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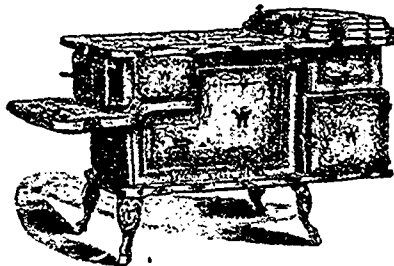
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A JOURNAL DEVOTED TO THE FINANCIAL, MERCANTILE AND MANUFACTURING INTERESTS OF THE CANADIAN NORTH-WEST.

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

VOL. 1. WINNIPEG, MARCH 20, 1883. NO 25

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.

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WINNIPEG, MARCH 20, 1883.

COAL sells at \$12.25 per ton at Fort Macleod.

D. McRAY, general store, Nelson, is selling out.

WATER retails at 50 cents a barrel in Edmonton.

LUCASSE & WARNICKE, general store, St. Leon, have assigned in trust.

T. MATHER & SON, merchant tailors, Nelson, are going out of business.

HUGH BRIMSTIN, hardware, Winnipeg, advertises his stock for sale.

JOHN CHRISTIANSON, general store, East Selkirk, has assigned in trust.

F. H. SMART & Co., general store, Battleford, are winding up their business.

THE saw-mill of Smith & Sons at Turtle Mountain City has been burned.

H. DOUGLASS, in the boot and shoe business in this city, has assigned in trust.

R. H. CRONN is prospecting in Regina, with a view to going into hotel business there.

HILL & McCracken, grocers, Winnipeg, have

dissolved. A. E. Hill continues the business.

HIGGINS & ROWAT, general store, Meadow Lea, are about removing from that place.

At Thornhill and Manitoba City wheatsells at 65 cents. For choice lots a cent or two more is paid.

WM. UGLOW, fancy goods dealer, has moved into the store next to J. R. Cameron's tailor shop.

A. B. WOOD has opened out in the book and stationery business in the Post Office Block, Birtle.

THE hardware estate of Gaspard Longpre, insolvent, St. Boniface, is offered for sale by tender.

THE Knox Church property on Portage avenue is to be offered for sale by auction on the 26th inst.

J. A. CURRY, general storekeeper, Pomeroy, is dead. The business will be continued by Mrs. Curry.

T. W. McBAIN, general store, Darlingford, will shortly open a branch establishment at Pilot Mound.

GRATTON & DE COSSE, general store, Carman City, have dissolved. Mr. Gratton continues the business.

H. S. & L. MASTERMAN, of Montreal, have opened a wholesale provision store at No. 16 Logan street.

THE firm of Oliver & Eaton, doing a restaurant business in Nelson, have dissolved, and are out of business.

CROSS & DILL, general store, Wolseley, have dissolved. The business will be continued by J. P. Dill & Co.

A MEETING of the creditors of P. L. Knappen, late of the Knappen House, Winnipeg, was held on the 16th inst.

STARK & BAYLEY, hotel keepers, Winnipeg, have dissolved. R. W. Stark will carry on the business in the future.

JOHN REID, hotel keeper, Rapid City, has sold out his business to John Collum. The new landlord takes possession April 1.

McCASKILL & WAITE, of the McCaskill House, who have been in the hands of their creditors for some time, have effected a compro-

mise. The business will be continued by D. McCaskill.

THE hardware stock belonging to the insolvent estate of Jackson & McFarlane, Nelson, has been purchased by T. Godfrey.

THE Great North-western Telegraph Company have moved into more commodious premises a couple of doors south of the old office.

J. DOWNS, who keeps a general store at Virden, has taken his brother Henry into partnership. The style of the new firm will be Downs Bros.

THE Manitoba Soap Works in St. Boniface are now in full blast, and are said to be turning out a good article. The style of the firm is Wall, Bessette, Lecomte & Co.

LEWIS ARNETT, the extensive dry goods and clothing dealer in Winnipeg has been in consultation with his creditors for some time, and has been granted an extension.

CONLEY & CORRIGAN, boot and shoe dealers, Winnipeg, failed a short time ago, and were trying to make a settlement with their creditors at 90 cents on the dollar. They have been unable to complete the composition, and the creditors are in possession.

J. J. MULDOON has sold out the St. James Hotel, of which he recently regained possession after a prolonged litigation with George Sherwood, to James Buttes, formerly of the St. Nicholas Hotel in this city. The consideration was \$3,400 cash.

BLAIR & LARMOUR, dry goods, Winnipeg, who bought the large stock of Stobart Eden & Co. about a year ago, have been in difficulties for some time, and have obtained an extension. Lack of sufficient capital to carry on such an extensive business and dull times were the cause of trouble.

THE biscuit and cracker department of McBain, Wood & Co.'s establishment on the corner of Higgins and Fonseca streets, was opened on Monday. The department is under the management of W. D. McCall. Other departments of the business, including the manufacture of brushes and brooms, spices, coffees and self-rising flour, will commence operations in about two weeks.

The Banks and Corners in Produce.

One aspect, at least, of "corners in the produce market was overlooked by the committee of the New York Legislature that recently investigated this subject, namely, the relation which the banks sustain to "corners" or to the men who are engaged in running them. This feature of the cornering business has a very important bearing on the commercial and financial soundness and prosperity of the country.

There is probably not a town in the United States east of the Rocky Mountains doing business enough to support a bank which has not customers who speculate in produce, their number varying largely by their distance from speculative centers and business relations with them. Such speculators are generally engaged in legitimate business in their own localities, in the conduct of which they are accommodated by banks there located. These institutions not unfrequently also furnish the sinews for speculation, while in the larger cities, where, cornering operations are carried on, many of the banks are heavily interested in the same way.

But in the latter case, banks sometimes go much further, because some of the heaviest speculators are directors, or have great influence with others who are concerned in the direction of these institutions. Indeed, it is a current saying on commercial exchanges that there is a wire between every corner and the back door of some bank, where the clique running it get all the money they want.

The small receivers, on the other hand, who are engaged in moving the crops in a rightful way, are unable to obtain their usual accommodations, as the banks engaged in helping the speculators "have no money to lend." There is seldom a tight money market without frequent and loud complaints of this kind. The manipulators and their first cousins, the "pawn brokers," who carry speculative articles for the smaller speculators, take the money of the banks we have described at call loan rates and loan it over their own counters at "pawn-broking" rates to these small receivers on the same collaterals offered by them to the banks and which the latter refuse. These collaterals consist of bills of lading and warehouse receipts at 75 to 90 per cent of the real value represented by these instruments, instead of fictitious or "corner" values, on which money is loaned by the banks in question to the favored cliques. Not unfrequently, though, these banks loan to the favored ones solely on their credit. When the markets go against the cliques, the banks are so deeply involved that they are sometimes obliged to carry their borrowers through in order to save themselves. At times nothing stands between them and ruin except the solvency of the house—or houses—"running" the "deal." This was shown in the failure of Kenyon & Co., of Chicago, on the "long" side of the wheat deal last spring, by whose failure a national bank was also ruined.

Of course, there are many banks which are not engaged in such business, but those that are, clearly pervert the objects for which they were created. Special powers have been granted to them, and it is expected that they will foster legitimate trade and assist in mov-

ing the crops and aid manufacturers. To run them for the benefit of speculators and cornerers who are doing their utmost to injure legitimate trade, derange the movement of the crops and render extra hazardous the great branches of manufacture, is to do exactly contrary to what was expected of them. This evil is not only great, but it is becoming greater. The danger to our banks, and also to our banking system from such operations is apparent, and if something be not done to check the evil our next panic will perhaps begin in commercial circles and carry down our financial institutions.

These "deals" and cornering operations in all the produce markets of the country have become so frequent and enormous, and are encouraged and aided so largely by this class of banks, that one effect of their operations is to drive merchants out of legitimate business and transform our commercial classes more and more into a community of gamblers in the necessities of life.

Without the aid of banks "corners" could not be "run." Their charters are derived from the people for the benefit of the industrial and commercial classes who are being crushed under the juggernaut of speculation. The banks aiding the abetting "corners" are in the position of a faro bank, pure and simple. They "back the game" for these faro dealers in corn, wheat, oats, pork, lard, meats and cotton, and the public are the victims.

This huge whirlpool has already encircled the commercial, financial and industrial interests of the country, and is drawing its prosperity into the vortex. This has as much to do with the growing depression as the shrinkage in values which has been going on for several months past.

How can this evil be remedied? How can the banks who have thus departed from the object for which they were created be led into rightful way? Certainly the comptroller of the currency should require all the national banks to abandon these illegal and harmful operations without delay. The matter is worthy his most serious attention.

We do not include all, or, by any means, a majority of the banks in the foregoing indictment but the few who are thus indicted are subjecting every other bank and its customers to the heavy risks and losses accompanying these great speculative operations.—*New York Bankers' Magazine.*

North-west Postal Development.

The report of the Postmaster General which has been laid upon the table of the House of Commons is a very interesting document. The development of postal facilities in Manitoba and the North-west is dealt with at length, and traced from the early times up until now. There are now 877 miles of railway over which mails are carried, made up as follows: Rat Portage and Thunder Bay route, 300 miles; Rat Portage and Winnipeg, 136; Stonewall and Winnipeg, 20; St. Vincent and Winnipeg, 65; Virden and Regina, 180; Virden and Winnipeg, 176. The daily services by bags in charge of company's servants is 1,094 miles. The number of miles of railway over which mails are carried by pos-

tal car is 245; by baggage, 631; the number of miles in construction which were to have been completed this year is 407. The total number of miles of railway at the end of the present year is set down at 1,717, or 841 miles additional to be put in operation this year. This addition, at the rate of 4 cents a mile, will entail an additional outlay of \$20,038.64, Sundays being excepted. The total additional expenditure required is set down at \$53,000. Mail communication is essential to the convenience and prosperity of the newly settled country, while at the same time its cost is much greater in Manitoba and the North-west than in the older parts of the Dominion. In view of these considerations the inspector asks for a liberal appropriation for the establishment of new offices and mail routes. He also proposes that, in lieu of the existing arrangements, by which there is no provision for return mails to Windsor and in the working of which losses have occurred, should be discontinued, and that the mail matter for and from Maple Creek (whither the Fort Walsh station is to be removed) Fort McLeod and Calgary be carried via Winnipeg. To this end a post office should be established at the western extremity of the Pacific Railway track, to move with the westward extension, and from it once in ten days or a fortnight sub-offices at Fort McLeod and Calgary should be served. This "western terminus office" would be placed in charge of Mr. Fauquier of the Mounted Police and a small detachment of that body would exchange mails with the traveling post office between Winnipeg and Virden. The annual cost of this arrangement (for a distance of 535 miles) would be \$11,144.80. After the track crosses Seven Persons' River, 60 miles west of Maple Creek, it is proposed that couriers should run between Regina and West terminus by railway between the latter point and Calgary and between Calgary and Fort McLeod, a total distance of 535 miles, at an estimated annual cost of \$12,637.20. By this plan it is believed that the transit of correspondence to and from Maple Creek will be considerably expedited, while there would also be a reduction of \$2,266 in the cost. By the autumn of 1883 it is expected that the end of the track will be at Calgary, the centre of a ranch country and a convenient distributing point for mails going southward to Fort McLeod and northward to Edmonton.

Something New in Telegraphy.

The development of the art of telegraphy during the past decade has been so remarkable that people can hardly be startled at anything no matter how marvellous which is produced. Prof. Elisha Gray, of Chicago, is the inventor of a system which, if it fulfils for itself all that is claimed for it, will completely revolutionize the whole telegraphic world. A company has been formed which has its wires already in operation between New York and Cleveland, and one nearly completed to Chicago. A reporter describing the peculiar operation at New York says that seven copper cylinders, about two feet long, and of the diameter of a stove pipe, were arranged against the south wall. A young lady sat near each cylinder ticking the key of

a sounder. The sounder was connected with a pen which was fastened above the revolving cylinder. At each tap of the forefinger on the sounder the pen recorded on the cylinder in red ink a character of the Morse alphabet. Each cylinder will carry 1,200 words. When the message is recorded on the cylinder the pen is withdrawn and an electric stylus is dropped on the cylinder at the beginning of the message in red ink. Steam power is then applied. The cylinder then revolves with great rapidity and in a minute the 1,200 characters appear on a telegraphic strip of chemical paper at Cleveland, 800 miles away. The paper is wound in a roll the same manner as an apple is pared by machinery. There were seven of these copper cylinders, and they could all be worked at once over the same wire. More than that, each could drop its dispatch at any station along the line. That is what is called the Leggo Automatic system of sending dispatches. The company claim that by it they can transmit 3,000 words per minute after the original dispatch has been transferred to the cylinder in Morse characters. For instance, a dispatch containing 3,000 words is sent to the office for transmission to a certain point. It is cut into seven parts, or "takes," and distributed among the operators, the same as the printer distributes copy among his type setters. Each operator transfers his "take" to a cylinder. When this is done the seven cylinders are set in motion, and the 3,000 words are transmitted simultaneously over the same wire. Thus the company has combined and perfected both the automatic and harmonic systems of telegraphy, discarded entirely the perforations that marked the introduction of the automatic system. It claims that it can send eight and receive eight dispatches at the same time over the same wire. By the distribution of its cylinders it claims that it can send dispatches direct to their destination from any city office without transmitting them to a central station. By the use of the harmonic system the wires cannot be tapped between the sending and receiving stations. Under the Leggo system messages can be transmitted automatically on a single wire, received automatically at the end of the circuit, and retransmitted at the same speed over any number of circuits, all from a single setting on a cylinder.

The two wires between New York and Cleveland are steel, heavily insulated in copper. They each contain over 500 pounds of copper to the mile. Each wire will sustain a weight of 2,500 pounds. The poles are 30 feet high, and of unusual size and strength. There are 40 of them to the mile. It is claimed that the wires are of such supreme conductivity that the electric current on them will not be disturbed by storms and atmospheric changes. The resistance to the electric current on these wires is only 17.10 ohms. It is averred that this brings Chicago, telegraphically, as near New York as Philadelphia, and San Francisco as near as Cleveland, compared with the best wires now in use.

Causes of Fire.

It is now known that when the air in a confined room becomes densely filled with any fine

dust of an organic nature, there is danger of explosion if a flame is introduced. Scientists declare that when any combustible substance, such as sugar, grain or wood is ground to a powder or flour fine enough to float in the air, the rapidity with which it may burn is greatly increased. Their expression is that the rate of combustion is inversely proportioned to the cube of the size of the particles. This signifies an inconceivable rapidity of burning which is so rapid that the gasses formed cannot escape fast enough by ordinary vents in a room, but they may drive out the windows, or even tear strong walls to pieces in their escape. In this manner the famous Washburn Mills in Minneapolis were destroyed in 1878. One of the processes used at these mills consisted in separating coarse from fine flour and driving the fine through a flume into a chamber where it was held in suspension in the air until it settled and could be gathered. When an accidental fire occurred, and the flames reached this room, full of flour dust, there was a most disastrous explosion.

Finely powdered wood dust has to a great extent the same inflammable quality that flour dust has in mills, and a number of fires in wood-working shops have been traced to the ignition of such dust on the roofs or roof timbers and walls. There is an especial accumulation of such dust on roofs near the room where the shavings are drawn from the wood-working machines and used in firing. The blast used carries a large quantity of the dust through the ventilating shaft and scatters it over the surrounding buildings, where it is liable to take fire from the slightest spark. The Pennsylvania road, in their Altoona shops, have obviated this by roofing the top of their shaving room by a series of porous canvas bags which, while allowing the air from the blast to pass away gradually, prevent the wood dust from following. This system is said to have given the best results.

Transmission of Electric Force.

The distance to which electric force can be transmitted without excessive waste has engaged the attention of electricians for some time past. Hitherto it has not been thought possible to transport a force beyond a mile and a quarter, with a minimum loss of 50 per cent, although thick copper wires were used as conductors. Recently experiments were made on the system of M. Marcel Deprez, the foremost of the Parisian electricians at the works of the Nord Railway. A dynamo-electrical machine transported a force equal to three-horse power a distance of twelve miles and a half by means of a single iron wire. But a more amazing result was reached in a second experiment. A force of ten-horse power was transmitted over a distance of twenty miles, less one furlong. The electricity produced by the Deprez machine is of very great tension. There is consequently comparatively much loss of power. There was a large crowd of French, English and American scientists and engineers present to witness these experiments; and it was announced that the French Syndicate of Electricity were about to construct a generating Deprez machine of 1,000-horse power, which is to

distribute, for practical application, 500-horse power over a distance of 100 miles.

Mining Profits and Dividends.

In a recent article the *Mining Review* points out that large stress in some quarters is laid upon the small number of dividend paying mines, in estimating the value of mining as a business. Many labor, says our contemporary, under the false impression that the few dividends paid represent the profit of mining, which is by no means the case. Hundreds of mines are managed by private parties and have paid large profits for years to their owners. The estimated product of gold and silver during the year 1882 is placed by the best authorities at \$80,000,000, and this does not include the value of lead which is one of the most important products of our silver mines and cannot well be separated from their output. The amount of dividends paid by the gold, silver, lead and copper mines of the United States in 1882 is a little over \$13,500,000. The disparity between output and dividend is so great that it is self evident that dividends in no measure represent the profits arising from mining operations. Only those mines owned by stock companies make any announcement of dividends, while it may be stated as a rule that those mines which are operated by private parties and never publicly declare dividends, generally make the best returns to their owners. The dividends being publicly declared their sum total may be given exactly, while the output of mines, usually estimated from transportation companies' records, never exceeds the actual amount produced and probably if largely below the real output.

Hundreds of parties, in different parts of the country are conducting mining operations at a satisfactory profit on the investment of time and money, from whom no reports have ever been obtained; and each year will add to the number of productive and profitable mines as one after another emerges from the development era which is necessary to place the best mine on a working and producing basis.

The following plan for deadening floor is reported to have been made the subject of a recent patent. It is exceedingly simple and not materially unlike plans that have been before proposed. A 3x6 inch plank is directed to be inserted between each joist, two inches from the bottom of the joists, and projecting four inches beneath them. The ceiling boards are nailed to these intermediate planks, and the space between is filled with sawdust to within one inch of the joists. By this mode of construction, the sound is said to be so effectually deadened, that the most vigorous hammering above cannot be heard in the story beneath.

Distillers in the Western States say that owing to the high price of corn, it is impossible to produce alcohol at a figure which enables them to export it at a profit. They find, therefore, that something must be done to limit production in order to keep prices up to a figure which admits of a margin for profit. An agreement to run their distilleries on half-time and thereby reduce production, is spoken of.

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THE BUILDING OUTLOOK.

The building operations in Winnipeg during the coming season promise to be on an extensive scale. Several large buildings which have been in progress during the winter are approaching completion, and all along the principal streets excavations are being made for large blocks, upon which the work of construction will be begun as soon as spring opens. The depression through which we have passed may have had the effect of deterring some of the more timid from going as extensive into building as they otherwise would have done, but this will not affect the grand total of operations to any appreciable extent. The reaction from an year ago was only something to be anticipated, and the sooner it came, and business got down to a proper basis the better.

This critical period has come and gone, and although some may have been considerably pinched thereby, and a few of the weaker have had to go to the wall, still the trade of the city and country generally, will be all the more healthy for having passed through the ordeal of purification.

With regard to the rate of wages there will not likely be much difference from last year. The amount of work to be done will supply plenty of labor for all classes of mechanics who may come to swell the list of those already here.

In the prices of building material no great change is anticipated, but what alterations there are will certainly be in the direction of a lower price. Lumber will, it is expected, be lower than it was last year, owing to the increased production, and the improved facilities for bringing the out-put of the mills in our own country to market. The beginning of the Thunder Bay branch and the opening of lake navigation will allow the product of eastern lumber to be brought through our own territory, and save the round-about all-rail route via Chicago and St Paul. Prices of American lumber are also tending downwards consequent upon the tremendous production in the Northern States. Lumbermen there are showing signs of alarm lest there be an over-production which may cause a big tumble in prices—so much so that at a recent con-

vention of lumbermen in St. Paul, it was decided in another season to limit the production to a certain extent and thus ward off the possibility of a glut in the market, and a repetition of the stagnation in the trade which occurred a few years ago in the eastern parts of the continent.

Brick will be manufactured very extensively and the increased competition will prevent any rise in prices in that direction; in fact a reduction is anticipated. There is a fair supply on hand, held over, from last season.

So that take it all round it seems as if the price of building this year will in all probability be to an appreciable extent below that of last year.

CHINESE VS. WHITE LABOR.

At present Chinese labor is being very largely employed on Canadian Pacific Railway construction on the Pacific side of the Rocky Mountains. Opinion differs very much as to the advisability of encouraging that class of immigration. Some going so far as to contend that it should be put a stop to by law. Mr. Herman Clark, who has done most of the work of construction on the Northern Pacific Railway, discussing the relative value of Chinese and white labor in building railways, says he has "no use" for Chinese cheap labor. He claims that white labor, although demanding higher wages, is invariably cheaper, and alleges that his experience with both varieties in building the Northern Pacific warrants him in that statement. While the Chinamen choose their own foremen and work as they please, the Scandinavians and Danes employed divide the work among themselves, hire the boss, whom they require to do his share, finish their self-imposed task, and then, having drawn their pay, are ready for another job. They are peaceful, industrious and sober, and when the railroad has no further use for them they buy land along the line, build villages, cultivate farms, and straightway begin adding to the wealth of the country. Several towns, some of them containing from 1,000 to 2,000 inhabitants, have been laid out and are principally peopled by Scandinavians. No such good results, adds Mr. Clark, has ever come from the employment of Chinese, and the Northern Pacific would not have been completed till the summer of 1884 unless a liberal supply of white laborers had been secured.

No special fault seems to be found

with the Chinese in the above unless it be that they do not settle and form towns along the line of railway, or that they do not work rapidly enough.

TRADE IN THE STATES.

Our neighbors across the line are feeling not a little uneasiness over the condition of trade in that country, and also recognize the necessity of a properly constituted bankrupt law. One of the leading trade journals of New York, discussing the question the other day, expressed itself very plainly. The bankrupt law unfortunately, it says, has not been passed. People who were inclined to doubt the desirability of such an enactment are changing their opinion, and there is quite a general regret that the bill failed. This feeling has gained ground from the fact that there is under existing methods of legal procedure too much opportunity for excluding creditors from an equal division of assets. There is an uneasy sense that business troubles are impending, and events of the past few weeks have done much to excite it. It is a question if there is any immediate cause of alarm, but we are impressed that there is reason for the exercise of caution and conservative business judgment. Credits ought to be narrowly watched and reduced as far as practicable without creating panic and confusion. The trade ought to shut down on "cheap credits" and make ready for emergencies which may or may not arise, but which, nevertheless, the signs of the times indicate to be possible.

REDUCED IMMIGRANT RATES

Representatives of the leading railways in the North-west recently met in Chicago when it was decided to reduce the rate on immigrant moveables, \$10 per car, taking effect on April 1st. This step was deemed necessary in order that the roads might secure a share of the patronage that would otherwise be diverted from them and appropriated by the lake lines of steamers. To counteract this it was necessary to hold out inducements in the cheapness of rail transportation which would equalize those proffered by the steamers. The extensive preparations being made by the lake steamship companies show that they mean business this season, and unless the railways deal liberally, a large portion of traffic will be diverted via Prince Arthur's Landing or Duluth.

THOUGHTS FOR BUSINESS MEN.

There are relations in life, points out an exchange which, while not being absolutely wrong from a moral standpoint, are, to say the least, objectionable on business grounds. A good illustration of this proposition is found in the practice indulged by many city salesmen of expending considerable sums of money in entertaining their country customers when visiting the city. If this display of hospitality were simply a token of personal friendship it would be less open to criticism, but every one knows that the practice is kept up for the purpose of influencing trade. As a business investment, perhaps the money expended in hacks, theater tickets and hotel bills yields a good interest. Doubtless in many cases it does. The party most to blame in the transaction is the customer. If he is endowed with any power of observation he must know that the salesman does not lavish money on him for nothing; that some duty is expected of him in return for all the courtesies he is the recipient of. We speak now in general terms. There are obvious exceptions to the rules laid down. Cases are not unknown where warm personal friendship has grown up between salesman and purchaser where the friendly acts of courtesy shown by the former to the latter are inspired by the truest promptings of personal regard. But these instances are rare. The majority of cases to which we allude are solely the efforts of shrewd salesmen to ingratiate themselves into the good graces of their customers, hoping thereby to sell them larger bills and have stronger hold upon their patronage.

A customer, after having allowed the salesman to expend money and time for the former's benefit, cannot very well refuse to bestow a share, at least, of his patronage on him. It would be an act of selfishness, and even rudeness, to do otherwise.

Most men say to themselves, "Well, I am no loser, any way. I might as well buy my goods of one as of another." But this is not true. There is a great difference in the position of a purchaser who is "foot loose," so to speak, and one who is held to the salesman by a bond of personal obligation. Often in the outcome the purchaser has to pay dear for his wine, oysters, rides and entertainments. Were there no questions as to the price at which the customer could buy his

goods, he still must feel constrained to purchase many things which he would not otherwise. Thus, if he is selecting certain class of goods, he may wish some special brand not kept by the salesman's concern. Not desiring to offend the salesman, he will take another brand or style, rather than leave him to go to a competitor. He may wish to purchase a well-known brand of tin plates not kept in stock at the store where he is trading, but he is likely, under the circumstances, to lend a willing ear to the persuasions of the salesman, and take a substituted brand, all because of the peculiar relation existing between them; and thus, insensibly, in one way or another does he allow himself to be influenced.

A true feeling of independence and even self-respect incline the merchant to refuse too lavish attentions on the part of those wishing to sell him goods. If the dealer desires to see the sights and be entertained, let him pay the bills. Some traders accept the courtesies of the salesman rather than offend them by refusing their invitations, but they always manage to get to the ticket office first, or to get hold of the supper checks, so that the salesmen lose nothing by their friendliness except their time.

But all the attention bestowed on out-of-town traders are not voluntary. Some salesmen pay these special attentions for fear that the customer will be offended if they do not, and in some instances they do so by reason of gentle hints thrown out by the customer. Many suppose that the houses foot the bills, and that if a salesman spends five or six dollars of an evening he charges the expenditure to the house. Such, however, is rarely the case. A few years ago this was, to some extent, the practice, but it is not now. At least the houses are exceedingly few that make regular allowances for such expenditures.

There is another side to this question, a side in which the family of the salesman, if he has one, is interested. It is selfish and wrong for business men to take up the time of the salesman which belongs to the latter's family and the social circle in which he moves. However pleasant it may be for the merchant to have some one to take him to places of amusement, it is not fair to permit it, when knowing that, by so doing, the wife and family are deprived of the society to which they are entitled. Besides, many salesmen have lost their health, and their morals too, by

keeping such late and unusual hours as these engagements imply. The man of business needs rest and repose. Of all men he should be the last who should wish to forego the pleasure of the family circle for the giddy rounds of amusement which the business courtesies of which we speak involve.

An eastern salesman had the right idea about this matter. He was a young man of somewhat domestic tastes. He hired a suite of rooms near the business part of the city, and here he cordially invited all his customers. The rooms were richly furnished. A piano and plenty of books were at the disposal of his friends. They were at liberty to come and go as they pleased. In those rooms men met as strangers and parted friends. It is needless to say that the salesman made a great success in life. By saving both reputation and money he not only remained true to himself, but also was doubly true to his patrons.

Business men as a general thing do not willingly trespass upon the good graces of the salesman. In a majority of cases we believe they would prefer to seek their amusements alone, but they do not wish to appear rude by refusing invitations given them. Others accept thoughtlessly not thinking for the time being that they are impliedly pledging their patronage for a very small consideration. It would be well for merchants to refuse these attentions except from those with whom they are very intimately acquainted, and where they know that the courtesies are extended on other than purely business grounds.

THE Rev. Stylman Herring, Vicar of of St Paul's, Clerkenwell, England, who is well-known to many here, through his visits to this country, and the deep interest he has taken in the cause of emigration to Canada, says in a letter to the *London Globe*, that since his return home he has received an immense number of applications for advice and assistance

from persons desirous of finding a new home in the North-west. The class of immigrants proposed to be sent out by Mr. Herring are better than the ordinary run, and will be welcomed to our shores.

Montreal is having its share of financial trouble this winter. Scarcely a day passes but some heavy failure is reported from that city.

BRITISH CAPITAL.

The London *Economist* in its review of the financial history of 1882, refers to the exceptional activity in floating new securities in England between July and January last, which was unparalleled in the history of Great Britain. The chief mania in that direction was for electric light and power company shares, most of which are already at a discount, and some are in process of liquidation. These enterprises have contributed £7,000,000 to the year's total. The foreign government loans in the London money market aggregate £30,400,000, of which sum Italy took £14,600,000, Russia £8,900,000, and Turkey £3,000,000. The foreign railway demands called for £23,500,000. This sum includes notes floated for the United States, Mexico, Argentine Republic, while the British railways called for £11,000,000 and colonial lines for £12,000,000. The land and mortgage companies are said to have covered another £9,300,000. Canadian requirements being most important, but including also North Borneo requisitions, demands for United States cattle ranches and the like. It is added that in the Canadian North-west the land fever may have been a little verdeneo. In these and similar ways £115,000,000 out of a total of £148,000,000 are accounted for. A French journal states that the "creation of capital" in the United States in 1882 amounted to £35,985,000, against £17,729,900 in 1881, £19,080,000 in 1880, and £160,000 in 1879. Certainly a very creditable showing.

MOOSE JAW.

The town of Moose Jaw is rapidly taking its place as an important town, and bids fair to become one of the largest cities in the new territory of Assiniboia. The amount of building now going on at this place is surprising, considering the drawbacks that our citizens have had to undergo in getting material from the east. The town now consists of about sixteen permanent buildings facing the streets, and about ten others are in course of construction, besides the buildings of the C. P. R. and Messrs. Langdon & Shepard, which I shall not mention here. Of these buildings several are stores and some are particularly fine for such a new town. Among them are the stores of Mr. Bogue, hardware merchant, Gagen Bros., Folger & Hunter, general store. There are other merchants still in tents awaiting the opportunity to build.

On the 3d inst. the business men of the town held a meeting in the store of Copeland & Euehn to consider the question of incorporation. This step was taken chiefly on account of some

persons squatting on the streets in front of the lots. This is a great wrong to the owners of property; men coming here, investing in lots, building on them and spending their all to improve the town, while the squatter simply dumps his tent down in the most convenient part of the street and opens out his stock and there is no law to prevent him until the town is incorporated. The business men of Moose Jaw, profiting by the experience of Regina, and alive to their interests, resolve to stop this if possible, and came to the conclusion to telegraph to Ottawa to find out if they had time to apply at the present session of the Dominion Parliament. This was accordingly done, and meanwhile they wait in suspense.

A large immigration is expected to this place in the spring, as there is yet a large amount of fertile land north and south of here to be taken up yet. Be it as it is the best point to reach the large tract belonging to the Temperance Colonization Company, which is said to be very fine land.

In regard to the land around this place, I think it is about the best for all purposes in the North-west, and a good portion of the lands, even in the hills west of this point, will eventually be taken up, although now passed over in the hunt for better.

Recent reports from German consuls in Austria discuss the prospects for German shipping between the English colonies there, the continent and Great Britain itself. It is pointed out that the coal shipments to New Zealand and British Columbia, and the quantity of wheat exported to England, offer remunerative engagements. German steamers are even now engaged in carrying Australian frozen meat to England, and German insurance companies have secured a strong footing in Austria. A German firm in Brisbane has urged that a direct German line would prove remunerative, considering the mineral productions, the timber and ornamental woods, and the merino wools for consumption in German spinning mills with which Queensland could supply Germany.

A Polish nobleman, Count Caskowisko, is in Toronto. He means to do the North-west thoroughly, and then proceed by way of Japan to Eastern Siberia, and make his way through that country to St. Petersburg. He expects to accomplish the round trip in a year.

WINNIPEG MONEY MARKET.

In monetary circles there is everywhere noticed a decidedly easier feeling. Money cannot be said to be much more plentiful or more easily obtained than it was a week ago, but the near approach of spring has inspired business men with fresh confidence in the future. The demand for bank accommodation is still considerable, and in most cases the managers show an inclination to assist business men to the utmost of their ability. We have heard of one agency which has been disposed to be sharp with some of its customers, but this we are happy to say is not the rule. Rates of discount remain about as they were, and there will not likely be any change for a week or two yet,

when the tide of emigration will set in and bring with it a large amount of money into the country. First-class commercial paper cannot yet be discounted below 9 per cent, and 10 is the more common figure. Good ordinary commercial has still to be negotiated at from 10 to 12 per cent; the latter figure being nearer the rule than the former. Money can be obtained from the loan companies on undoubted security at 16 per cent. Exchange to eastern Provinces is from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent; on New York, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.

Money for real estate speculation is still hard to get, and can only be obtained from private sources. The banks are very conservative in this direction, in fact they refuse altogether to make advances for such purposes.

In the eastern Provinces money is reported very tight, and in the United States as well. This all has its effect on the money market here, and accounts perhaps in some measure for the continuance of the stringency here longer than was expected.

Still there is nothing particularly to complain of now, and another fortnight will, we hope, see a changed state of affairs, so far as monetary circles are concerned.

WINNIPEG WHOLESALE MARKETS.

The better feeling in wholesale circles which we noted last week continues to increase as spring time draws near. From nearly all branches of business the reports are of a very hopeful character. Orders for spring are coming in as freely as was expected, and collections generally show an improvement, if not a decided change for the better. Another week it is expected will see the last of the dull times which have characterized the past few months.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.

Large quantities of machinery are being daily received by the leading houses in the business. There is a good deal of inquiry being made, and the prospect of a large business so soon as the proper season arrives is looked forward to with confidence. Actual sales at present, as was to be expected, are few. The attention of the houses is mainly directed to applying country agents, and so soon as shipments arrive they are forwarded on to the outside points. Collections have been rather slack for the past week, but now that the weather has moderated an improvement is expected in a few days.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

There has been a fair trade during the week. Spring orders are being received from outside points, and several who are going out West to start in business are having their stocks made up to take with them. A fine season's trade is expected. Collections are very fair, some houses reporting nothing to complain of in that way.

CLOTHING.

An excellent feeling pervades the clothing trade. Business for the past week has been very brisk and a decided improvement upon that which has been reported for some time. Travelers on the road have sent in encouraging additions to the order book, and they report a fine prospect for future trade. Collections are

improving, and as a rule coming along all right.

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.

A light trade is being done this season as yet. The leading houses are not pushing business eagerly; still there is quite a little bit of sorting up being done by outside merchants. The prospects for spring are reported good. Collections are fair.

DRY GOODS.

It cannot be said that the state of the trade in the dry goods line has changed much since our last report. Things are a good deal livelier than they were a few weeks ago. A good many orders are being received for spring delivery, and in a week or two a general revival is expected. Collections are about as they were. No line of business has had so much reason for complaint in this direction as dry goods. Notes maturing are not yet being met with that promptness which could be desired, but it is supposed that the large majority of the firms which have weathered the storm thus far will be able to pull through without any further difficulty. The fact of the matter is that the retailers overstocked themselves last fall. Their shelves are still well filled with goods, and such being the case they do not care to purchase unless it be actually necessary. In this they are wise, and will result better to all parties concerned than if the rash and indiscriminate buying of last fall were continued.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

Business in this line during the week has been very fair, although not by any means brisk. The houses are actively preparing for the rush of spring trade which will soon set in. Collections are better than they have been for several weeks.

FANCY GOODS AND SMALL WARES.

A decided improvement is reported in the trade. Orders are coming in more freely, and collections are considerably better. Prospects for the spring are good, and the houses are well prepared for it. Heavy stocks are held in the city, sufficient to meet all the anticipated demand.

FRUIT.

The trade for the week has been very fair, orders from the city and from outside points as well coming in freely. In prices there is but little change to note. There is a limited supply of apples on hand, which are quoted at \$7 to \$7.50 per barrel for good cooking, and \$8 for fancy stand repacked. Oranges are worth \$11 to \$13, according to quality; lemons, boxes, \$7.50 to \$8; cases, \$10 to \$10.50; Almeida grapes per barrel, \$10 to \$11; figs in mats, 10; large boxes, 14c; small boxes, 20c; raisins, loose Muscatelles, \$3.50; black crown, \$5.25; triple crown, \$8.50; four crown, \$8.75. Collections cannot be complained of, being well up to the mark.

FURS AND SKINS.

There is scarcely any movement. Hides, of which a few are brought to market, bring \$5 per cwt.

GROCERIES.

The trade in groceries for the week has been decidedly brisk. The leading houses are kept busy supplying orders from the country. Merchants outside are laying in good stocks so as to be prepared for any delay in traffic that may

occur through storm or flood. Collections are just about as they were. Although there cannot be said to be any decided improvement, still there has been no falling off. Quotations remain unchanged: Sugars are quoted: Raw, 9 to 9½c; yellow, 10 to 10½c; granulated, 11½c; Paris lumps, 12½c. Coffees; Rio, 16 to 22c; Java, 22 to 31c. Teas, congous, 22 to 60c; Japans; 25 to 65c; Hysons, 30 to 85c; gunpowder, 30c to \$1.

HARDWARE AND METALS.

Business has been on the quiet order during the week. Collections are fair. Prices remain unchanged at the following quotations: Tin plate, 14x20, \$7.75 to \$8; 20x28, \$15 to \$15.25; bar iron \$3.75 to \$4; sheet iron, 5½ to 7c; iron piping 35 per cent off price list; ingot tin, 32 to 35c; pig lead 6½ to 7c; galvanized iron. No. 28, 8½ to 9c, according to quality.

STATIONERY AND PAPER.

There is a brisk trade being done especially in building paper, and spring prospects are good. Collections, while not to be complained of, show no improvement upon the last week or two.

FISH AND OYSTERS.

There continues to be a very fair amount of business done. The supply in the city is tolerably large, and prices remain firm at last week's quotations. White fish are quoted at 8c per lb.; smoked white fish, 13c; finnan haddies, 15c. Oysters, New York counts per can, 75c; selects, 55c; standards, 45c.

FUEL.

Since the break in the weather the demand for fuel has not been so keen. There is a good supply both of coal and wood on hand. Quotations are: Coal, egg, stove and nut by carload on track, \$14; Blossburg, car lots, \$13.25; soft coal, car lots, \$10.80 to \$12, according to quality. Wood, poplar, \$5 to \$6; ash, oak and tamarac, \$7 to \$8.

LUMBER.

Prices remain at old quotations, viz.: Sheeting, \$28; common dimensions, \$30 to \$31; fencing, \$28 to \$34; stock, \$33 to \$40; flooring, \$35 to \$48; graded clear, \$50 to \$70; shingles, \$4.50 to 6; laths, \$5.

THE MARKETS.

WINNIPEG

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

This week the receipts of grain have been very light. In fact there is scarcely anything coming in, and the mills are consequently not running full time. Grain prices remain as they were in most cases. The provision market is well supplied, and prices have undergone little alteration.

WHEAT.

The receipts of wheat have been very light, consequent no doubt to a large extent upon the state of the roads in the country. An improvement may now be looked for with the fine weather of the past few days. A good sample of wheat is worth from 75 to 78c, and an exceptionally fine sample will bring as high as 80c.

BARLEY.

There is scarcely any coming in, and quotations are nearly nominal at from 45 to 48c per

bushel. There is a good demand if the product were available.

FLOUR.

As we have stated above, the supply of wheat is so light that the mills are not running full time, consequently flour holds firm at old quotations. There has been very little shipment east during the week. Quotations are: Patents, \$3 to \$3.20; xxx or strong baker's, \$2.50 to \$2.80; baker's, \$2 to \$2.10; trader's or xx, \$1.50.

OATS.

The receipts of oats have been better than of any other grain. There is still an abundance in the country if they could only be got to market. The better state of the roads and more moderate weather will contribute largely to increase the supply for the next few days. Quotations are 38 to 41c, and for choice lots as high as 43c.

BRAN.

The market is well supplied, but with the mills running light the demand may soon catch up to it. Quotations are \$10 per ton on track, and \$11 delivered.

SHORTS.

The same remarks that apply to bran are equally applicable to shorts. Quotations are \$12 per ton on track and \$13 delivered.

CHOPPED FEED.

There is a good supply on hand and the demand is fair. With the commencement of spring operations on contractor's work there will no doubt be a heavier demand. Quotations are \$28 per ton, and firm at the figure mentioned.

EGGS.

This useful product is now very plentiful, and there has consequently been a big break in prices. Besides the supply now in the city large consignments are in transit. Then there is a danger of a glut on the market. The ruling figures now are from 30 to 35c per dozen.

POTATOES.

The supply from the country is good. Farmers are opening their pits and taking advantage of the moderate weather to bring their contents to market. There is little danger of a scarcity of this valuable vegetable product this season again. Quotations are from 7c to 75c per bushel.

BUTTER.

The market is well supplied with butter, and some large consignments from Ontario are expected every day. Prices have, however, not changed materially as yet. Choice dairy is worth 25c to 27c; inferior grades, 19 to 21c. Ontario creamery is still scarce, a choice sample of which would bring considerably over the highest figure quoted above.

DRIED APPLES.

The supply held in the city, although no large, is fully equal to the demand. They still hold firm at 12½c per lb. Evaporated fruit is worth 19 to 22c.

CANNED MEATS

The firmness which has prevailed for some time still continues, and the tendency is toward an advance in prices.

MEATS.

The fluctuations in Chicago and other eastern markets have not affected prices here, which remain as they were last week. Quotations are: Hams, per lb. 16c; spiced roll, 16 to 16½c; barreled pork, \$25.50 to \$28c; mess beef, \$18.50 to \$19.

CHEESE.

Holds firm at the old figure of 16c per lb. The provision houses are well supplied.

SUNDRIES.

Quotations for the following articles are: Oat meal, per bbl., \$7 to \$7.25; corn meal, \$6; beans, per bush., \$3.25; lard, per lb. in pails, 18c; in tins, per case, \$10.75 to \$11.00.

MINNEAPOLIS.

In sympathy with eastern markets the grain market has been characterized by falling prices. On Wednesday the decline was checked. Prices did not advance much, but a greatly improved tone was noticeable. The business of the day is represented by the following quotations:

WHEAT, No. 1 hard, \$1.10½ to \$1.13; No. 1, \$1.04 to \$1.08; No. 2 hard, \$1.07 to \$1.08.

CORN, No. 2 new, 50 to 51c; no grade, 45 to 49c.

OATS, No. 2 white, 41 to 42c; No. 2, 39 to 39½c; rejected, 35 to 38c; sample, 35 to 42c.

FLOUR, patents, \$6.50 to \$7.00; straights, \$5.50 to \$6.50; clears, \$5.25 to \$5.65; low grades, \$2.25 to \$3.25.

On Thursday, the better feeling which set in the day before continued. Cereals generally advanced. The business of the day is represented by the quotations given below:

WHEAT, No. 1 hard, \$1.11 to \$1.11½; No. 1, \$1.04½ to 1.08; No. 2 hard, \$1.07 to \$1.08; Scotch Fife seed wheat was held at \$1.20 to \$1.25.

CORN, No. 2 51c to 51½c; no grade, 45 to 49c.

OATS, No. 2 white, 41 to 42c; No. 2 39 to 39½c; rejected, 35 to 38c, samples, 35 to 42c.

FLOUR, patents, \$6.50 to \$7; straights, \$5.50 to \$6.50; clears, \$5.25 to \$5.65; low grades, \$2.25 to \$3.25.

On Friday the market was firm and there was considerably more business transacted than for several days. Wheat went up ¼c and the feeling in corn was strong. The following quotations represent the business of the day:

WHEAT, No. 1 hard, \$1.10 to \$1.12; No. 1, \$1.04½ to \$1.08; No. 2 hard, \$1.06 to 1.08.

CORN, No. 1, 51½ to 52c; no grade, 45 to 49c.

OATS, No. 2 white, 42 to 42½c; No. 2, 39½ to 40½c; rejected, 35 to 38c.

FLOUR, patents, \$6.50 to \$7; straights, \$5.50 to \$6.50; clears, \$5.25 to \$5.65.

On Saturday transactions were light, as is usually the case on the last day of the week. There was no change of any importance in prices. The following quotations represent the business of the day:

WHEAT, No. 1 hard, \$1.11 to \$1.12; No. 1, \$1.04½ to \$1.08; No. 2 hard \$1.06 to 1.08.

CORN, No. 2 new, 51½ to 52c; no grade, 45 to 49c.

OATS, No. 2 white, 42 to 42½c; No. 2, 39½ to 40½c; rejected, 35 to 38c.

FLOUR, patents, \$6.50 to \$7.00; straights, \$5.50 to \$6.50; clears, \$5.25 to \$5.65.

CHICAGO.

The markets have been subject to considerable fluctuation during the past few days. Wheat took a sudden drop early in the week, but gradually pulled up again. It still a very unsettled feeling prevails. On Tuesday the market was dull and inactive. Buyers did not care even to look at samples, and there was a slight weakening on the part of sellers. Towards the close quotations were:

Wheat	March	\$1.05½	April	\$1.06½
Corn	"	56½	"	57½
Oats	"	40½	"	40½
Pork	"	18.02½	"	18.20
Lard	"	11.17½	"	11.35

On Wednesday the markets here were active and generally stronger. Receipts were light, and the demand was keener than for several

days. Wheat fluctuated considerably during the day. Quotations toward the close were:

Wheat	March	\$1.05½	April	\$1.05½
Corn	"	56½	"	57½
Oats	"	40½	"	40½
Pork	"	18.25	"	18.35
Lard	"	11.30	"	11.40

On Thursday the markets continued stronger, wheat, corn and oats all taking a rise. Provisions also advanced. Towards the close quotations were:

Wheat	March	\$1.06½	April	\$1.07½
Corn	"	57	"	57½
Oats	"	41½	"	41½
Pork	"	18.30	"	18.40
Lard	"	11.35½	"	11.45

On Friday the market again took a sudden drop, especially in wheat and corn. Provisions also suffered a decline. Quotations towards the close were:

Wheat	March	\$1.06	April	\$1.06½
Corn	"	56½	"	56½
Oats	"	41½	"	41½
Pork	"	18.22½	"	18.32½
Lard	"	11.25	"	11.35

On Saturday there was continued weakness in the market, and prices again suffered a decline. Towards the close quotations were:

Wheat	March	\$1.05	April	\$1.05½
Corn	"	55½	"	56½
Oats	"	40	"	40
Pork	"	18.20	"	18.25
Lard	"	11.20	"	11.30

TORONTO.

STOCKS.

The stock market for the week has been very unsettled. The bears have been making a desperate effort to upset the market, some of them having got badly tied up by selling Federal Bank stock which they never owned. The directorate took the matter in hand and refused to advance any more stock for the bears to operate upon, and consequently they found themselves "short," and the only way out of the difficulty was to buy on the street, which meant a much higher figure for the fortunate holders. The Montreal stock market has been very much excited over the recent heavy failures there, and on Wednesday Montreal fell 2½, and other banks declined in proportion. Closing bids in Toronto on Wednesday were: Montreal, 20¾; Ontario, 111½; Molsons, 124½; Toronto, 182½; Merchants, 122½; Commerce, 132½; Imperial, 138; Federal, 158½; Dominion, 169½; Standard, 114; Hamilton, 113; North-west Land Company 58; Ontario and Qu'Appelle, 108.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

The grain and produce markets for the week have been decidedly inactive, and consequently very little to report. Buyers predict a downward movement in prices, but sellers seem confident and do not care to press sales.

FLOUR.

There has been a dull and declining market all the week. Holders are willing to sell, but buyers do not care to meet them. Superior extra cannot be quoted higher than \$4.40 to \$4.50; extra, \$4.30 to \$4.35.

WHEAT.

The market has been inactive and declining in sympathy with outside points. Quotations f. o. c., are: No. 1 fall, \$1.02 to \$1.03; No. 2, \$1; No. 3, 93c; No. 1 spring, \$1.08; No. 2, \$1.06; No. 3, \$1 to \$1.01.

OATS.

Are scarce and in good demand. Prices are firmer. Western on track are quoted at 45c; eastern, 44c. On the street, 48c is paid.

BARLEY.

There is a good demand, but offerings are

light. Quotations are steady at the following figures: No. 1, 76 to 77c; No. 2, 72c; extra No. 3, 53 to 56c.

PEAS.

Are scarce and wanted at 77 to 78c for No. 2. No No. 1 offering.

SEEDS.

Stocks of clover are running low, with prices firm at \$7.50 to \$7.75. Timothy is easy at \$2.10 to \$2.25.

POTATOES.

The market is unsettled. Prices closed at 60 to 62c per bag for car lots; street prices, 70 to 76c per bag.

BUTTER.

There is but little change to note from last week. The local demand is sufficient to use up all the supply. Quotations are: Choice, 20 to 22c; store packed, 15 to 18c; rolls, 18 to 20c; inferior, 13c.

CHEESE.

Rather firmer. Good to choice is worth 14½ to 14c; poor to medium, 11½ to 12½c.

EGGS.

Increasing receipts have caused a steady decline in prices. Fresh are quoted at 19c, with prospects of a further fall.

APPLES.

Scarce and prices firm. Extra choice sell at \$4; sound cooking qualities, \$3 to \$3.25.

MEATS.

There is very little movement in meats at present, and prices have not changed from last week. Quotations are: Mess pork, \$22; bacon, long clear, 11c; Cumberland, 10c; rolls, 12c; bellies, 13 to 13½c; hams, smoked, firm at 13c; pickled, 12c.

Markets by Telegraph.

Special Despatches to the Commercial.

STOCKS.

TORONTO, March 19.—Stocks were dull and declining rapidly last week, but recovered somewhat later. Closing bids: Montreal, 200; sales, 200; Ontario, 111½; sales, 111½; Toronto, 182½; sales, 182½; Merchants, 121½; sales, 121½; Commerce, 133; Imperial, 139½; sales, 139½; Federal, 159½; sales, 159½; Dominion, 201; sales, 113½; Standard, 114½; sales, 114½; Hamilton, 113; North-west Land, 58; sales, 58; Ontario and Qu'Appelle sold at 109½; Manitoba Loan offered at 123; large sales of North-west Land for London were made during the week.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

TORONTO, March 19.—Produce dull and inactive; prices weak. Flour, almost dead; superior extra offered equal to \$4.50 here, without buyers. Oatmeal, firm. Wheat, weak, No. 2 fall sold on cars at \$1; No. 3 worth 98c; No. 1 spring, \$1.08; No. 2 spring, \$1; offerings small. Oats, firm and scarce, wanted at 45c. Barley easier, No. 1 sold equal to 75c; No. 2 worth 70 to 71c; extra No. 2 offered at 65c; No. 2 53 to 54c. Peas firm at 77 to 78c. Rye, worth 65 to 66c. Seeds, quiet; clover steady at \$7.50 to \$7.55; rest unchanged. Butter, firm, at 20 to 21c for choice, which is very scarce; 15 to 18c for medium. Eggs, declined to 17 to 18c. Meats, quiet but steady, prices unchanged.

MINNEAPOLIS, Monday, March 19.

WHEAT, No. 1 hard, \$1.11; No. 1, \$1.07½ to 1.08.

OATS, No. 2 white, 39½ to 41½c; No. 2, 38c.

FLOUR, Patents, \$6.50 to \$7.00; straights, \$5.50 to \$6.50; clears, \$5.25 to \$5.75.

CHICAGO, Monday, March 19.

Wheat	March	1.04½	April	1.04½
Corn	"	54½	"	54½
Oats	"	35½	"	39
Pork	"	18.00	"	18.20
Lard	"	11.20	"	11.25

EMERSON.

Business during the past week has been considerably better than any time since Christmas. The merchants are getting in their spring importations and are preparing for a large trade.

Notwithstanding the brighter prospects, one of our dry goods firms has been obliged to make an assignment. The firm is Messrs. Creighton & Cattenach, successors to A. B. McDonald. A meeting of their creditors will be held on the 26th day of March.

It is reported that Messrs. A. B. Sabine & Co. are in difficulties. It is likely they will come out all right.

At last the lease of the Carney House has been transferred. Mr. Carney has assumed charge and Mr. Davidson, the late proprietor, has gone to Rat Portage to try and purchase the Rideout House.

Wm. Akins has retired from the firm of Killer & Akins, dry goods merchants, and is now manager of the firm of Jerry Robinson & Co. Mr. Killer has sold his interest in Jerry Robinson & Co.'s establishment, and now has a business to himself.

The length of the docket at the county court on Tuesday indicated that the town had passed through a period of depression.

Messrs. Covan, Robins & Co. have opened out an agricultural warehouse in town, in the store next to Carney & Watson's lumber yard.

The indications are that there will be a flood in the spring.

The Provincial Government have notified the town that they will give the \$4,000 still due from the amount placed in the estimates last season.

A government engineer will arrive soon from Ottawa to superintend the construction of the new railway and traffic bridge.

The project of uniting Emerson and West Lynne under one name and corporation moves very slowly, but will eventually be consummated. The citizens on both sides of the river are enthusiastic on the question, but as yet no legal step has been taken.

The Emerson House did not change hands, as was reported in your columns a short time ago. Robinson Bros. are still the proprietors.

The receipts of grain during the week have been about as usual. Prices remain unchanged at wheat, 75 to 80c; oats, 35c.

WEST LYNNE.

We are in the Indian's Goose Moon and notwithstanding the severe weather we had in the beginning of the month, our native weather prophet promises geese and ducks for Easter Sunday, and consequently an early spring.

Trade generally has shown marked signs of improvement during the past week, and a large quantity of wheat, oats and flax has been marketed. Prices for the week were: Wheat, 75c; oats, 32 to 35c; flax, 85c; barley, 40 to 42c; cord wood, \$8; eggs, 35c.

It is rumored that the Hudson Bay Company will soon start their grist mill again. Although not a roller mill, it has turned out flour, under able management, second to none in the Pro-

vince, and while idle it has been a great loss, not only to the company itself, but also to the town generally.

Hens are now busy filling their Easter contracts, and are sending in eggs in large quantities, which retail at 35 cents.

W. B. Robertson, who was obliged to call a meeting of his creditors last month, has arranged a compromise with them at 30 cents on the dollar secured.

The agricultural implement men are getting their houses ready for an anticipated good trade this season. Robert Johnson has gone to Manitoba City to take charge of the Cochran Manufacturing Company's business at that point, and Albert Shaw has left for Pilot Mound to fill a similar position for the Massey Manufacturing Company. Mr. Sherriff will in future represent the Watson Manufacturing Company in Southern Manitoba, with headquarters at West Lynne.

There is a good opening at present for a doctor in West Lynne. Dr. H. H. Gardner had built up a good practice, but unfortunately was compelled on account of his health to remove to a warmer climate.

We notice that several agricultural machine concerns are going begging for agents this year to represent them. Considering the inducements that are offered this may seem strange to any one acquainted with the business, but we are informed, however, that it takes an agent only a short time to find out that "his lot is not a happy one." His first trouble is to get a sufficient quantity of machines furnished him, so as to keep his orders filled, his next to get any parts in case of breakage, and finally he has to make so many promises about repairs, which are never fulfilled, that he soon gets discouraged with the business and looks out for pastures new.

Mr. Long, the efficient representative of Messrs. J. & J. Livingston, flax men of Baden, Ont., is about closing his purchase for the present season, and is now busy distributing seed flax for spring sowing. When we contemplate the immense quantity of flax seed that this firm alone purchases in this market and consider that the straw that bears it is not utilized as in other places, but is only burnt, it seems a pity. We hope soon to see some enterprising capitalist come in and start the first tow factory. The labor for such an enterprise could easily be had in the Mennonite villages.

BRANDON.

Mr. J. W. Horne has returned from the south, and is again busily engaged in building. He is about to erect two large blocks, one on the corner of Rosser and Tenth streets, the other on the corner of North street and Rosser avenue.

Mr. George B. Day has been in town for the past few days soliciting subscriptions for stock in the North-west Fire Insurance Company. He secured \$75,000, and there is every prospect of his increasing this before he leaves town.

The proprietor of the Johnson estate intends erecting a number of houses on his property in the spring. This part of the city is being

built up rapidly, and there is quite a boom in town lots.

Messrs. Leask & Rose have erected a large warehouse on Eleventh street.

Mr. James Blackhall is building a store on Twelfth street, which he will use as a piano and organ depot.

Business is still improving, and everything promises well for a large spring trade.

Immigration has begun to flow in.

The price of wheat and oats still remain unchanged.

P. Waam, grocer, is seeking a compromise at 30 cents on the dollar.

Bowerman & Centre, in the lumber business at Brandon, have sold out to J. A. Christie.

Souris Coal.

Mr. George Pocock, of West Lynne, has recently received some very important news respecting his coal claim in the Souris district from his brother and partner in London, England. A very extensive coal firm in the latter city are being negotiated with to assist in the development of the enterprise. Important questions have been asked and answered satisfactorily, and the matter now solely depends upon the extension of the Southwestern railway from Manitoba City to the coal district, or the making of the Brandon and Souris branch. There is every likelihood of a strong company being formed in South Wales, who will send over a mining engineer who has had considerable experience there and in New England, if the London parties fail to come to terms. Appended is a letter sent to a friend of Mr. Pocock's who sent a sample of the Souris coal to be tried by an expert in the county of Carmarthen-shire, South Wales. The facts speak for themselves and will set at rest the idea that the coal is unfit for use. The following is the letter referred to:

CWMANNAN, Carmarthen-shire, Sept. 15, 1882.
To F. C. Abel:

Dear Sir—The sample of coal you sent me, as far as I can judge from a small quantity, is very fine, and has a remarkably good flame, such a coal as we require for puddling or heating iron, where it is important to avoid oxidation. If this is from the surface, the coal under the surface would of necessity be better and stronger. This having been exposed would contain less gas and bitumen than unexposed coal would. My impression is that the quality is well worth working.

Yours very truly,
W. A. EVANS.

Mr. Hugh R. Robertson, of St. John, N. B., telegraphs from Boston that he is organizing a company in that city to open a gold mine in the Lake of the Woods, or Lake Winnipeg districts. Mr. Robertson has had considerable experience as a practical miner in the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, also in the gold and tin mines of Australia. He commands large capital in Boston and the lower Provinces, having recently been employed in selling and superintending the erection of mining machinery for firms in the eastern States. Mr. Robertson a few years ago negotiated the sale of a tin mine in Australia to Messrs. Bolitho, tin smelters, Penzance, Cornwall, England.

EMERSON.

Messrs. Balfour & Fraser are running their new saw-mill to its full capacity in cutting material for the repairing of the old bridge at the foot of Park street.

Mr. Smith, of the Russell House, will soon make an extension to his hostelry. The bar is to be enlarged, and billiard and pool tables will be added and the main part of the house will also undergo some renovating.

Two car-loads of dressed stone arrived in town last week for use on the new railway bridge.

Your correspondent has been informed by Messrs. Harris & Chapman, customs brokers at this place, that the increase in goods handled by them for merchants in southern Manitoba is quite perceptible. The above firm have recently opened a branch of their business in Winnipeg, and will forward the goods to southern Manitoba that arrive via Prince Arthur's Landing.

It has been decided by the Council to expend \$8,000 on the temporary bridge that has done service since the flood. It will be raised some four feet higher and will be, when completed, a first-class bridge. Considerable of the old material can be utilized in the shape of piles, draw, etc. Balfour & Fraser have the contract.

Work on the new railway and traffic bridge is being pushed forward very rapidly. The contractors have a large gang of men at work driving piles. They are all driven for the centre pier and are cut off below the surface. Stones have arrived for filling in the centre pier and are being utilized as fast as possible.

It is not definitely decided yet whether Mr. A. Davidson will transfer his lease of the Carney House or not.

Mr. F. E. Burnham will erect his block, recently burnt, in the spring. The owners of the ground cleared by the fire may amalgamate and build a mammoth block.

The receipts of grain for the past few days has been very light, little or nothing being offered. The prices still remain firm, wheat at 80c and oats at 36c.

In what is estimated to be the most delicate pair of scales in the world, according to the account given in the scientific papers, the beam is made of rye straw, and together with the pans, which are made of aluminium, weighs only fifteen grains. In the most delicate scale heretofore made the beam and pan weighed sixty-eight grains—the beam being made of aluminium—and the instrument being capable of weighing to the one ten-thousandth grain. A piece of hair one inch long being weighed with this wonderful apparatus was found to represent the almost infinitesimal of one thousandth of a grain.—*Ex.*

Emerson's unsettled state of municipal affairs is materially retarding the progress of the town. It is to be hoped that now the Ontario elections are over, the Dominion Government will take steps to settle the boundary dispute.

STEEL CUSHIONED
BILLIARD TABLES.
SAMUEL MAY.
MANUFACTURER,

W. O. ANDREW

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P. O. Box 1012, or Room 32 Club Chambers, Winnipeg.

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P. O. BOX 32, EMERSON, MAN.

NOTICE.

Notice to Creditors of
**Creighton & Cattanach
of the town of Emerson,
Merchants.**

Notice is hereby given that the above firm have this day made an assignment to the undersigned as trustee for the benefit of their Creditors generally, and that a meeting of the Creditors will be held on Monday the 26th day of March, A. D. 1883, at the store of Creighton & Cattanach, Emerson, at one o'clock p. m.

H. G. EVANS.

Trustee

Emerson 10th March 1883.

CHAMBERS & CO.,

(Established, 1870.)

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Wholesale Manufacturers of

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—IMPORTERS OF—

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AND GENERAL

METAL MERCHANTS.

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JAS. TEES, Manager. WHOLESALE ONLY.

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(SUCCESSORS TO A. G. B. BANNATYNE)

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Provisions, Wines & Liquors.

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BRITISH BREWERY,

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Brewers of High Class

English Burton Pale Ale,
London Porter and
Dublin Stout.

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C. St. P. M. & O. Ry.

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OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

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BRANDON, MAN.
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Churches, Schools, Public Buildings, Railway,
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E. MCCOSKRIE & Co.
When parties communicate with us please give the following particulars.

- A.—Nature of ground and size of lot. Best to make a rough draught of lot, with points of compass and direction in which building is to face and where it is to be placed.
- B.—Materials to be used in construction—wood, brick, veneer, or stone.
- C.—Whether you wish to supply any materials, and if so what quantities and kinds.
- D.—Size, height, arrangements, numbers and uses of rooms and floors.
- E.—Style and amount of outside finish—porches, verandahs, balconies, bay windows, tower, etc.
- F.—Outbuilding and offices, and distance of same from main building, also fences.
- G.—What improvements are wished—rain water system, drainage, heating, ventilation, baths, W.C.s, etc.
- H.—Prices of labor and material in your locality.

Give full name and address with nearest Post Office.

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ROB'T ADAMSON & CO.,
BANKERS.

C. P. R. Bonds for Sale.
Purchasers of C. P. R. Land will save 10 per cent. by paying for land with these bonds, where the amount is over \$500. For all sums less than \$500 they will save 8 per cent.

Money to Loan on Mortgage.
Drafts Sold on Principal Cities in Canada and United States.

OFFICES:
Stobart Eden Block, Main St., Winnipeg.
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CAMPBELL, SPERA & CO.,

WHOLESALE IMPORTERS OF

GENTS' FURNISHINGS, FANCY DRY GOODS,
SMALLWARES, ETC.

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

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MANITOBA AND NORTH-WEST.

Liquid Fire and Water-Proof Paint Company.
T. PERKINS & 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.

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Brewing & Malting Co.

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WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

PRINCESS ST.

Between McDermott & Bannatyne,
WINNIPEG.

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A Large Stock of Groceries, Socks and Mitts for sale low.

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BANKERS & BROKERS, REAL ESTATE,
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Drafts issued on all points in the Dominion. Returns of collections promptly made. Bills discounted. Loans negotiated.

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Contractors and Builders,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

ALL KINDS OF LUMBER, LATH SHEIGLES, ETC.

Planing Mill and Factory, Garland Street
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MAN.

The Manitoba Soap Works!

ST. BONIFACE, MANITOBA.

Wall, Bessette, Lecomte & Co., Proprietors.

We have pleasure in announcing that we are now fully prepared to place our soaps upon the market, which are already acknowledged by competent judges to be Superior Goods.

Read the following testimonials from the leading laundries of Winnipeg—
OFFICE OF MANITOBA LAUNDRIES, 36 Princess St., Winnipeg.
 Feb. 27, 1883. Messrs. Wall, Bessette, Lecomte & Co., GENTLEMEN.

We have given your Champion and Imperial Soaps a good test and do not hesitate to pronounce them "Par excellence," especially "The Champion," which we can unhesitatingly say is preferable to any soap we have been able to find, and the best adapted to laundry use. It perfumes all that you claim for it and all that is required of a first-class soap, being at the same time economical. Enclosed please find a cheque for \$25, and deliver to us 20 boxes of Champion and 5 boxes of German for trial.

Very respectfully,
HENRY & FRASER,
 Proprietors.

We, the undersigned, having read the above certificate, have much pleasure in corroborating the statements contained in the same.

SAM SING,
H. GEORGE SHUNG,
LEE SAM,

Proprietors of Chinese Laundries, Winnipeg. March 1st, 1883.

ASSINIBOINE MILLS AND ELEVATOR .A

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE.

The Purest and Best Flour

That Modern Inventions can produce to be had in large and small quantities at said roller mills. Three grades. Also large quantities of SEED WHEAT, BARLEY, AND OATS. Chop, bran and shorts constantly on hand.
 Capacity Elevator.....115,000 Bushels
 Capacity Mills.....200 Barrels daily.

TRAILL, MAULSON & CLARK,
 Agents at Winnipeg.

Correspondence Solicited.

TRAILL, MAULSON & CLARK,
 EXPORTERS OF

Grain, Flax-Seed, Flour,
 ETC., AND

General Commission Merchants.
 WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

BUYERS AT

West Lynne, Brandon, Dominion City,
 Emerson, Portage La Prairie, Neeriville,
 Smuggler's Point, Carman, Chater, Carberry,
 And other Points on Railway and River.

OGILVIE MILLING CO.

Mill at Point Douglass.

Capacity.....750 Barrels per day.

OFFICE :—Corner King and Alexander Streets, Winnipeg.

A Full Stock of Patent Hungarian, Strong Bakers' and Spring Extra Flour; Oatmeal, Pot 't'ye Pearl Barley, Graham Flour, Cracked and Wh Bran, Shorts, Ground Feed, Oats, Barley etc., always on hand

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

MANITOBA MORTGAGE INVESTMENT CO., (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL \$2,500,000.

LOCAL ADVISORY BOARD.

Hon. C. P. Brown, M. P. P., Minister of Public Works.
 C. Sweeney, Esq., Man'g'r. 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.
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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.

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H. R. MORTON
 Manager.

ROSS, KILLAM & HAGGART,
 Solicitors.

WESTERN CANADA LOAN AND SAVINGS CO.

CAPITAL.....\$2,000,000
ASSETS.....4,000,000

Head Office—Toronto. **WALTER S. LEE, Manager.**

This Company being an old established one, and having a command of large funds, are prepared at all times to advance money on security of Farm or City improved property. No delays. No commissions. Lowest rates.

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ROLLS & NEELANDS,

IMPORTERS,

Wholesale Druggists

AND

Manufacturing Chemists,

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ROBERT MUIR,

MACHINERY BROKER,

And Manufacturers' Agent.

P. O. Box 584. 544 Main St.

THE QUEEN'S,

The Palace Hotel of the Northwest.
 WINNIPEG.

O'CONNOR & BROWN, Proprietors.

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

FRANK BOISSEAU, Proprietor.
 LATE OF THE RUSSELL HOUSE, OTTAWA.
 Strictly first-class in every respect. Commercial Sample Rooms Attached.

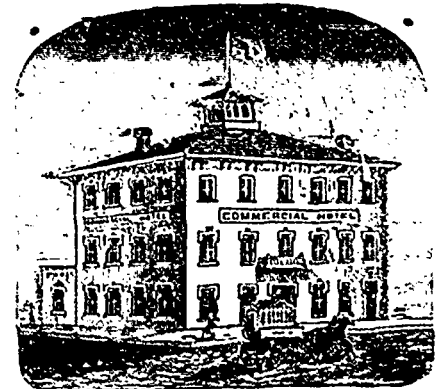
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JOHN A. BROOKS, PROPRIETOR

COMMERCIAL HOTEL,

MORRIS, M.A.N.

BETWEEN WINNIPEG AND EMERSON, ON THE RED RIVER



GOOD ACCOMMODATION FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS. SPLENDID SAMPLE ROOMS.

JOHN W. KASTNER, Proprietor

M. A. MACLEAN,

8 and 10 James Street, West.

CANNED Peaches, Apples, Pears, Plums, Grapes, Pineapples, Apricots, Jellies, Jams, Honey, Corn, Beans, Mackerel, Trout, Lobsters, Sardines, Lunch Tongue, Corn Beef, Roast Beef, Turkey, Chicken, Turtle.

PICKLES in Glass, Barrels and Half Barrels.

FISH Boneless Cod, Mackerel in Kits, Trout, Etc.

NEW FRUITS.

Finest Prunes in Eggs, Valencia Raisins, London Layers, Muscatelles, Currants, Elmo Figs, Leghorn Lemon Peel, Orange Peel, Citron Peel, etc., etc.

BUTTER Two Carloads of Choice Dairy, also a Complete Assortment of Sugars, Teas, Syrups and General Groceries

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Portage Brewery,

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE.

Ale and Porter in Wood and Bottles.

Orders by Mail and Wire Promptly Attended to.

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IMPORTERS OF

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WHOLESALE ONLY.

Agents for Montreal Optical Co.

Office and Sample Rooms, Bird Block,
 433 Main Street.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

Canadian Pacific R'y Co.



(WESTERN DIVISION)
TRAIN SERVICE.

CHANGE OF TIME

On and after October 1st, 1882, Trains will move as follows:

Going West.		Going East.	
8.15 a.m.	leave Winnipeg	arrive 6.15 p.m.	
10.35 p.m.	Portage la Prairie	3.55 "	
1.55 p.m.	Brandon	12.5 "	
4.15 "	Oak Lake	10.20 a.m.	
11.20 "	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.	Whitemouth	12.20 "	
3.45 "	Selkirk	9.50 a.m.	
4.65 "	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.	\$8.50 a.m.
Otterburn.			
9.00 a.m.	8.60 p.m.	5.50 p.m.	5.20 a.m.
Emerson.			
10.25 a.m.	10.18 p.m.	4.40 p.m.	4.05 a.m.
Arrive. St. Vincent. Leave.			
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.

BISHOP & SHELTON,

Steam Cabinet Works,

WINNIPEG.

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

MANUFACTURING A SPECIALTY.

298 MAIN STREET.

A. B. ELFORD. W. C. MANNING.

Elford, Manning & Co.,

Manufacturers Agents and

Commission Merchants.

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No. 43 King St., Winnipeg Man.

Money Advanced on Consignments.

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UPPER CANADA FURNITURE CO.

Bowmanville, Ont.

DOMINION ORGAN AND PIANO CO.,

Bowmanville, Ont.

COBOURG MATTING CO., Cobourg, Ont.

G. H. PEDLAR'S TINWARE, Oshawa, Ont.

G. W. GIRDLESTONE, INSURANCE & GENERAL AGENT

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

Fire, Life, Marine and Accident Insurance.

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

Manitoba Pioneer PAPER MILLS!

S. McILVANIE, Proprietor.

MANUFACTURER OF

Building, Tar and Wrap- ping Papers.

Portage la Prairie, Man.

Planing Mill and Lumber Yard
in Connection.



TENDERS.

SEALED Tenders, marked "Tenders for Swan River Barracks," and addressed to the Honorable the Minister of the Interior, Ottawa, will be received up to noon on TUESDAY, the 15th of MAY, 1883, for purchase of the N. W. Mounted Police Barracks at Livingstone, about ten miles north of Fort Pelly, N. W. Territories, and six hundred and forty acres of land in connection therewith, including the land on which the Barracks are erected.

An accepted Canadian Bank cheque for an amount equal to ten per cent. of the total amount tendered for the buildings and land must accompany each tender, and the amount will be forfeited if the party tendering fails to pay the balance of the purchase money within sixty days after the acceptance of the tender.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

LINDSAY RUSSELL,

Deputy Minister of the Interior.

FRED. WHITE,
Comptroller, N. W. M. Police.
Ottawa, February 19th, 1883.

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 8.45 p.m.; arriving in Chicago at 7.00 a.m. and 2.00 p.m.

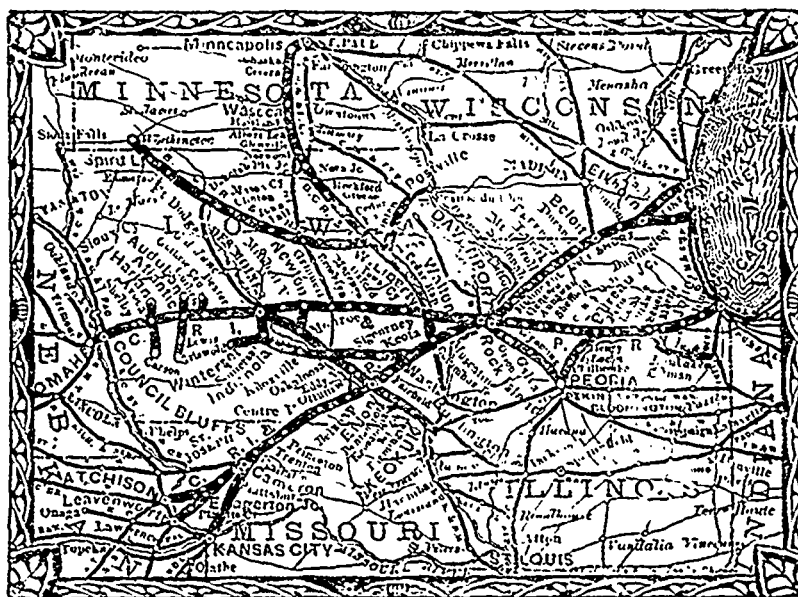
COMING WEST.

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 10 a.m. and 3.30 p.m.

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. daily, arriving at Chicago 3 P. 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.

J. F. McFARLANE, Gen. Northwestern Agent, WINNIPEG, MAN.

ST. JOHN G. T. A. C. R. I. & P. B. F. MILLS, G. F. A. B. C. R. & N. S. E. BOND, G. F. A. M. &

JOHN STARK. GEO. T. ALEXANDER. FRED. J. STARK
JOHN STARK & CO.
 (Formerly Alexander & Stark).
 Members of Toronto Stock Exchange.
 BUY AND SELL STOCKS, DEBENTURES
 & C., FOR CASH OR ON MARGIN.
 Orders promptly attended to.
 20 ADELAIDE STREET EAST, TORONTO.

Mulholland Brothers,
 General Hardware Merchants
 Importers of
 Birmingham, Sheffield and American Goods,
 Dealers in Stoves and
 MANUFACTURERS OF TINWARE.
 Agents for the "Washburn & Moen" Celebrated
 Galvanized Barbed Wire.
 MAIN STREET.

GRIFFIN & DOUGLASS,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.
 GERRIE'S NEW BLOCK, PRINCESS ST.
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PORTER & RONALD,
 DIRECT IMPORTERS OF
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CLASSWARE.
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CHANDELIERS,
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 SILVER-PLATED WARE & FANCY GOODS.
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CANADA ASSAYING COMPANY
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Specimens of all kinds of mineral bearing ores assayed
 with accuracy and dispatch. Office, No 2 McDermott
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IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
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 —AND—

HOUSE FURNISHINGS!
 276 Main Street,
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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, Up-
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D. S. BRIGGS,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

LUMBER, LATH AND SHINGELS,

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RADEY-MADE HOUSES.

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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.

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W. L. BRUCE,
 General Employment and Intelligence Officer,
 (Special Attention Paid to Advising immigrants.)
 Baggage Department Attached
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 —IMPORTERS OF—
MILLINERY & FANCY DRY GOODS,

Feathers Flowers etc.,

52 Portage Avenue, - Winnipeg, Manitoba.
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FORTIER & BUCKE,
 —AGENTS FOR—
 The Improved Howe Scale Company, Chicago, Ill.

Contracts made at SPECIAL RATES, for supplying
 large City, Mill, Elevator and Warehouse Scales. Corres-
 pondence solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.

Local agents wanted in all towns in Manitoba and N. W. T. to
 handle the New Wilson Oscillating Shuttle Sewing Machine. Liberal
 terms given and large profits for cash buyers.

ROSSER AVENUE, BRANDON Post Office Box 173.

THE PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE MF'G 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.

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