

RENTS, WAGES, ETC.

Rents are high, especially those of houses situated in central localities. There are very few first-class residences, and these are chiefly occupied by the owners. In the suburbs small dwelling houses rent from \$10 to \$20 per month. Medium sized ones from \$30 to \$45. Large ones from \$45 to \$60. The rents of stores on Main street vary from \$300 per year to \$3,000. The Davis Hotel, previously described, was let last year for \$5,000 per annum. The rents demanded for hotels are exceedingly high, and many consider them exorbitant. Board may be obtained from \$4 to \$10 per week; \$6 is the average for tolerably good board. Salaries of clerks are, of course, high in proportion, but like almost every city in Canada the market for all kinds of clerks is pretty well overstocked. Mechanics can make money. Laborers can find steady employment at from \$2.50 to \$3 per day. Hitherto the market has been very well supplied, but recently the demand has increased owing to the call for work in various directions. Almost any one having a few dollars can find a safe and profitable investment, and in this way many young men living on small salaries have been enabled to do very well by prudent investments.

INCORPORATION OF THE CITY.

The first application from the people of Winnipeg for a city charter was made in September, 1872, the population then being estimated at 1,500. The application was made to the Local Legislature by bill. This was altered and amended by the House to suit the interests of a certain well-known company of monopolists and their supporters and was then sent to the Upper House for concurrence. In the meantime a deputation of the people were heard at the bar of the Upper House, and subsequently the "Lords" re-amended the bill in accordance with the wishes of the people, but the Lower House declared the proceedings out of order, and the people, in appreciation of the Speaker's decision, gave that functionary a coat of tar and feathers and submitted him to other indignities, the same having been intended for Attorney-General Clarke, who could not be found. The last application for a charter was made in September, 1873, and it was successful, as has been indicated in the beginning of this sketch.

GENERAL REMARKS.

In all of the pamphlets which we have read pretending to give a description of the Province, we have seen none in which the boundaries are given. Mr. Spence, who has published a very useful pamphlet for the information of the immigrant, like other pamphleteers, omits to give the boundaries, and the limits of the proposed extension. This, though not a very serious omission, ought to have been included, as immigrants like to know the dimensions and the boundaries of the Province, as well as