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# The Commercial

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

PUBLISHED BY STEEN & BOYCE EVERY TUESDAY - \$2.00 PER ANNUM.

VOL. 1.

WINNIPEG, DECEMBER 19,

NO. 12

## The Commercial

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

ISSUED EVERY TUESDAY

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STEEN & BOYCE,

Publishers.

WINNIPEG, Tuesday, Oct. 3, 1882.

WINNIPEG, DEC. 19, 1882.

To-morrow a grain fair takes place at Stone-wall in which our Winnipeg grain men will be exhibitors.

THERE is a movement on foot at present for the incorporation of St. Boniface as a town, which finds general favor among the residents there.

JOHN WOLTZ formerly of Woltz Bro., has opened out in the jewelery business on Main Street, in the premises formerly occupied by J. Hingston Smith.

In the early part of the week past, there was considerable irregularity in the mails from the South, all of which had their origin south of the boundary line.

THERE has been a change in the hardware business of G. M. Butchart, of Rapid City, and it will in future be carried on under the firm name of G. M. Butchart & Co.

At a meeting of the North-west Commercial Travellers' Association of Canada held last Saturday evening, Mr. Joseph Mulholland was

unanimously re-elected to the office of president.

J. R. Wright & Co., wholesale jewelers of Winnipeg, have taken in H. G. Levetus as partner, and the business will now be carried on under the firm name of Levetus, Wright & Co.

J. R. MULLET has sold out his interest in the Commercial House, Morris, to John W. Kastner formerly of the Grand Pacific Hotel, Portage la Prairie, who will assume the control of the house at once.

FROM the Peterborough *Examiner* we learn that a new woolen factory is about to be erected in that town, the machinery for which is partially ready. The factory is to be in operation before spring.

Mr. Gordon Brown has retired from the management of the *Toronto Globe*, which was founded by his brother, and the history of which it will be hard for older people to get separated from the name of Brown.

This is but another proof of the necessity for a Dominion bankrupt law, which will prevent one creditor from thus taking an unfair advantage of others whose claims are equally entitled to consideration.

In response to our article of last week on "An Elevator System," there is a movement on foot to secure a grain storage system for Winnipeg, further particulars regarding which we will give at some future time.

LAST week we recorded the assignment of George Mackie of St. Boniface, which we have since discovered to be a mistake, which had its origin in the fact of one creditor displaying an unnecessary inclination to force his claim. Mr. Mackie is now out of his temporary difficulty.

THE fact that a Winnipeg house should be selling goods to retail dealers in Ontario seems strange. Yet such has been the case during the past week, when Rolls & Neeland, druggists of this city, sent several consignments to retailers in Ontario.

In our last issue we noticed that Capon & Co., painters, were closing out their business in this city and going to Barrie. Mr. Capon informs us that the business here is being closed out, but that he will start in another line in Toronto and not in Barrie.

FOR several weeks back there has been some unfounded rumors going the rounds in the Province of Quebec regarding the bills of the Banque de St. Jean, and a great amount of unnecessary fears have been entertained by many on that score.

The people of Winnipeg sympathize deeply with Mr. Taylor, American Consul, at this city, who has during the week lost his wife by death, her demise having taken place at Troy, N. Y., whither she had gone in a vain attempt to recruit her broken health.

WESBROOK & FAIRCHILD have at present on view at their premises, the model plow exhibited at several state fairs by John Deere & Co. The metallic work is of nickel and the woodwork is beautifully inlaid with gold. Altogether it is a superb piece of mechanical skill, and is worthy of a call and inspection.

A MORRIS, Illinois, correspondent of the *Mining Review* suggests the use of coke instead of coal on railways, and adds "passenger engines can carry their full quantity of fuel and only have half the weight on board, and will not annoy any person by emitting dense clouds of black smoke."

Hall & Irvin, hotel keepers of the Mountain House, Nelson, have dissolved partnership. Irwin takes in Robert Johnson as partner and continues the business. Hall, the retiring partner, has purchased the livery business from Johnson, and will conduct it in future. The whole change is a trade between Hall and Johnson.

YESTERDAY a well founded rumor reached the COMMERCIAL office, that a controlling interest in the affairs of the Souris and Rocky Mountain railway had been offered to three residents of Winnipeg, and that these gentlemen were likely to take advantage of the offer, which was simply [the chance of securing two-thirds of the stock of that company.

THE project of arranging an excursion to the East during the holidays has not only fallen through, but passenger rates are now up to the top figures between St. Paul and Chicago, so that visitors to the East now have to pay full fare.

## Local Manufactures.

In a latitude as high as that in which Winnipeg is located there is generally a falling off in manufacturing business as soon as deep winter sets in. The demand for manufactured goods necessary for building and other out-door operations ceases, and an increase of the demand from other sources is necessary to continue the activity. The manufacturing for out-door material has ceased for a season in Winnipeg. The lumber mills have shut down, and other producing institutions have suspended operations. Still there is no let up to the activity in manufactures generally, and it seems that while one class have ceased others have increased greatly. As the market reports show the milling industry is at present at its busiest point, and will continue so in all probability during the entire winter.

Next to the lumber branch that most likely to suffer from the closing of out-door work is the  
**IRON INDUSTRY.**

Inquiry shows that this branch of manufactures is in the most hopeful state. The leading manufacturers have all that they can attend to and all are making preparations for additions to their factories. The Vulcan Iron Works proprietor is making a large addition to his works, and will in a few weeks add materially to the machinery now in operation. The Waterouse Engine Works are equally busy, and the managers are about to add a foundry and several large lathes and other machinery. In addition to these improvements the Winnipeg Iron Works on Postoffice Street are fast approaching completion, and within three weeks will supply another extensive machine shop and foundry for the city. The smaller houses seem to be equally as pressed with work, and among carriage builders the demand for sleighs and cutters makes matters unusually lively. In the course of a few weeks the work of bridge construction at different points throughout the province will be in full swing, and very great increase may be expected to the demand for heavy wrought iron work for such purposes.

The Winnipeg Barb Wire Works are running full at present, and the proprietors inform us that orders have commenced to come in at least one month earlier than they did last year, and they are rapidly increasing with them. There is every prospect that this business this coming year will be far in excess of that of the present.

### PLUMBING AND STEAM FITTINGS.

Is now at its best, and is the only line connected with building operations in which there is any great activity. The numerous new buildings which have been fitted with water, gas and heating arrangements will keep the trade busy until far on in the winter, and will not be all completed until near the opening of spring. Another branch of industry which is growing in Winnipeg is

### FURNITURE MANUFACTURE.

And in this line there is unusual activity at present. Factories have all the orders they can attend to, and have during the last week had to refuse fresh contracts. It is not a temporary rush they have either, as the work now in their hands will keep them busy away

into 1883. Working overtime is a necessity at present, and many hours have to be borrowed from the night, and still the demands from the country have to be greatly delayed to allow of city orders being filled. Even

### THE BREWERS

Have a steady good trade, although this branch is usually more or less dull throughout the winter in all places. The greatest difficulty brewers seem to have is to secure a full supply of good barley from local sources, and the scarcity of hops still continues to hamper them to some extent.

In the various branches of manufactures, in which small concerns only are engaged there is no lack of activity, and there is every prospect that the demand for skilled mechanical labor is more likely to increase than decrease for some weeks to come. The supply of mechanics is liberal, as many are now located in the city for the winter, who have been out west on prospecting tours during the summer, and will probably start westward to make homes for themselves as soon as spring opens up again.

## Bogus Butter Defended.

Under the heading of "Our Oleomargarine exports" the *American Mail and Export Journal* of New York published an article in defence of the abominations that are manufactured in the slums of eastern cities, and foisted upon the public as butter. We extract the following portion:

"Our foreign trade in oleomargarine has become a recognized fact in Europe. Heretofore it has been carried on under certain mystifications, although why it had to be thus carried on is in itself a mystification—unless we charge it to that old scape-goat, public prejudice.

There is nothing unwholesome or forbidden in oleomargarine. Its manufacture is open, and investigation has only shown that it is in all of its component parts butter. The only thing that be said against it is that, it is not produced through the recognized channel. As 'the hand of little labor hath the daintier touch,' so the public stomach which has been daintier with luxuries is more squeamish than that which has never been able to appreciate the luxury of being well filled with even common food. To the working people of Europe, therefore, who have never been able to secure more than lard and grease—and thankful enough for that—for their black bread, oleomargarine is a very welcome luxury. It has all the appearance, taste and quality of butter and while just as wholesome, on general principles, as old-fashioned butter, is far more wholesome to those who can buy it and who cannot buy regular butter."

The fact that a package of oleomargarine never appeared in a market in the United States labeled or branded as such, until the laws of some states, and ordinance of several cities, compelled a system of branding or marking as a matter of public protection, is rather a strong argument against the intended logic of this quotation. Nor is law always powerful enough to prevent, although it may punish the practice of representing oleomargarine as butter, as the records of the courts in several American cities

go to prove. The success of oleomargarine manufacture like that of glucose, depends to a great extent upon how far the public can be gulled, and the medical evidence in every trial that has taken place goes to prove, that the mixture, no matter how carefully manufactured does not possess the healthy properties of natural butter, but must have a bad effect upon those who continue to use it.

It does seem strange, that a journal like the *Mail and Export* should defend the manufacture of bogus butter in a country which has wider facilities for the production of the pure article, than any other under the sun.

## Heat Power of Wood and Coal.

Under the heading "Practical Lectures on Coal," the *Mining Review* of the 9th inst. publishes a valuable letter from Professor C. D. Wilber, M. A., L. L. D., which furnishes some valuable information on the relative merits of coal and wood as fuel. For the benefit of our manufacturers we should like to give the letter in full, but our space will not permit. The relative nature of wood and coal as fuel is placed in the letter as follows. One ton of bituminous coal is equal to two cords of ordinary hard wood; to two and one half cords of soft or green wood and to one and three-quarter cords of dry oak or hickory. The relative quantity of carbon the bases or source of heat in the different fuels is tabulated as follows:

OAK:	Carbon,	49.10,	Hydrogen,	6.30,	Oxygen,	44.60.
PEAT:		60.00,		6.20,		33.80.
COAL:	(Bit.)	82.60,		5.60,		11.80.
COAL,	(Anth.)	94.04,		1.75,		4.21.

The heat power of the different classes of fuel are as follows.

WOOD	(Green)	2,200	Fahrenheit.
WOOD	(Seasoned)	2,867	"
PEAT		2,732	"
COAL	(Bituminous)	4,082	"
COAL	(Anthracite)	4,170	"
DRY COKE		4,352	"

The excess of heat of bituminous coal over dry wood is thus 1,215 F., and over green wood 1,882 F. The oxygen and hydrogen in wood represent principally moisture, and the carbon of oak represents six-tenths of that of bituminous coal, and five-tenths that of anthracite.

The letter contains a lot of figures on the economy of using coal instead of wood, but these are based upon the prices of the Western States, and consequently cannot be applied to Manitoba. Taking the Professor's ratio of value which is based upon a careful study and observation of the case since 1850, our poplar wood at \$5 a cord is about equal to bituminous coal at \$12.50, and Anthracite at \$13.50, and with the recent heavy decline in the price of wood it is a singular coincidence how Winnipeg fuel dealers have come so near to the relative values of different classes of fuel.

The facts and figures contained in the letter are of great value to manufacturers of this country in particular and are of interest to the public generally, and should stimulate the efforts now being made to open up the rich coal fields which are known to exist in the Northwest.

Within the latitudes of 44 and 48 north the letter estimates one ton of coal per annum per capita is about the quantity used for household,

not to mention steam purposes. The average would certainly be higher in this latitude, but taking the estimate as a basis, Winnipeg for the Year 1883 could use for household fuel somewhere from 30,000 to 50,000 tons of coal according to the increase in population. Coal prospectors have certainly a big market to calculate upon.

### Warlike Market Reports.

For some time back there has been a warfare regarding the market reports of cheese and butter in Montreal, and the newspapers taking part in the same have been the two morning dailies, the *Gazette* and the *Herald*. The question at issue we shall not discuss, but we extract the following from the *Gazette* of the 9th inst., to show the military turn which the discussion has drifted into.

"Our morning contemporary has taken up with more zeal than prudence the lost cause of the twenty-two merchants who made such a determined, though ill-timed attack upon the impregnable redoubts of our butter and cheese reports, but only to get driven back in the rout and confusion of one of the most disastrous retreats recorded in the annals of modern commercial warfare. That we were supposed to be on the "bull" side we found out by the desperate attempt of the "bear" brigade to take us by storm, enter our trenches and silence the guns; but that our position was legitimate and well prepared for the charge has been demonstrated by the steady manner in which the upward course of values scattered the arguments of the attacking column like chaff before the wind. We should not have returned to this subject but for the fact that our morning contemporary professes to champion the lost cause by flaunting the banner of "the immortal twenty-two," and in trying to ride roughshod over the records of his own market reports."

### American Taxation Reform.

Canadian free trade journals are straining their every effort to make out that the protection policy of the Republican party in the United States has had something to do with their recent defeat, but as yet there is not the slightest evidence that such was the case. The defeat of that once powerful party is due to the fact that a long term of office had made them both dishonest and unreliable, and these facts assisted by that desire for change which is natural in a nation like the United States, caused their defeat.

It is a noticeable fact that since the election no prominent representative of either the Republican or Democratic party openly avows a policy of free trade, or a policy tending towards the same. There is some talk among smaller politicians about tariff reform, which means simply a changing round of the import duties now in force; but no party leader cares to go in openly for free trade ideas, well-knowing that the support of the country could not be secured for such a policy.

Reduction of taxation is a work which the successful party in 1884 must undertake, but it

is easy to see in what direction this reform of taxation will be directed. The repeal of inland revenue duties is advocated as a proper course, and more than one leading Democrat advocates a complete abolition of the taxes on spirits and tobacco. This is certainly a high bid to escape the tariff difficulty, but it will be found that in the campaign of 1884 politicians Republican and Democrat will manœuvre around many a political stump, and adopt many a glaring subterfuge, rather than face a free trade policy. Such a policy openly avowed would be sure defeat to any party with the present state of public feeling in the United States.

### An Insurance Fight.

There is to be a libel suit in the Toronto courts in which one Insurance Company and its managers will be plaintiffs, and the official of similar corporations defendants. A letter was published some time ago in the *Insurance Times* of New York attacking the Confederation Life Association of Toronto, and asserting that that association were endeavoring to avoid payment for a policy on the death of the insured Writs have been served on Hon. A. Mackenzie, president, Leopold Goldham, secretary and Wm. Mitealf, managing director of the North American Mutual Life Insurance Company, and on G. C. McLaughlin, Toronto agent of the *Etna* Life Insurance Company of Hartford Conn. The damages claimed are \$10,000 and the libel complained of is supposed to be contained in the *Insurance Times* article above referred to.

This case will no doubt be one of interest to the insurance men, if not to the public generally. It would be very difficult for Winnipeggers to see how one insurance company can possibly libel another regarding the non-payment of just claims. If life insurance in Ontario works anything like fire insurance in Manitoba, the court or jury who decide this libel case will be convinced of the fact that many insurance companies pay their claims not on account of their validity but because the law compels them to do so. The outside world may get enlightened of the manipulation of insurance business by the trial of this libel suit.

### The Railway War Ceased.

At last a patch up of the discordance existing between the lines running from St. Paul and Minneapolis has taken place, and rate cutting is at an end for a time at least. The terms of agreement are of a very indefinite nature, and savor more of an agreement to still disagree, but to stop cutting rates. Some of the claims of the different lines have been ignored notably that of the Omaha line as to restricted territory. The Milwaukee and St. Paul line oppose this reservation of territory with great bitterness, as admitting a dangerous principle into railroad affairs, although it is astonishing how many agreements are secretly made by lines in the Western States, not to run within a certain distance of each other, and it is questionable if the Milwaukee Company is free from such agreements. The managers of the contending lines have evidently recognized the fact

that the struggle was going to do away with the immense traffic which the holidays bring, and have called a truce until that season is over. It can hardly be expected that the present arrangements will be permanent, and a very great change is necessary in them, or the war is liable to break out as fierce as ever before spring comes around.

### Saskatchewan Coal.

In a previous issue we noticed the discovery of coal near Medicine Hat, and this week we are informed by Alderman Cameron that a company has been formed with a capital of \$500,000 for its working. A charter has been applied for to the Dominion Government, the provisional directors of the company being R. H. Hunter, Manager Imperial Bank, Winnipeg, Alderman Cameron, Alex. McIntyre and Dr. E. Benson, of Winnipeg, and M. M. Carruthers, of Canfield, N. S.

The vein of coal which this company intend working is within half a mile of the C. P. R. crossing of the Saskatchewan at Medicine Hat, and in some places is sixteen feet in thickness. Side hill working can be adopted, so that no shafting will be necessary, and the work of mining will be as cheap as in any coal field on this continent. The roof or stratum above the vein is of clay and boulders, but can be made safe at small expense. At present a few car loads of coal are being taken out, which will be brought to Winnipeg as a sample as soon as possible.

### WINNIPEG MONEY MARKET.

The demand for money in the city during the past week has been active, especially for commercial purposes, and the stringency of the last few weeks is in no way relaxed. Although the feeling of unease is almost gone in Eastern monetary circles, there has been no response here, and the impression prevails that too much money is locked up in real estate business, as a share of which should be at the disposal of men engaged in commerce. The banks have so far answered all the discounting demands of their regular customers, but they show no disposition to undertake any new business. There has been no advance of rates, first class commercial paper ranging from 8 to 10 per cent., and ordinary from 10 to 12. Real estate mortgage loans range from 9 to 10 per cent. There is a growing hope that the opening of the new year will ease the present tightness.

THORNHILL is five miles from Nelson, notwithstanding which a letter posted here will not reach Thornhill for two weeks, on an average. All postal matter from here going west has first to travel sixty miles due east to Emerson. The week following it travels back fifty miles to Mountain City, where, if fortunate enough to connect with the western mail, it is forwarded without further delay, but very often the connection is not made, and consequently another week is lost. — *Manitoba Mountaineer*.



# The Commercial

WINNIPEG, DEC. 19, 1882.

## NORTH-WEST PRESS AND DISALLOWANCE.

The journals of the Eastern Provinces seem to be as decided in their differences upon the question of disallowance in Manitoba, as are those of the Prairie Province itself, and it is a noticeable fact that each sheet decides for or against according to the school of politics it has been advocating. The question is made by them one to be viewed from a political stand-point only, while in Manitoba, individual interests have to some extent obliterated the party line in connection with allowance, and some journals have forsaken party ties altogether to join in the cry against the policy of the present government. This fact at first sight, seems a strong argument in proof of the unanimity of the province against disallowance, as the press of a country is supposed to be little else than a mirror that reflects public opinion. It is questionable, however, if the press of Manitoba truly represents the public opinion of the province on disallowance, and there are peculiar circumstances connected with it which would lead us to believe that it does not.

In a former issue THE COMMERCIAL showed how much of the opposition to disallowance arose from a class of real estate speculators, whose schemes (many of which will not bear close investigations) are in conflict with the Dominion Government's policy. To this might be added the fact that the country press of Manitoba is pretty much controlled by this same class of speculators.

The gushing admirer of terse newspaper literature is very apt to dwell upon the incorruptibility of the press, and accept every slashing article as the outpourings of an honest and patriotic heart; but a little inquiry into how North-western newspapers are started, would convince such individuals of the folly of such a belief. In the starting of a new country paper in Manitoba, a bonus to the editor and proprietor is as necessary, as it is to secure the advent of a railway (especially one built for colonization and philanthropic purposes). The bonus is supposed to be given by the citizens, but the citizens in nine cases out of ten comprise two or three persons or perhaps only

one, who own the town site, and as a natural consequence, want a newspaper to advertise their property in. In a very large proportion of cases the newspaper could not exist on purely commercial principles, and the original subscribers to the bonus have to carry it financially in their arms. Country editors in the North-west are not men of very strong opinions on political or railway subjects, and it is but natural that they would drop onto the side where the bread and butter was to be had. As schemers with aims which conflict with disallowance are prepared to throw aside party ties for personal gain, so the literary parasites which cling to them echo the cry of the manger they are fed at, and become the most stalwart supporters of what they call the provincial rights policy. The argument of an almost united press is certainly a very plausible one, but when the terms of unity are considered, the argument is not quite so powerful. It is safe to state, that four out of five of the country newspapers which have sprung into existence in Manitoba during the last two years, have been floated upon the bonuses of real estate speculators; are owned by joint stock companies in which speculative element holds control, or are secretly owned by some politician or party desirous of political honors. Even the Winnipeg dailies are not all free from politician's plasters, and like their smaller brethren of the country have, when a question opens up, to watch carefully which way the political cat jumps, and follow her course, erratic and tortuous though it may be.

The press of the Eastern Provinces have a perfect right to discuss this question of disallowance, and the people of the North-west feel that they are taking an interest in this new and progressive country when they do so. In justice, however, to the classes who are laboring for the commercial and industrial upbuilding of Manitoba, and who, we claim, have as a rule, taken but small part in the anti-disallowance movement, we ask that the newspaper statements from such sources as we have described be not taken as a true representation of the feeling of the province. It is to be regretted that political and other power in Manitoba is as yet, too much in the hands of the speculative element, and not enough under the control of those who are connected with commercial enterprise. This fact is due, no doubt, in a great measure to the apathy

of the leading merchants, manufacturers and others upon such subjects. It will remedy itself in time, no doubt, but while it lasts, the feeling of these classes on subjects of public interest must and will be misrepresented, and in no way has it been more so, than by the "Fairservices" of the Manitoba press.

## A MINING BOOM.

Progress in any new country is liable to go in fits and starts, and there is no reason to expect, that the North-west will prove any exception to this rule. The real estate boom, which happily subsided before its inflation ended in disastrous collapse, had its progressive effects, and luckily brought almost no reaction. There must be some sphere in which another fit or start will be inaugurated, and everything points at present to mining operations in Kewatin as that sphere. For many years the existence of valuable metallic resources has been a settled fact in this district, which, however, have been so arranged by nature, that both capital and patient labor are necessary for their successful development. Such resources may for a time be unsought for by capital, but with the growth and prosperity of the North-west, the necessities for their development are coming forward. Already several companies with each extensive capital stock are in the field, and others are in course of formation. It is safe to state that before six months have elapsed companies whose aggregate capital will reach several millions of dollars will be engaged in mining operations in Kewatin. Within the last few months old miners and experts from many parts of the continent have prospected around the Lake of the Woods, and each and every one has given his opinion that gold producing quartz of a very rich description is to be found in paying quantities in this district, and that successful gold mining operations must soon be carried on there.

As in all other gold fields, there will no doubt be a great amount of disappointment in regard to the success of different workings. Many inexperienced persons will no doubt make foolish investments and expend great labor to no profit. Such has been the case in the richest gold fields in the world, and must necessarily occur in Kewatin. As already stated, the gold of this district can only be secured by the spending of capital and patient labor, and the dreamer who expects to pick up

not get and become suddenly wealthy must necessarily be doomed to disappointment. From a disinterested expert, however, we learn, that there are scores of points around the Lake of the Woods, where operations would be as steadily productive as, and a great deal more profitable than wheat raising. Gold fields of this class are the best kind of investments, and they have the advantage, that they do not attract around them a class of indolent and dreaming adventurers.

Looking at matters as they now stand there is a strong prospect of a mining boom setting in Kewatin, and it is to be hoped that operations, will be conducted upon a safe principle which will establish a valuable industry, and thus add greatly to the wealth of the North-west.

### A MORAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

It has been whispered around during the past week, that recently the London and Lancashire Insurance Co., of London, England, instructed their agent in this city to issue no more new policies, as owing to the low state of the moral barometer of Winnipeg that corporation had decided upon withdrawing from business in this city.

It is very much to be regretted that the moral susceptibilities of the managers of this righteous corporation have suffered so much and are in danger of contamination by their connection with this wicked city. They show very little of the missionary spirit, however, or they might double up their force here, and commence a work of conversion among us outcasts.

It is just possible, however, that the morality argument is not so strong as represented. The London and Lancashire was the first company to refuse to settle their obligations in connection with the Knappen House fire, and the course they followed in trying to evade the payment, savored strongly of subterfuge, but a Manitoba law court compelled them to pay. The same company are the heaviest losers by the C. P. R., and Johnson Houses fire on Thursday evening, and it is very likely that their moral feelings will receive another serious shock, when the claims in connection with these are sent in by the adjuster. They may, however, experience a complete revulsion of feeling, and honestly acknowledge, that it is not so much lack of morality, as the fact that Manitoba courts compel the payment of insurer's honest claims,

which makes them withdraw, from the city of Winnipeg.

It must be admitted that in a rapidly growing city like Winnipeg, the population will include some "Black Sheep," gathered as they are from all quarters of the globe. The moral atmosphere, however, will compare very favorably with that of any new city in the Old World or the New, and its record for crime will stand comparison with that of many of the towns even of England. Its business men might well object to be compared morally with English insurance directors and managers, and a retrospective view of the English bankruptcy courts for the last twenty years, would show, that they were only using moral protection in so objecting.

The London and Lancashire Insurance Company have a perfect right to withdraw from Winnipeg business, but they should do so upon purely commercial grounds, and not cover their retreat with a spleeny and malicious slander of a city whose business men are the admired of all, for their energy, enterprise and straightforward manner of conducting business.

### LOCKED UP CAPITAL.

The *Toronto World* of the 12th inst. publishes a column article under the heading of "North-west Craze," which contains an unpardonable collection of misrepresentations, wild and unreliable statements, and even deliberate perversions of facts regarding this country, which are quite in keeping with the policy that journal has hitherto pursued towards the North-west. Yet in this collection of rubbish there are a point or two worthy of the consideration of the business men of the city of Winnipeg in particular, and of Manitoba in general.

Regarding the Eastern Canadian Capital which has drifted into the North-west, the *World* says: "Had it been used in productive employment, it would have soon found its way back to the east, but it has been put into swamp lots and bogus lands."

Such a statement is unquestionably a stretching if not a perversion of facts, so far as where Eastern capital has gone, but as to its not being used in productive employment there is more truth than pleasantness in what the *World* says. One year ago capital from distant parts was begging investment in Manitoba, and

strange to say but a small fraction of what came to the country was employed for the work of industrial or commercial development. For months there was a regular mania for sinking every dollar of spare funds in real estate, not but we believe that the majority of the real estate investments made were perfectly safe to those who had funds sufficient to carry their load through a period of depression. But real estate speculations will not develop a new country no matter how unbounded the resources of the same. The results of the real estate excitement were not beneficial to staple business even while it lasted, and now that it has subsided, it has left a load on commerce and industry. Many of the real estate speculators who were apparently acquiring wealth rapidly during last winter and spring, have now every dollar locked up in property, the greater portion of which they cannot realize on for years to come. But this is not all, for these speculators have large loans from banks and elsewhere locked up with their own funds, and banks as a matter of necessity are compelled to carry the loads of such to avoid consequences which would be less desirable. In this manner an enormous amount of funds is locked up which should now be free and available for commercial and industrial purposes. It is this state of affairs which maintains the present monetary stringency in Winnipeg, and more than one bank manager in the city honestly acknowledges the fact. The funds which should be employed for commercial and industrial purposes, are thus locked up in investments which are accomplishing nothing for the upbuilding of the country, and which for profit depend upon the commercial and industrial development on which they now rest like a load. It would astonish many could they only learn the amount of funds are thus locked up in investments, which if they even are all safe and come out right in the end, will only benefit the speculator, and accomplish nothing for the progress of the country.

In the manner we have described, there is certainly a vast amount of funds locked up, which, if at liberty would soon relieve the monetary stringency now so keenly felt in Manitoba commercial circles. The borrowing of eastern bank directors and other financial irregularities in the east have no doubt a sympathetic feeling in the North-west, but certainly not enough to maintain this long stringency, which we certainly believe has its main cause in the local state of affairs above described.



### CHEAPER FUEL.

The reduction in the price of wood which has been going on in Winnipeg for the last two weeks, is only the natural outcome of a policy of carrying the market on the part of the dealers, with the intention of holding up prices in opposition to the natural law of supply and demand. During last winter famine prices were reached in a number of local products, notably wood and hay, and it is but natural, that an expectation of a return of these should linger in the minds of those who were interested in high prices, and events have so turned as to seriously disappoint this class.

Among the many effects of the collapse of the real estate boom of last winter and spring, was the compulsion of promiscuous speculators to look for other sources of investment and to the credit of some of these unsettled individuals be it said, that they employed their spare funds towards the development of local products in lines where the expense of plant and machinery were light. The two commodities we have mentioned, wood and hay, attracted considerable attention. Those who went into hay cutting were not likely to be more successful than those who went into wood cutting, but prairie fires helped them out to some extent, and although they have no chance of reaching the famine prices of last spring, there is not much chance of a glut of the local hay market. In wood speculators have fared worse. Heavy cutting operations have been carried on by the regular wood dealers, and the enormous quantity of wood which the C. P. R. have discarded in favor of coal has also been thrown upon the market, thus completing the glut, and completely crushing the last hopes of a profit to the speculative operators.

It does seem strange that the regular wood contractors did not fore-see this state of affairs some months ago. Through the fall and early winter their inexorable figures were \$7 to 7.50 for poplar and \$9 for tamarac, and the fact that a reduction in coal might affect their business never seemed to enter their minds. A reduction of \$1 a cord would have caused many to have contracted for wood instead of coal for their winter's fuel, and made the demand for the former much greater. There can be no doubt, but the proportion of coal to wood fuel in Winnipeg is much greater this winter than last, and

the holding up of wood prices early in the season has had much to do with this fact. The city of Winnipeg is now in the position of having a glutted wood market, and reduced demand for wood, and matters are so fortunately arranged for the consumers, that coal dealers cannot advance prices either. A reaction will doubtless set in next season, and the supply of wood will be much shorter, but coal via Thunder Bay will then be reaching the city and a corner on fuel would be rather a difficult undertaking to carry out. At present there is every prospect of wood retailing in the city at \$5 a cord, and the fact takes a great amount of bitterness out of the blast of "Old Boreas."

The wood glut is another sample of the folly of trying to hold up an over-crowded market, a folly which sharper men than the wood dealers of Winnipeg have been guilty of. But it has another lesson, and that appeals to a certain class who imagine that there is a fortune in shipping any class of goods to a Winnipeg market. Even the omniferous maw of the Manitoba capitol can be over-satiated, and not a few are finding this fact out to their cost. There is some excuse for shippers at a distance mistaking the tendencies and capacity of the market here for goods which have to be imported, but it does seem sheer folly for speculators to calculate upon famine prices for such products as cord wood and hay, which nature has provided in such plenty at the very gates of the city.

### Winnipeg Wholesale Trade.

#### AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY, CARRIAGES, ETC.

In agricultural machinery itself, the trade during the week has been very light. A few actual sales of plows to country retailers being all the transactions. The central houses in the city are beginning to receive some goods for spring trade, and heavy consignments are now on the way to this city. Some few consignments have been sent to branch warehouses during the week, and the stocking up of these will be commenced early this season so as to avoid the mistakes caused last spring by the break up. In sleighs and cutters there has been considerable business done, but the bulk of that trade is over for the season, and only immediate wants are what retailers buy for.

#### BOOTS AND SHOES.

This branch of trade is anything but active at present. A few orders for sorts have come in during the week, but the winter's trade is virtually over, and no goods of any account will be handled for a month to come. Orders for spring goods have been taken during the week or day in February, but none of the whole-

sale dealers have received any quantity of their spring stock, although heavy consignments are on their way and will arrive inside of a few weeks. Collections are reported reasonably good, and there is a general feeling of satisfaction with the season's trade now past.

#### CLOTHING

During the week there has been quite a number of orders for sorts in this line of business, but trade may be said to be rather quiet. Some orders for spring goods have come in during the week, and quite a share of spring stock is now on its way to the city. Some wholesale men are about to start for eastern markets to finish purchases. A quiet spell is expected for a few weeks, but with the opening of the year the bustle of receiving new goods will commence. Stocks are low at present, and the work of balancing up for the season is going on.

#### CROCKERY AND GLASS WARE.

Everything is hustle in this line of business, and the week has been one of great activity. The trade in fancy goods for the holiday season has been heavy. Staple goods are also in steady demand in both city and country, and a hopeful feeling pervades the trade. Quite a number of opening orders from new points have been received during the week, and the area of operations is steadily widening.

#### DRY GOODS.

There is a very quiet feeling in this branch of business, and the trade of the past week has been very limited indeed. The temporary activity of two weeks ago has subsided, and some houses feel slightly disappointed. The trade in sorts has fallen away so suddenly. Both from city and country the demand is very slow, and a lull of a few weeks is generally expected. A few orders for spring goods for future delivery have been received, but even in these lines the trade done is very limited. Collections are reported only fair, and a considerable improvement is looked for as the new year opens up. The quiet feeling is more extreme than was anticipated, but houses were doubtless basing their calculations upon the rushing trade which has been done during the fall and early winter, which will account for the disappointment of a few.

#### DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

A good steady business kept up in this branch until a few days ago, when a quietness set in and has since continued. Travellers have started out within a week, and returns from them are expected to liven matters up during the present week. There have been no noteworthy change in the prices of any class of goods, and no unusual demand in any special lines. Although a quietness prevails the trade is in a very healthy state, and collections are reported reasonably good. The feeling of the trade is decidedly hopeful.

#### FANCY GOODS AND SMALLWARES.

The reports of the week from this branch of trade are of the most encouraging description, and are quite in contrast with the dull feeling in other branches. The city trade is specially active, while a steady demand comes from the country. Houses are pushed to get out orders in fancy goods for the holiday trade, and in

staple goods matters are quite brisk. The present week promises to be one of unusual bustle, and a good trade is expected until the close of the present month. Reports of collections are also of an encouraging nature.

## FISH AND POULTRY.

The trade in fresh fish has been active during the week, and the variety on the market has been greater than for several weeks back. Lake Superior trout are plentiful and sell at 11c. Lakes Manitoba and Winnipeg white fish have been received in great quantities, and are offered at 8c. River fish have also reached the city in heavy consignments, and sell at 5c. The principal varieties are pickerel and bass. Dried fish are very scarce, and are confined in variety to finlon haddocks and smoked salmon, both of which are at fancy prices. Oysters have been received in great quantities, and the stock in the city is now heavy. Prices have been, selects, 60c; standards, 50c. in bulk counts are quoted at \$4, but are getting scarce. Poultry still remains reasonably plentiful. Dressed chickens are quoted at 21c and turkeys at 22c. Prairie chicken and partridge have been much more general in the city during the week than for a month previous, and have found ready sale at 60c a brace. Rabbits are the only other game on the market.

## FUEL.

For a portion of the week there has been a coal famine in the city so far as anthracite was concerned. The snow blocks in Southern Minnesota have materially interfered with cars now in transit, and quite a scarcity has ensued. There has been no change in price however, and no scarcity of bituminous coal. The steady quotations of the week have been, anthracite, \$13.75; bituminous, for grate purposes, \$13.50, for steam purposes, \$12.50. The glut of the wood market still continues, and prices have declined during the week, and there is no prospect of any rise in prices for some time hence. Dry poplar now sells at \$5 a cord on track, and tamarac from \$6.50 to \$7. The fall in prices has reached the retail trade, and figures range from \$1 to \$1.50 above the wholesale. It seems that the quantity of available wood this season has astonished even the dealers of the city, and the fact that coal is from \$2 to \$8 cheaper than last winter, caused many to lay in a winter stock of coal instead of wood. A little more liberal policy on the part of the wood dealers in the early portion of the season might have preserved a heavier demand during the balance of the winter.

## FRUIT.

There has been no material change in the state of trade in this branch during the week. There has been much more activity in fancy dried fruits, while in green it has been reasonably good. Grapes are now practically out of the market, and a few California pears are to be had at fancy prices. Lemons are growing scarce, and oranges are on the market once more. Apples have been selling during the week from \$6.50 to \$7.50 a barrel, according to quality. Cranberries are to be had at from \$16 to \$17, according to quality. Figs in boxes and mats are unchanged in price from last week. Malaga and other raisins are plentiful, and

some neatly gotten up boxes of dried fruits and nuts for the holiday trade are now on the market.

## FURS AND HIDES.

There has been no trade in raw or dressed furs during the week, but the dealers of the city are preparing for business at an early date, and within three weeks it will be possible to give regular quotations. In green hides the demand has not been very active during the week, and a slight decline in prices has taken place. The regular quotations has been 6c, although 6½c has been paid in a few cases. Pelts are scarce, and good Novembers are worth 55c to 60c.

## FURNITURE.

It seems that this branch is to some extent affected by the holiday season, as wholesalers and manufacturers have been rushed very much with orders for delivery during the past and present week. The trade generally gives a very satisfactory report and prospect, and a good steady demand both from city and country is anticipated during a great portion of the winter.

## GROCERIES.

The trade in this staple branch has been fair but not rushing during the week, and some complain of a slight quietness. This would doubtless be more general but for the active demand for fancy groceries for Christmas trade. Several travellers have just returned from the West, and they report business steady, but not extra active. Collections are reported fair to good. There has been no material change in prices except in a few fancy lines. Sugars are quoted 10c to 11c for light yellows; granulated 12c. Green coffees are unchanged. The variety of Rio on the market ranges from 15c to 18c, according to quality. Government Java 22½c to 23c. Dried apples have advanced in price, and are quoted at from 11½c to 12c. Dried peaches are quoted at 11c; evaporated 35c. There is a general upward tendency in fancy lines, which will probably cease with the opening of the new year.

## HARDWARE.

The brisk trade reported in our last issue still continues in this branch of business, and the past week has been one of general activity. The goods in demand have been of a varied character, that of the heavy departments being the lightest. Orders are now in hands which will assist in making the present week a busy one. Country collections are reported moderately good and city fair.

## LUMBER.

There is no change to report in this line of business during the week. A general quietness pervades the trade, and dealers are reconciled to a time of inactivity. The only orders of the week have been for a few light sorts. Prices remain the same as the week previous: Sheet-iron, \$28; common dimension, \$30 to \$32; fencing, \$28 to \$34; stock, \$33 to \$40; flooring, \$35 to \$45; partition, \$45 to \$50; graded clear, \$50 to \$70; shingles, \$4.50 to \$6; lath 5¢.

## STATIONERY AND PAPER.

Activity has been general in this branch of trade during the week, and wholesale houses

have had quite a rush. There has been considerable running about to fill up orders, and there is evidence that the trade in fancy goods for the season has been underestimated. Staple goods are also in good demand, and a turn of prosperity is general throughout the trade.

## WINES AND SPIRITS.

The reports of the week from this branch of business are very satisfactory. Orders for both city and country have been numerous, and general activity has been the state of trade during the week. The prospect ahead is good, and one or two travellers who have recently returned from the country report collections good, and the retail trade prosperous.

## THE MARKETS.

## WINNIPEG.

## GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

The plentiful snow and good sleighing all over the province has made the receipts of grain in the city liberal during the past week. Wheat has been received in plenty by the millers, and a raise of three cents per 100 pounds on through freights to the East, has put a slight check upon shipments there. Still quite a number of cars have gone during the week, and there is a determination to try shipping as long as any special advantages are within reach.

## WHEAT

Has sold at from 75c to 80c but does not hold as firm as it did a week ago. There is not much prospect of any decline in the better grades for home milling purposes, but softer samples are likely to be affected by the rise in through rates. During the week about thirty cars from this city and points south have been shipped to the Atlantic seaboard and to Europe by Winnipeg houses, and there would be a great increase in this trade were rates more favorable.

## OATS.

The receipts of this grain have been liberal both on the street and by rail, while there has been no extra demand during the week. Car lots are wanted most for points east of this, and the demand from that locality promises to hold good during the greater portion of the winter. Prices have eased off slightly, and were a few cents lower in the end of the week than at its beginning. The range has been from 40c to 45c, and the sales above the latter figure have been very few. There are numerous complaints about a large share of the oats being light this season, and on this fact a few dealers look for a heavy advance before spring. The freedom with which receipts now come in would seem to oppose this theory.

## BARLEY.

Has been much more plentiful during the week than for a month previously. Several cars have been received by rail, and quite a quantity on the street. The quality of some lots was much better than any received during November, and there is now a hope of some really fine bright barley coming to market. Prices have weakened somewhat, and 52c is now the highest figure offered. Poorer samples have been bought as low as 45c. A still further increase in receipts is expected during the current week.

Neither flax, rye or buckwheat have made their appearance during the week, and they may now be considered out of the market.

## FLOUR.

Mills have been running full all the week, and have plenty of wheat ahead to insure steady running. The local demand has remained still steady and rather increasing, and considerable shipping to the East has been carried on; about 18 cars have gone during the week, and the

agency for foreign shipments of the Portage Milling Co., being now in Winnipeg, business may be expected to greatly increase. Prices are the same as last week, namely. Patents Baker's, or 4 x, at \$2.55; and traders or 2 x, at \$1.50.

## BRAN.

Remains unchanged in price, quotations being \$12 a ton on track or \$13 delivered. There is a steady active demand, and no surplus is accumulating.

## SHORTS.

Are still quoted at \$14 a ton on track or \$15 delivered. The demand is not unusually active but is sufficient to hold prices moderately firm.

## CHOPPED FEED.

This article still finds ready sale at \$30 a ton, is much in demand, and is now recognized as a regular product on the market.

## POTATOES

Are getting gradually scarcer, and during the week the receipts have been rather limited. There has been no change in price worthy of note, although a firmer feeling has been general; \$1.00 a bushel has been the general quotation for several days.

## BUTTER.

During the week there has been a heavy increase to the stock of poor butter in the city, while the supply of choice grades has been comparatively scarce. Several car loads have arrived from the East, a few accompanied by the shippers, who have evidently fallen into the mistaken belief that anything will sell in the North-west. There is therefore quite a glut of the lower grades in the city at present, and the prices are now ruled by the eagerness of the holders to get clear of their unsalable goods. It is understood that quite a number of other such consignments are on their way to meet a similar fate. Good to choice dairy still sells at from 25c to 27c and some picked lots have sold at 27½c. Prime creamery is becoming more general in the city, and finds ready sale at from 33c to 35c. There is a prospect of these fine grades retaining their firmness if not advancing in price.

## EGGS.

Notwithstanding the extreme cold weather, eggs are rather plentiful in the city, and several car lots are now in course of transit. During the week sales were made as high as 38c, but prime Iowa consignments are now to be had at 35c, and one house intimates their intention of holding at the latter figure for a month to come. It is a certainty that eggs are not going to be anything like as scarce as they were last winter.

## BACON.

There is a steady downward tendency in this product, and heavy consignments have reached the city during the past week. The variety has also extended with the quantity. Dry salt can be had at 16c, and long clear smoked at 17c. Some choice breakfast bacon has sold at 18c. The poorer qualities are not so much in demand but the choice breakfast is wanted even at an advance on the price quoted.

## HAMS.

There has been quite an active demand for these during the week, although there has been rather a downward tendency in prices. There is not a very heavy stock in the city, although it is known that a number of heavy consignments are on their way here. Quotations early in the week were 18c, and towards its close 17½c was the general price.

## MESS PORK.

The effort to hold up the price of this product has been successful to some extent, and the decline in price during the week has been very slight. There has still remained to some extent the belief in a material advance at the great packing centres, and the general firmness which have attended these markets, notwithstanding the strong effort to force prices down, have put

some color to the belief. As packing has commenced generally all over, there is not much probability of any marked advance, and prices in this city must decline very soon. The week opened with quotations of \$27.00, at this figure a stand was made until near its close, when \$26.50 was reached, at which it now remains. Another small drop during the current week is not improbable.

## CORNEB BEEF.

There has been no change in the price of this product during the week; \$18 being the steady quotation. The demand has been reasonably active, although slow towards the close of the week.

## MINNEAPOLIS.

There was practically no trading on change on Tuesday. A few samples of wheat, oats and corn were offered at the late price for each but went over unsold. By grade No. 1 hard wheat was offered at 99c for spot, 98c bid. No. 2 wheat was offered at 86c, nothing bid. No. 2 oats was offered at 36c, 35c bid. No. 2 new corn was offered at 60c, no bid. A little bartering was indulged relative to futures, but nothing done. \$1 was bid for 10,000 No. 1 hard wheat, seller January, \$1.02 was bid for Feb., \$1.10 bid for May. There was no offers to fill futures. On the whole the markets were as dull and lifeless as can be imagined. A car of flax seed brought \$1.05. Some sample oats 36c, and some sample wheat 81c and 85c. These sales comprised everything done.

WHEAT.—The cheaper quotations in the following represent bids by grade, the dearer are based on sales of extra lots by sample: No. 1 hard, 98c to 98½c; No. 2 hard 93c to 94c; No. 1 89c to 95c; No. 2 83c to 90c; No. 3 75c to 83c; No. 4 55c to 70c. Sample sales at 81c to 85c.

CORN—Was quoted as follows: No. 2 old, 60c to 65; No. 2 new, 55c to 58c; Rejected old, 55c to 58c; Rejected new, 45c to 55c. Nominal.

OATS—Following quotations are based on today's sales: No. 2 white, 36c to 36½c; No. 2, 35c to 35½c; Rejected, 33c to 34c; Samples 33c to 37c.

FLOUR—Quotations: Patents, 6.25 to 6.65; straights, 5.50 to 6.00; clears, 5.00 to 5.50; Hinkle's Gold Dust, 6.65; do. Inland, 5.50, steady.

There was no trading of any consequence on Wednesday. There were moderate sales out side of wheat, corn and oats at the current quotations. Buyers were in all cases of that class that wanted the stuff for home consumption. Nothing was attempted in a speculative way or for shipping account. The unsettled and unsatisfactory condition of the freight dispute between railroads was credited with the current state of inactivity in grain. Prices were substantially unchanged, excepting for corn and bran, both being lower. In all others this tone was steady though the movement was nominal.

WHEAT—The cheaper quotations in the following represent bids by grade, the dearer are based on sales of extra lots by sample: No. 1 hard 98c to 99c; No. 2 hard 93c to 94c; No. 1 89c to 95c; No. 2 83c to 90c; No. 3 75c to 83c; No. 4 65c to 70c. Sample sales at 81c to 85c.

CORN—Was quoted as follows: No. 2 old, 60c to 65c; No. 3 new, 54c to 55c; Rejected old, 55c to 58c; Rejected new, 45c to 55c. Sales: 2 cars No. 2 Kansas 55c.

OATS—Following quotations are based on today's sales: No. 2 white, 36c to 36½c; No. 2 35c to 35½c; Rejected, 33c to 34c; Samples, 33c to 37c.

FLOUR—Quotations. Patents 6.25 to 6.65; straights, 5.50 to 6.00, clears 5.00 to 5.50. Hinkle's Gold Dust, 6.65; do. Inland, 5.50, steady.

The freight war having been ended there was more confidence in the grain markets on Thursday, and while prices were but slightly affected there was a better tone. Wheat was ½ cent

higher and there were more bidders. Bids were free at \$1 for No. 1 hard for seller January; and \$1.11 was bid for 10 cars, seller May. Round lots could have been sold at \$1.10, seller May. \$1.03 was bid for seller Feb. For spot in round lots 99½c was bid at the close, and for a few cars \$1 was bid in B at the close. Oats were quiet and No. 2 offered in B at 35½. There was some No. 2 corn offered but there was no apparent desire to buy. \$7 was bid for 10 cars bran, January delivery; \$8.25 was bid for prairie hay for January. Barley remained lifeless. Eastern grain markets slightly lower and weak.

WHEAT—The cheaper quotations in the following represent bids by grade; the dearer are based on sales of extra lots by sample: No. 1 hard 98½c to 99½c; No. 2 hard 94c to 95c; No. 1 89c to 95c; No. 2 88c to 90c; No. 3 75 to 83; No. 4 55c to 70c.

CORN—Was quoted as follows: No. 2 old, 60c to 62c; No. 2 new 54c to 55c; Rejected old, 52c to 55c; Rejected new, 45c to 55c. Sales: 1 car Iowa 50c.

OATS—Following quotations are based on today's sales: No. 2 white, 36c to 36½c; No. 2 34c to 35½c; Rejected 33c to 34; Samples 33c to 37c

FLOUR—Quotations: Patents 6.25 to 6.65; straights 5.50 to 6.00; clears, 5.00 to 5.50; Hinkle's Gold Dust, 6.65; do. Inland, 5.50, steady.

There was hardly anything done on change on Friday in grain sales. No. 1 hard wheat was offered in round lots at \$1, with 99c the best bid. No. 2 hard ranged 5c below No. 1 hard. A few sample cars sold at outside quotations. These sales were only of a few cars just to meet a present limited demand for shipment to out mills. Home millers bought lightly at their offices at current quotations. Corn was unchanged, and oats sold in limited quantities at about former figures. Mill stuffs steady, and a moderate demand existed for hay.

WHEAT—The cheaper quotations in the following represent bids by grade, the dearer are based on sales of extra lots by sample: No. 1 hard 98c to \$1; No. 2 hard 94c to 95c; No. 1 89c to 95c; No. 2 89c to 90c; No. 3 75c to 83c; No. 4 55c to 70c.

CORN—Was quoted as follows: No. 2 old, 60c to 62c; No. 2 new, 54c to 55c; Rejected old, 52c to 55c; Rejected new, 45c to 55c.

OATS—Following quotations are based on today's sales: No. 2 white, 36c to 36½c; No. 2 35c to 35½c; Rejected, 33c to 34c; Samples, 33c to 37c.

FLOUR—Quotations: Patents, 6.00 to 6.40; straights, 5.25 to 5.75; clears, 5.00 to 5.50; Hinkle's Gold Dust, 6.40; do. Inland, 5.25, steady.

There was a continuation on Saturday of the late dullness prevailing for some days in the local grain markets. Nothing was done in grade wheat. The bids for No. 1 hard were at 99c, and sellers asked \$1. Receipts are falling off here and the same is reported from country stations. The tendency in the local corn market is to lower prices. Oats are not strong though the day's sales were at former figures. Feed is offering very firmly and while holders are trying to sell at late prices there is some cutting to make sales, even below quotations. Bran was rather weaker to-day and more offered; shorts offered freely; hay steady.

WHEAT—The cheaper quotations in the following represent bids by grade, the dearer are based on sales of extra lots by sample: No. 1 hard 98½c to \$1; No. 2 hard 94c to 95c; No. 1 89c to 95c; No. 2 83c to 90c; No. 3 75c to 83c; No. 4 55c to 70c.

CORN—Was quoted as follows: No. 2 old 60c to 62; No. 2 new, 54c to 55c; Rejected old, 52c to 65c; Rejected new, 45c to 55c.

OATS—Following quotations are based on today's sales: No. 2 white, 36c to 36½c; No. 2 35c to 35½c; Rejected, 33c to 34c; samples 33c to 37c.

FLOUR—Quotations: Patents, 6.60 to 6.40;

straights 5.25 to 5.75; clears, 5.00 to 5.50; Hinkle's Gold Dust, 6.40; do, Inland, 5.25, steady.

CHICAGO.

Tuesday's market opened considerably lower in wheat than the closing figures of Monday, but a firmer feeling ensued. Corn and oats were both weak, and pork suffered a slight decline after a firm opening. Closing quotations were:

Wheat, December, 94½c.	January, 95½c.
Corn, " 53½c.	" 52½c.
Oats, " 36½c.	" 36½c.
Pork, " 25	" 17.37½
Lard, " 10.57½	" 10.57½

Wednesday's market was a weak one both in wheat and corn, oats being the only grain that showed any firmness. Pork was also weak and lard was unchanged. Closing prices were as follows:

Wheat December, 93½c.	January, 94½c.
Corn, " 52½c.	" 52½c.
Oats, " 36½c.	" 36½c.
Pork, " 17.30	" 17.27½
Lard, " 10.50	" 10.52½

There was very little change in affairs on Thursday. Wheat prices remained substantially the same as on Wednesday, but corn declined about one cent. Oats were unchanged, while pork showed some firmness, and advanced slightly. Closing quotations were as follows:

Wheat, December, 93½c.	January, 94½c.
Corn, " 52c.	" 51½c.
Oats, " 37½c.	" 36½c.
Pork, " 17.35	" 17.47½
Lard, " 10.52½	" 10.55

On Friday there was a general decline in all products, and the market was an exceedingly weak one all over. Closing quotations were as follows:

Wheat, December, 93½c.	January, 93½c.
Corn, " 51½c.	" 50½c.
Oats, " 35½c.	" 36½c.
Pork, " 17.10	" 17.25
Lard, " 10.37½	" 10.32½

Saturday's Market was a weak one all round in grain, and in pork another marked decline. Closing quotations were:

Wheat, December 91½c.	January, 92c.
Corn, " 53½c.	" 49½c.
Oats, " 37½c.	" 36½c.
Pork, " \$16.94	" \$17.10
Lard, " \$10.22	" \$10.27½

TORONTO

STOCKS.

Bank stocks have suffered very much during the past week, and in several instances a very rapid decline has taken place. The heavy break of Monday was followed by a weak opening on Tuesday, but towards afternoon a recovery set in and a much firmer feeling was developed. Closing quotations on that day were as follows: Montreal, 200 and 199, sales at 199; Ontario, 113½ and 113, sales at 115; Toronto, 171 and 170½, sales at 171; Merchants 120; Commerce 134 and 133½, sales at 133½; Imperial, 141 and 140½, sales at 141; Federal, 156 and 155½, sales at 156; Dominion, 155½ and 155½; Standard 117½ and 117½, sales at 117½.

On Wednesday a general weakness set in and a decline ensued. Montreal and Ontario suffering most. The closing was weak all round and a depressing feeling pervaded the market. Closing quotations were: Montreal 197½ and 197½, sale at 197½; Ontario, 110½ and 110, sales at 112½; Toronto, 171 and 170½, sales at 170½; Merchants wanted at 119; Commerce, 134 and 133½, sales at 133½; Imperial, 139½ and 139½, sales at 139½; Federal, 155½ and 155, sales at 155½; Standard, 117½ and 117, sales at 117; Dominion 195 and 194½, sales at 194½.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

There has been a weak feeling in grain during the week, and a growing feeling of reconciliation to low prices is apparent. The receipts of grain have been liberal, and the transactions on change have not been heavy. On Tuesday's board 98½c was bid for No. 2 fall wheat, and \$1.02 for No. 1 spring, May delivery. Extra No. 3 barley was offered at 62c with 60c bid. In the street fall wheat ranged from 90c to 99c; spring 90c to 96c, and 80c to 82c for goose. Barley sold as low as 47c, 71c being the highest sales. Peas sold from 73c to 75c; rye 49c to 61c. The butter market was firm in choice lots, ranging from 20 to 22c. Poorer qualities were not much wanted. Meats were becoming more plentiful, and are quoted, long clear smoked, 12c; Cumberland cut, 10½c. Eggs were very scarce and sold at 25c to 26c.

On Wednesday there was no transactions worthy of note on the board. The street market was a fair one, but prices differed but little from those of Tuesday. Spring wheat sold from 90c to \$1, and goose 80c to 82c. Oats sold 40c to 41c. There was no change in the produce market worthy of note. Flour sold, superior-extra, \$4.40 to \$4.45.

Markets by Telegraph.

Special Dispatch to The Commercial.

TORONTO, Dec. 18.—The decline in stocks has been steady for several days, and a very depressed feeling has been general during the week. To-day there was a slight recovery, but the sales have been few, and the anxiety to sell very great. Closing bids were as follows: Montreal, 197½, sales 197½; Ontario 110, sales 110½; Toronto 170, sales 171; Merchants 119, sales 120½; Commerce 141; Imperial 139; Federal 153½; Dominion 194½; Standard 112½; North-west Land Company 46½; Manitoba Loan 118 bid.

Special to The Commercial.

TORONTO, Dec. 18th.—The downward tendency in produce of the past few days ended in a truly sick market to-day. Flour was inactive, dull and lower, Superior Extra being offered at \$4.30. Wheat was decidedly lower and very slow in sale. Closing sales were 90c for No. 2 fall, and No. 2 spring opened at 90c with 88c bid. Oats were quiet with a few sales at 39c to 40c. Barley was inactive, No. 1 spring scarce, 75c bid. Lower grades were not wanted and No. 2 was offered at 68c, extra No. 3 at 57c, and No. 3 at 49c. Peas were nominal at 72c to 73c. Rye was steady at 60c. Butter was firm, choice grades scarce and wanted at 19c to 21c. Medium grades slow and abundant, offerings at 15c to 16c. Eggs scarce and firm at 25c. Meats quiet. Round lots of long clear held at 11½c. Rolls sold at 12½c.

Special Dispatch to The Commercial.

CHICAGO, Dec. 18th.—There was a sick market in grain to-day, and a general decline, corn faring worst. Pork recovered slightly but closed weak. Lard was inactive and lower. Closing quotations were:

Wheat, December, 91½c.	January, 92½c.
Corn, " 48½c.	" 48½c.
Oats, " 34½c.	" 34½c.
Pork, " \$17.97½	" \$17.97½
Lard, " \$10.32½	" \$10.42½

Special Dispatch to The Commercial.

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 18.—There was a dull feeling in grain to-day. Buyers were determined on lower figures, while sellers held firm. Very little trading was done, and closing prices were: Wheat, No. 1 hard, 98 to 99c; No. 2 hard 94c to 95c; No. 1 94c to 96c; corn, No. 2 55c to 60c; rejected, 50c to 52c; oats, No. 2 white 36c to 37c; No. 2 mixed 35c to 36c. Flour, patents, \$6 to \$6.40; straights, \$5.25 to \$5.75.

Winnipeg General Hospital.

From the Secretary of the Winnipeg General Hospital has been forwarded to us an appeal to the public for aid for the institution, which we regret that we are unable to publish. There is probably no object in the North-west which calls more urgently for the contributions of the benevolent, and indeed no institution whose support is more necessary in a growing city like Winnipeg. At present the immigrant shed built by the Dominion Government is being used as a temporary hospital, and although it has capacity for only forty-five patients, over sixty are at present in its several wards. There is some difficulty felt in maintaining even this temporary institution, and the fact stares the citizens in the face that a permanent hospital for the city is an absolute necessity. A subscription of \$120 entitles the donor to a life right in the administration of the hospital affairs, and an annual subscription of \$10, confers similar privileges. There are hundreds in the city who could spare the latter sum, and never miss it, while they would have the satisfaction of assisting one of the most benevolent objects within their reach. We hope the appeal will be liberally responded to by the citizens.

On Thursday evening the most disastrous fire of the season took place. It broke out in a tinder-box known as the C. P. R. House, located on Main Street near the corner of Fonseca. The exact origin of the fire is not known, but from appearances it was probably the result of a lamp exploding. A few minutes was sufficient to envelop the building in flames, and the efforts of the Fire Brigade were powerless to save the adjoining building, the Johnson House, a brick vaneer structure. Both were soon reduced to ashes, and several buildings around were more or less damaged. The loss altogether is estimated at about \$30,000, only a small portion of which is covered by insurance.

A representative of the Chicago Times has been in the Lake of the Woods district during the past week looking up mining affairs, and in a conversation with a representative of THE COMMERCIAL, the gentleman in question stated that he would not be astonished if 20,000 men would be at work in mining operations there inside of two years.

A local daily is responsible for the statement that the great dry goods firm of Marshall, Field & Co., of Chicago have some idea of opening out a branch house in the new block opposite the Hudson's Bay stores on Main Street. We are not aware of how much truth there is in the statement, but it is not unlikely that Winnipeg should have attractions for such a firm.

THERE is a threatened trouble over the liquor question in Regina at present. The system of spies has been adopted to detect those selling liquor, and a general feeling of execration of this course is manifested by the residents of the place. This is only another proof of the folly of forcing a prohibitory liquor law upon a community against their will.

## PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE.

The past week has been a good one for business in this city, although some people interested in the injury of the place would like to make people believe that the Portage is "busted" so to speak. Although there have been a few days of bitter blowing cold, there has been no let up to the grain receipts, and hundreds of farmers have been doing their trading in the town during the week. Grain prices remain nearly the same as last week. Wheat sells at from 65c to 73c, according to the quality. Oats are worth 37c to 40c, and potatoes sell at 80c a bushel. There is some grumbling among farmers about the low price of wheat, but the grain does come in. Merchants are doing a lively business, and collections from the country are reported good among them.

The two local brewers are doing a good business, but they seemingly cannot agree, and one had the other arrested a few days ago for stealing his barrels. As might be expected the case was dismissed, and the costs taxed up against the party making the charge.

The business changes have been few during the week. On Wednesday the sheriff sold out the stock, etc. of the Woodbine Hotel, and James Dewar, the proprietor of the building is about to open up the place again under his own management.

Campbell & Fulton, dealers in furniture, have dissolved partnership, Mr. Fulton being the retiring member of the firm. Roderick Campbell will in future carry on the business alone, and under his own name.

There is quite a lull in the real estate business of the town at present, and business in that line is far from the hopeful outlook that it had a year ago. It is probably the dullness in this line which causes the rumors of poor business generally in the Portage.

Building operations may now be said to be at a close, and most business houses have got located in their new quarters. The corner of Dominion Street and Saskatchewan Avenue has quite a town like appearance compared with the bare looked it had last spring.

The political pot does not boil half so firely as it did a few weeks ago, and but for the personalities of the local papers it would be rather quiet. The Conservatives have made a good selection in Mr. W. R. Black as their candidate for their local parliament.

## BEAUFORT.

The cold weather made business somewhat slow last week, it however improved towards the end and is now as good as usual.

Mr. Kenleyside has opened a biscuit and confectionary store on tenth street.

Messrs. Melvers & McIntyre's new Liquor Store on 5th street is just completed. The stock is arriving and business will be started at once.

The Grand View House, which has been standing idle since its completion, will be furnished and opened shortly by Mr. Borseau, who has been a successful hotel manager in other towns. This hotel will be a boon to the

public, as the accomodation for travelers is not the best in this town.

Mr. W. A. MacDonald has purchased the building formerly occupied by the Imperial Bank.

Bowerman and Company's new Elevator will be opened this week, it has a capacity of 40,000 bushels.

Messrs. Winter & O'Neil have completed their Implement Warehouse, and it is their intention to keep a large stock of agricultural machines on hand.

Messrs. Duncan & McGregor have purchased Star & Johnson's stable and will carry on a general livery business.

Great suffering has been caused on account of lack of coal, there is not a pound to be bought in town. This has been the case for nearly a week, people have been burning wood in coal stoves, should this state of things continue we will all be found frozen in bed some cool morning.

Five commercial travellers met in one store a few mornings ago; truly the proprietor must have been a good solid man to be thus sought after.

Wheat is coming in slowly. The price is still 63c; Oats, 50; potatoes, \$1. 50; Wood, \$9.

## RAT PORTAGE.

Large crowds of miners and lumbermen are arriving daily in Rat Portage for the purpose of operating on the mines in the Lake of the Woods, and preparing and taking out ties for the Canadian Pacific Railway. There is no accomodation for the men, and if another good hotel was erected it would not only be a benefit to the travelling public, but would also be a financial success. The Rideout House is doing a larger business than in the summer.

The publishers of the Rat Portage *Progress* have signified their intention to issue an eight page paper at Christmas. Such an action on their part should be fully appreciated by the citizens and others. The citizens propose to present that firm with a new Prouty press to show the interest they take in the paper.

The citizens feel very much aggrieved to think that no branch bank has been yet established; more especially as smaller towns have such an institution. If a branch bank was established the belief is that another branch bank would shortly be opened, but the first bank that opens a branch will get a firm hold of the citizens of the town.

Captain Brereton, Stipendary Magistrate, was in town last Friday, and it is generally believed that Stipendary Magistrate McCabe will leave shortly for a few weeks.

Mr. T. W. Carrigan, of Whitemouth, was in town last week canvassing as a candidate for M. P. P., but his chances are slim. In fact he will get a very few votes.

A HOTEL is about to be erected at Manitoba City, the terminus of the C. P. R. south-western branch, and the lumber for the same has already been sent on from Winnipeg. The house is expected to be ready for guests within two months.

## EMERSON.

Trade has held steadily good in this town during the week, and a hopeful feeling is general in business circles. This is in a great measure due to the new era of the town's railway prospects. Both in Emerson and West Lynne there is a feeling of satisfaction about the securing of a line to connect with the C. P. R. South-western branch, and everyone is satisfied that the trade of Southern Manitoba must now remain tributary to the Dual Cities. Mayor Carney is the lion of the season in both towns, and all are loud in their praises of the manner in which he so successfully accomplished his mission to Ottawa. The line in question is to be completed within one year, and the Dominion Government assisted liberally in the building of a railway and general traffic bridge across the Red River. The enthusiasm about the construction of the Emerson and North-western has greatly subsided, and it is possible that the grading done on that line could be bought very cheap, as it will now be of no value except as political capital.

Merchants report a good trade during the week, and grain has been coming to town freely. Wheat still sells at from 70c to 76c; oats at 37c to 40c; barley 45c to 50c; and potatoes at 75c a bushel.

The threatened withdrawal of one of the through trains on the main line of the C. P. R. has been cancelled if it ever was intended, and both morning and evening trains between Winnipeg and St. Paul will stop here. This has also had a reviving effect upon the hopes of our business men.

The only business change of note in the city during the week has been the sale of the stove and tinware department of the business of Ashdown & Co. to Saunders & Co.

Hepburn & Irwin, bankers of this city, are about to open a branch bank at Regina, under the firm name of Hepburn, Irwin & Smith. F. G. Smith, the new partner, will be manager.

A smash-up occurred on the C. P. R. near the station, on Wednesday evening. One freight train crashed into another, and smashed up some sixteen freight cars. Both engines were badly damaged, but fortunately no person was much injured, although a brakeman had a narrow escape, being thrown from the top of a car into a snow bank.

The political fever has abated considerably since Mayor Carney's success at Ottawa, and the chances of Mr. Chalmers have improved very much by the same. The local papers still fight the matter to a great extent by the use of uncalled for personalities.

ABOUT ten days ago the failure was announced of W. J. Pope & Co., extensive lumber dealers of Charlemagne, P. Q. It seems that the Exchange Bank secured a transfer of the timber limits mills machinery, and entire assets of the firm, and have thus stolen a march upon other creditors, who are vainly endeavoring to compel an assignment of the assets for the benefit of creditors generally.

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WHOLESALE IMPORTERS OF

**GENTS' FURNISHINGS, FANCY DRY GOODS,**

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Respectfully solicit Consignments which will be placed or stored to the best advantage of Consignee. Being the Oldest Commission House in Manitoba, and having full connection formed throughout the Province of Manitoba and the North-west Territories, we are in a position to

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R. W. FRANCIS, MANAGER.

Are now in a position to STORE ANY CLASS OF GOODS Bonded or Free. Warehouse Receipt issued negotiable at all Banking Offices.

All Goods Shipped to them or to Messrs. R. W. Francis & Co., when in Car Lots, will be delivered at Warehouse on switch of C. P. Railway, thus saving cartage charges.

Building intended as a Frost-proof Warehouse just completed for the use of parties requiring such storage.

WAREHOUSES C. P. R. TRACK, POINT DOUGLASS AVENUE.

MANITOBA AND NORTH-WEST.

Liquid Fire and Water-Proof Paint Company.

**T. PERKIS & CO.,**

The only Wholesale Manufacturers of Brown and Black Fire and Water-Proof Paint, put up in Barrels of Forty-two Imperial Gallons, ready for use. A call solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.

T. Perkins, J. C. Young, W. Cameron.

Office No. 1, McDermott Street.

P. O. Box 1182.

**Roy & Poulin, Proprietors.**

**THE WINNIPEG**

**Brewing & Malting Co.**

**ALES, PORTER AND LAGER.**

WINNIPEG.

# EDWARD LLOYD

Takes the opportunity of informing his friends and the public of Winnipeg generally that he

Has purchased the entire interest of  
Mr. T. P. Murray

In the business of Real Estate Agent lately carried on at 426 Main street. Also that of

ACCOUNTANT AND COMMISSION AGENT,

and that he will continue the said business at the same offices, and hopes to receive the same support so liberally given to his predecessor.

**EDWARD LLOYD,**

436 Main St. Winnipeg.

**C. H. FIELD & CO.**

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Saddlery and Carriage Hardware,

HARNESS, SADDLES,

Whips, Trunks, Valises, &c.

471 MAIN ST., WINNIPEG.

W. R. LANGRIDGE.

A. McD. WILSON.

**LANGRIDGE & WILSON,**

**WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,**

**PRINCESS ST**

Between McDermott & Bannatyne,

WINNIPEG.

SEND FOR QUOTATIONS.

**Mulholland Brothers,**  
General Hardware Merchants

Importers of

Birmingham, Sheffield and America Goods,

Dealers in Stoves and

MANUFACTURERS OF TINWARE.

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

MAIN STREET.

**PALMER HOUSE.**

POST OFFICE STREET,

WINNIPEG,

JOHN A. BROOKS, PROPRIETOR.

## NOTICE.

We would call the attention of the Business Public to our Superior Facilities for doing the Finest of Commercial Printing, having equipped our establishment with the latest styles of type and improved machinery.

**SPECIAL INSPECTION**

Is requested of our Christmas and New Years

**STOCK OF CARDS.**

STEEN & BOYCE.



**Melville B. Wood,**

Successor to

**ANDREW COLQUHOUN,**

WHOLESALE

**WINE MERCHANT**

11 Queen Street, East.

WINNIPEG.

**ROBERT MUIR,****MACHINERY BROKER,**

And Manufacturers' Agent.

P. O. Box 584. 544 Main St.

**ST. BONIFACE WOOLEN MILLS.**

GEO. REED, Proprietor,

Manufacturer of

**Blankets, Flannels, Stocking Yarn, Tweeds  
AND CLOTH.**

Custom Work a Specialty. Wool taken in exchange. The only Woolen Mill in the North-west. Established 1876.

ST. BONIFACE, MANITOBA.

**JOHN R. WRIGHT & CO.,**

IMPORTERS OF

**ENGLISH AND AMERICAN JEWELRY, WATCHES, ETC.,**

WHOLESALE ONLY.

Office and Sample Room Freeman Block, Main Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba, over Miller, Morse &amp; Co.'s Hardware Store.

Agents of Montreal Optical Company for the Province of Manitoba.

P. O. BOX 1169.

**Commercial Travellers' Association,  
OF CANADA.**

(INCORPORATED 1872.)

Reserve Fund, \$60,000.  
Accident Benefit, 1,000.  
Mortuary Benefit, 1,000.

\$50,000.

Deposited with the Dominion Government to secure Members' Accident and Mortuary Certificates.

**WINNIPEG BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.**J. R. STEVENSON, Vice-President.  
T. H. DORRITTY, Directors.  
GEO. McLEAN, Secretary.  
M. BULL, Secretary.**1888 CERTIFICATES**

Now ready and can be obtained at the Secretary's Office, No. 10 Donaldson's Block, Main Street, Winnipeg.

W. F. McMASTER, JAS. SARGENT,  
President Secretary**To Our Patrons :**

On the 1st of December we shall advance the price of draught

**ALE, PORTER AND LAGER**

five (5) cents per wine gallon, and on bottled Ale, Porter and Lager twenty-five (25) cents per dozen quarts.

While we very much regret being obliged to take this step, yet the present high price of hops, with prospects of their being still very much higher, and with no hopes of any relief until the next crop is gathered (nearly a year from now) have necessitated this small advance, which we can truthfully say will far from recompense us for the difference in price of hops now and a few months ago. Thanking you for your kind favors in the past, and sincerely trusting you will acknowledge the justice of the above. We remain very truly yours

EDWARD L. DREWRY,

Redwood Brewery.

H. CALCUTT &amp; CO.,

Silver Heights Brewery.

ROY &amp; POULIN,

Winnipeg Brewery.

**MANITOBA****MORTGAGE & INVESTMENT CO.,  
(LIMITED.)**

CAPITAL \$2,500,000.

**LOCAL ADVISORY BOARD.**Hon. C. P. Brown, M. P. P., Minister of Public Works.  
C. Sweeny, Esq., Man'gr, Bank of Montreal, Winnipeg.  
A. F. Eden, Esq., of Messrs. Stobart, Eden & Co.  
A. W. Ross, Esq., M. P. P.  
R. H. Hunter, Esq., Manager, Imperial Bank of Canada, Winnipeg.W. Hespeler, Esq., German Consul, Winnipeg.  
This Company has been formed expressly for the purpose of lending money on the security of Real Estate in Manitoba. Advances made on the security of farm and city property at lowest current rates.

OFFICES: 11 Notre Dame Street, East, upstairs.

H. R. MORTON,

Manager.

ROSS, KILLAM &amp; HAGGART,

Solicitors.

**ROLLS & NEELANDS,**

IMPORTERS,

**Wholesale Druggists**

AND

**Manufacturing Chemists,**

WINNIPEG.

**BISHOP & SHELTON,****Steam Cabinet Works,**

WINNIPEG.

We are now prepared to fill all orders entrusted to us with dispatch.

**MANUFACTURING A SPECIALTY.**

208 MAIN STREET.

**TRAILL, MAULSON & CLARK,**  
EXPORTERS OF**Grain, Flax-Seed, Flour,**  
ETC., ANDGeneral Commission Merchants.  
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.**BUYERS AT**West Lynn, Brandon, Dominion City,  
Emerson, Portage La Prairie, Niterville,  
Smuggler's Point, Carman, Chater, Carberry,  
And other Points on Railway and River.**WINNIPEG****COFFEE, SPICE AND VINEGAR WORKS,**  
SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO  
ROASTING AND GRINDING COFFEES.  
C. H. GIRDLESTONE, Proprietor.  
N. B.—Manitoba and Northwest Agent Globe Tobacco Co., and Cuban Cigar Co., Detroit, Mich., and Windsor, Ont.**THE QUEEN'S,**The Palace Hotel of the Northwest.  
WINNIPEG.

O'CONNOR &amp; BROWN, Proprietors.

**D. SCOTT & CO.,**

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

**FURNITURE**

—AND—

**HOUSE FURNISHINGS!**

276 Main Street,

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

**REMOVAL!**The British Canadian  
**LOAN AND INVESTMENT CO.,**  
(LIMITED.)Have removed their office to the Dundee Block, Main St.  
**MONEY TO LOAN,**  
On improved farm and city property mortgages bought.  
Apply to A. MACNAB & SON,  
General Agents for Manitoba and the North-west. Upstairs, Dundee Block, Main Street, or to P. O. Box 658.**NOTICE.**

We would call the attention of the Business Public to our Superior Facilities for doing the Finest of Commercial Printing, having equipped our establishment with the latest styles of type and improved machinery.

**SPECIAL INSPECTION**

Is requested of our Christmas and New Years

**STOCK OF CARDS.**

STEEN &amp; BOYCE.

# Canadian Pacific R'y Co.



(WESTERN DIVISION)  
TRAIN SERVICE.

## CHANGE OF TIME

On and after October 1st, 1892, Trains will move as follows:

Going west.		Going East!	
8.15 a.m.	leave Winnipeg	arrive 6.15 p.m.	
10.35 "	Portage la Prairie	8.55 "	
1.55 p.m.	Brandon	12.5 "	
4.16 "	Oak Lake	10.20 a.m.	
11.30 "	Broadview	3.30 "	
5.55 a.m.	arrive Regina	leave 8.30 p.m.	
9.40 a.m.	leave Rat Portage	arrive 4.03 p.m.	
1.45 p.m.	Whittemouth	12.20 "	
3.45 "	Selkirk	9.50 a.m.	
4.55 "	arrive Winnipeg	leave 8.45 "	
8.25 a.m.	leave Winnipeg	arrive 5.15 p.m.	
9.45 "	arrive Stonewall	leave 3.40 "	
Daily except Sundays.			

Going South.		Going North.	
Leave	Winnipeg	Arrive	
7.35 a.m.	7.35 p.m.	7.05 p.m.	\$6.50 a.m.
Otterburn.			
9.00 a.m.	8.50 p.m.	5.50 p.m.	5.20 a.m.
Emerson.			
10.25 a.m.	10.13 p.m.	4.40 p.m.	4.05 a.m.
Arrive. St. Vincent.			
10.40 a.m.	10.28 p.m.	4.20 p.m.	3.45 a.m.
* Daily except Mondays.			
* Daily except Saturdays.			

### SPECIAL NOTICE.

Magnificent Palace Sleeping Cars will be run daily, without change, between Winnipeg and Regina.

Trains run on Winnipeg time.

JOHN M. EGAN, Gen. Superintendent. W. C. VAN HORNE, Gen. Manager. WM. HARDER, Ass't Traffic Manager.

## HUTCHINGS & RICE, UPHOLSTERERS.

MATRASSES, WINDOW BLINDS, LAMBERKINS, &c. MADE TO ORDER ON SHORT NOTICE. All orders will have our personal supervision. South-west Corner of King and McWilliam Sts. Winnipeg.

## G. W. GIRDLESTONE, INSURANCE & GENERAL AGENT

ROYAL OF ENGLAND, Assets \$31,000,000  
CITIZENS OF MONTREAL, Capital 2,200,000  
CITY OF LONDON, of England, 10,250,000

Fire, Life, Marine and Accident Insurance.

Cunard Steamship Line passage tickets granted. Agents for Collingwood Lake Superior line of steamers. GOLDIE & McCULLOUGH'S SAFES, VAULT DOORS MONEY TO LOAN. OFFICE, NO 10 McDERMOTT ST., WINNIPEG, MAN.

## WESTERN CANADA LOAN AND SAVINGS CO.

OFFICES, 373 MAIN ST., FIRST FLOOR FRONT.

WALTER S. LEE, Manager. Head Office—Toronto. F. B. ROSS, Manager. Winnipeg Branch.

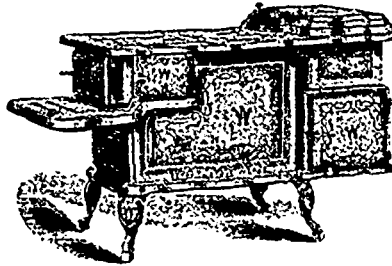
MONEY TO LEND ON CITY OR FARM PROPERTY

at lowest current rates and on favorable terms.

MORTGAGES BOUGHT.

CAPITAL \$2,000,000  
RESERVE \$375,000

**B. C. KENWAY,**  
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN  
**LUMBER, DOORS, SASH, BLINDS AND MOULDINGS.**  
TURNING AND BAND SAWING.  
NORTH STAR PLANING & SAW MILLS.  
Yonge and Disraeli Streets, Point Douglas,  
WINNIPEG.



## MERRICK, ANDERSON & CO.

OFFICE, 213 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG.

Wholesale Agents for MOORE, ROBINSON & CO., Hamilton, Ont., (late D Moore & Co.) manufacturers of

## STOVES AND TINWARE

We carry in stock a complete line of Cook, box and Parlor Stoves, Gas Burners, Ranges, for Coal or wood; Stamped and P'eced Tware.

We also represent at the following leading manufacturers: Montreal Rolling Mills Co.—Nails, Shot, &c., &c. F. F. Dalley & Co., Hamilton—Patent Medicines and Extracts. Smart & Shepherd, Brockville, Hardware. Hamilton Industrial Works, Wringers and Washers. J. W. Paterson & Co., Montreal, Roofing Felt, &c.

**St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba.**  
SOUTHEASTWARD.  
Express leaves St. Vincent at 11.15 p.m., and 11.30 a.m., arriving at St. Paul at 6.20 p.m. and 8.10 a.m. the day following, making close connections with lines running in all directions.  
NORTHEASTWARD.  
Express leaves St. Paul at 7.00 p.m. and 8.00 a.m., arriving at St. Vincent at 4.20 p.m. and 3.45 a.m. the day following, making close connections with the Canadian Pacific.  
Trains run between St. Paul and Minneapolis almost every hour.  
Sleeping cars on all high trains.  
Trains run on St. Paul time.

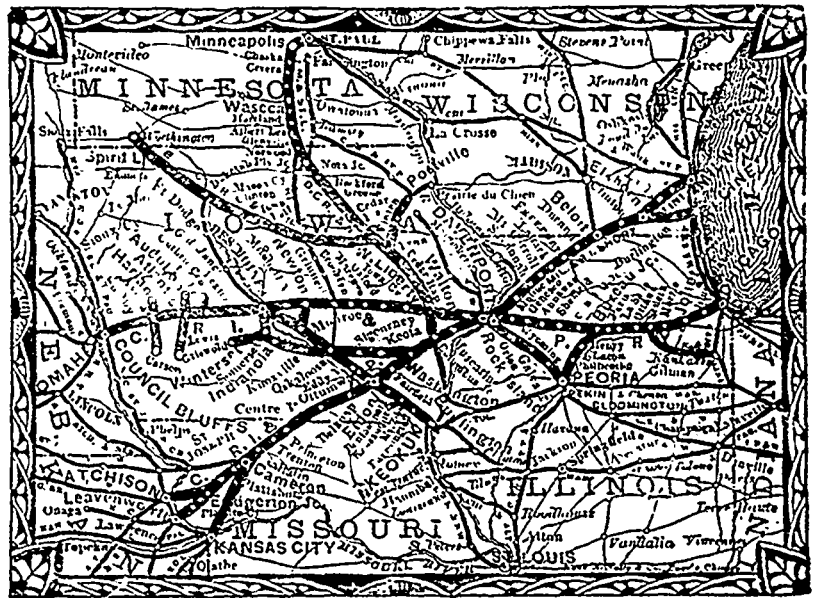
## Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Omaha, & North-Western Railways.

GOING EAST.  
Express trains leave Minneapolis at 1.00 p.m. and 8.00 p.m.; and St. Paul, 1.45 p.m. and 3.45 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. (except Sunday) and 9.00 p.m., arriving at St. Paul at 6.15 a.m. and 12.45 p.m., and Minneapolis at 7.00 a.m. and 1.30 p.m. This is the only line between St. Paul and Chicago running the Pullman Smoking Room Sleepers, and Palace dining cars.  
GOING SOUTHWEST.  
The Chicago 5 p.m., and Omaha trains leave St. Paul for Sioux City, Omaha, Kansas City and San Francisco at 7.10 a.m. and 3.30 p.m.

## Michigan Central.

EASTWARD.  
Express trains leave Chicago at 6.45 a.m., 9.00 a.m., 3.30 p.m., 5.15 p.m., and 9.10 p.m.; arriving at Detroit at 6.15 p.m., 6.30 p.m., 11.40 p.m., 4.35 a.m., and 8.00 a.m. All trains make close connection at Detroit with the Great Western, and Canada Southern for points east, through sleepers being attached.  
WESTWARD.  
Express trains leave Detroit at 7.00 a.m., 9.30 a.m., 8.00 p.m., and 9.50 p.m.; arriving in Chicago at 6.50 p.m., 7.40 p.m., 7.30 a.m., and 8.00 a.m. These trains take the through sleepers from Great Western, and Canada Southern, and make close connection at Chicago with the trains of other roads.  
Dining cars on trains for breakfast and supper.

## MAP OF THE



## ALBERT LEA ROUTE

The favorite route from the North to Chicago and the East. Chicago fast express leaves Minneapolis at 6.30 P. M. daily, arriving at Chicago 3 P. M. next day. This is a solid train, consisting of Pullman Cars, Coaches and Baggage Cars, running through without change. Trains leaving Minneapolis at 3.30 P. M. and 7.55 A. M., connect through to Chicago via the C., R. I. & P. Ry.

FRED. FRENCH, Gen. Northwestern Agent, WINNIPEG, MAN.  
E. ST. JOHN, G. T. A. C. R. I. & P. B. F. MILLS, G. P. A. B. O. R. & N. S. F. BONDT, P. A. M. & S. L. R.

# M. A. MacLEAN,

◀IMPORTER▶

—OF—

## TEAS, SUGARS,

—AND—

## GENERAL GROCERIES.

OFFICES AND SAMPLE ROOM,

8 AND 10 JAMES ST. WEST,  
WINNIPEG.

## GRIFFIN & DOUGLASS,

**COMMISSION MERCHANTS,**

AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

## PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.

GERRIE'S NEW BLOCK, PRINCESS ST.  
WINNIPEG, MAN.

JAS. PORTER.

W. M. RONALD

## PORTER & RONALD

DIRECT IMPORTERS OF

## CROCKERY,

## CLASSWARE.

## CHINA,

## LAMPS,

## CHANDELIERS,

## CUTLERY,

## SILVER-PLATED WARE & FANCY GOODS.

271 MAIN ST., WINNIPEG.

## CANADA ASSAYING COMPANY

MINERALOGISTS & ASSAYERS.

Specimens of all kinds of mineral bearing ores assayed with accuracy and dispatch. Office, No. 2 McDermott street, opposite post office, Winnipeg.

## JAMES O'BRIEN & CO.

WHOLESALE

## CLOTHIERS,

23 THISTLE STREET,

WINNIPEG.

DONALD FRASER, Manager

A. T. McNABB,

## A NO. 1 CARRIAGE WORKS

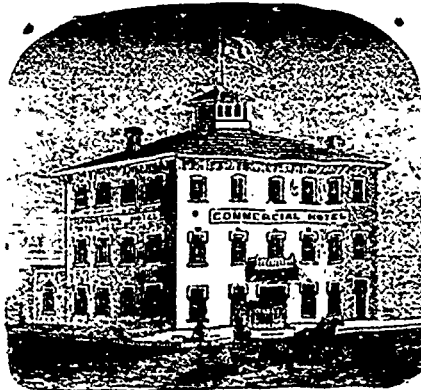
577 MAIN STREET,

WINNIPEG.

## COMMERCIAL HOTEL,

MORRIS, MAN.

BETWEEN WINNIPEG AND EMBERTON, ON THE  
RED RIVER



GOOD ACCOMMODATION FOR COMMERCIAL  
TRAVELERS. SPLENDID SAMPLE ROOMS.

J. R. MULLETT & CO., PROPRIETORS.

## D. S. BRIGGS,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

## LUMBER, LATH AND SHINGLES,

ALSO

## READY-MADE HOUSES.

558 Main Street, West Side, North of Track.

WINNIPEG.

## NORTH-WESTERN

## PLANING MILLS,

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

## SASH, DOORS, BLINDS,

And General House Furnishing  
Made to Order.

The Wholesale Trade Supplied on the  
Best Terms. Orders Attended to  
Promptly.

## R. D. PATERSON.

MANITOBA & NORTHWEST

## EMPLOYMENT AGENCY.

521 MAIN STREET,

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

## HOLLAND & MILLAR, PROPS.

P. O. BOX 402.

W. L. BRUCE,

General Employment and Intelligence Office.

(Special Attention Paid to Advising Immigrants.)

Baggage Department Attached.

Chambers. Merchants Bank Block, Winnipeg.

## D McCALL & CO.,

—IMPORTERS OF—

## MILLINERY & FANCY DRY GOODS,

## FEATHERS, FLOWERS, ETC.

51 YONGE STREET, TORONTO, AND 58½ GERRIE  
BLOCK, PRINCESS ST., WINNIPEG.

T. H. DORITTY, MANAGER

## FORTIER & BUCKE,

## MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS

—AGENTS FOR—

THE WILSON SEWING MACHINES,

THE HOVE SCALES AND BEAMS,

THE FOREST CITY OIL COMPANY,

THE STANDARD LIFE INSURANCE CO

Wholesale dealers in Tobaccos, Cigars, Spices and Vinogars.

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, ROSSETT AVE., BRANDON, MAN.

## THE PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE MFG CO., LIMITED

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MANITOBA.

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

## CONFECTIONERY & BISCUITS.

We believe that it pays to sell "GOOD, HON-  
EST" Goods and trust that the Trade will  
appreciate our efforts in this direction.

## "We Sell to the Trade Exclusively."

Our Goods are giving General Satisfaction.

## The Portage la Prairie Manufacturing Co., Limited,

Manufacturers of Biscuits, Confectionery, etc., etc.

W. P. NILES,

MANAGER, PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE