkirk 5.40 p.m.; returning leaves West Selkirk Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7.10 a.m., arriving at Winnipeg 8.50 a.m.

- † Daily.
- ‡ Daily except Mondays.
- § Daily except Saturdays.
- ¶ Daily except Sundays.

Trains move on Standard time.

JOHN M. EGAN, W. C. VAN HORNE,  
Gen. Superintendent. Gen. Manager  
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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 or Passengers who do not ride in Sleeping Cars, with no change of cars for any class of passengers between Minneapolis, St. Paul and Chicago also no change of cars between St. Paul and Council Bluffs, with Through Sleepers to Kansas City. If you wish the best traveling accommodation always buy Tickets over the Royal Route.

F. B. Clarke, T. W. Teasdale,  
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Five Through Trains a day from Chicago leave at 6.55 a.m., 8.55 a.m., 4.30 p.m., 8.30 p.m. and 9.55 p.m.

For through tickets, time tables, or full information, apply to any Ticket Agent in the Northwest.

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**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 2 p.m. next day. This is a solid train, consisting of comfortable day coaches, Pullman sleeping cars, and our justly famous palace dining cars, running through without change.

Train leaving Minneapolis 7.40 a.m. has comfortable coaches, Pullman sleeping cars, and Horton reclining chair cars.

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

GOING EAST.

Express trains leave Minneapolis at 1.15 p.m. and 8.15 p.m. and St. Paul, 2.00 p.m. and 9.00 p.m.; arriving in Chicago at 7.00 a.m. and 2.00 p.m.

COMING WEST.

Express trains leave Chicago at 11.30 a.m. and 9.00 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.

This is the only line between St. Paul and Chicago running the Pullman Smoking Room Sleepers, and Palace dining cars.

GOING SOUTHWEST.

Trains leave St. Paul for Sioux City, Omaha, Kansas City and San Francisco at 7.10 a.m. and 3.35 p.m.

**The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway**

Is the short Line from St. Paul and Minneapolis, via La Crosse and Milwaukee, to Chicago, and all Points in the Eastern States and 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 Pullman Sleeping Cars, Palace Smoking Cars, Palace Dining Cars, via the famous "River Bank Route," along the shores of Lake Pepin and the beautiful Mississippi River to Milwaukee and Chicago. Its trains connect with those of the Northern lines in the Grand Union Depot at St. Paul.

No Change of Cars of any class between St. Paul and Chicago.

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

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St. Paul, Minn. Winnipeg, Minn.

**Chicago and Grand Trunk Railway.**

GOING EAST.

Leave Chicago 9.10 a.m., 3.30 p.m., 8.30 p.m.; arrive at Port Huron 10.30 p.m., 6.30 a.m., 10.35 a.m., 10.10 a.m., 6.15 p.m.

Leave Port Huron 6.10 a.m., 7.55 p.m., 8.00 p.m., 4.15 p.m., 11.00 a.m.; arrive at Chicago 6.50 p.m., 7.45 p.m., 8.00 a.m., 6.40 a.m., 9.00 a.m.

Pullman palace sleeping coaches are run through with out change, between Chicago, and Bay City, Detroit, Toronto, Montreal, Boston, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, and New York via Port Huron, as follows:

GOING WEST.

Trains leaving New York 6.45 p.m., Buffalo 12.10 p.m. Suspension Bridge 1.00 p.m., and Port Huron 8.00 p.m., has through Pullman palace sleeping coach from New York, Buffalo, Suspension Bridge and Bay City to Chicago.

Train leaving Boston 7.00 p.m., Montreal 9.30 a.m., Toronto 11.45 p.m., and Port Huron 7.45 a.m., has through Pullman palace sleeping coach from Boston to Chicago.

Train leaving Montreal 10.00 p.m., Toronto 12.15 p.m., Port Huron 8.00 p.m., has through Pullman palace sleeping coach from Montreal to Chicago.

GOING EAST.

Train No. 3 leaving Chicago 3.30 p.m., has through Pullman palace sleeping coaches from Chicago to Niagara Falls, Buffalo, New York, and to Boston via Montreal.

Train No. 5 leaving Chicago 8.30 p.m., has through Pullman palace sleeping coach from Chicago to Montreal and Parlor car to Boston.

Train No. 1 leaving Chicago 9.10 a.m., has through Pullman palace coach from Port Huron to Toronto and Montreal.

**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 ON 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, Saginaw, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, New York, Toronto, Montreal and Boston.

GEO. S. REEVE, Traffic Manager.

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