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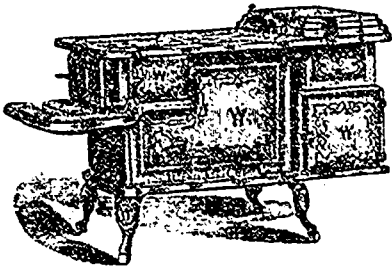
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PUBLISHED BY STEEN & BOYCE - EVERY TUESDAY - \$2.00 PER ANNUM

VOL. 1.

WINNIPEG, SEPTEMBER 18, 1883.

NO. 51.

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, SEPTEMBER 18, 1883.

STONEWALL is seeking incorporation as a town.
W. BRADLEY, dealer in fruit, &c., Winnipeg, has sold out.

CAMERON & LARKIN have closed their lumber yard at Moose Jaw.

M. McCLARTY, boots and shoes, Winnipeg, has assigned in trust.

THE Customs office at Regina has been opened in charge of Mr. C. J. Mills.

FRANK GARDNER, lumber, Rat Portage, has made an assignment in trust.

THE creditors have taken possession of R. Brown's general store at Mountain City

THE estate of D J McQueen, general store, Gladstone, is in the hands of the sheriff

THE cost of electric lighting in this city for the month of August amounted to \$735.

CALGARY has a newspaper called the *Herald*, which is a credit to that ambitious new city.

ROBERTSON & SMITH, who kept a general

store at Crystal City and Clearwater are reported away.

THE pay roll of the C.P.R. stores and mechanical department for August amounted to \$97,860.18.

PETERS & SUTHERLAND, boots and shoes, and A. B. Sheraton, carpets, St. John, N.B., have assigned.

COPELAND & HUEHN, hardware, Moose Jaw, have dissolved; Mr. Copeland continuing the business.

DIER, COOK & Co., of Virden have sold their stock of goods to Mr. Wilcox, who will continue the business.

SHORE & WILSON, agricultural implement agent's, Winnipeg, have dissolved partnership. The business will be continued by R. Wilson.

WALTON & BIRD are not removing their business from Emerson to Manitoba city, but are only opening a branch store in the latter place.

LE MANITOBA, of St. Boniface, is to be published as a tri weekly paper after the 13th of October. A weekly edition will also be published.

THE total assessable value of property in Winnipeg for 1883 amounts to \$32,883,200. The total amount of taxes that will be raised is \$335,832.71.

MR. JAMES COCHRANE, lately of the G. N. W. Telegraph office here, has been appointed superintendent of telegraph construction on the C.P.R. east of Port Arthur.

RICHMOND, STRINGER & Co., have opened out in the wholesale provision business at No. 12 Logan street. They will keep on hand a full supply of everything in that line.

SPECIAL passenger rates have been conceded to the Northwest Travellers Association by the C.P.R. Three hundred pounds excess baggage will also be allowed every person.

MCDONALD, McVICAR & Co., produce and commission merchants, Winnipeg, have dissolved. The produce business will be continued by Mr. McDonald, and Mr. McVicar will devote his attention to the loan business.

THE following post offices were opened in Manitoba on the 1st inst.: Arrow River, sec. 25,

twp. 13, range, 26 west, James Elliott, postmaster; Otenow, sec. 16, twp. 5, range 13, west, A. W. Playfair, postmaster.

THE Lieut.-Governor of the North-west Territories has given notice that in future no liquor permit will be granted except on payment in advance of a fee of 50c per gallon on wines and spirits. Ale is admitted free.

THE by-law to grant a bonus of \$53,000 to the Souris and Rocky Mountain Railway was voted on on Friday in the municipality of Ivanhoe, and carried by a majority of 326. Rapid City has also granted a bonus of \$35,000.

THE name of the McCaskill House, Winnipeg, has been changed to "Western Hotel." Descent & Co., have dissolved partnership, and the business is being carried on by Alfred Brown. Mr. Brown still continues his old business of general bailiff, collector, &c., and has his office at the hotel.

GIRDLESTONE, vinegar works, coffee and spice mills, although only some eighteen months established, are doing a very satisfactory business. This is not to be wondered at as the quality of the goods turned out is first-class, and fully equal if not better than any that can be imported. The vinegar is manufactured on the premises from the pure spirit. The coffees are turned out fresh ground as orders are received, and the same is true of the spices.

A MONTREAL dispatch dated the 16th. says: The directors of the Exchange Bank to-night resolved to suspend payment to-morrow morning and put the bank into liquidation until the temporary pressure is over. The liabilities are two millions of deposits and \$430,000 in circulation. The last statement showed a surplus of \$400,000. The cause of the suspension is over discounting and the large amounts locked up by inactive estates taken from creditors. The directors say the circulation will be met promptly. There are fears of commercial trouble ensuing, as the bank is said to be carrying some weak firms. The directors are wealthy, and four firms hold nearly three fourths of the stock. The names of the directors are: Thos. Craig, president; A. W. Ogilvie, vice-president; Alex. Buntin, E. K. Green and Henry Balmer, directors. This is the second failure of this bank.

The Business Situation.

Several events have happened in the business world during the month which are worth more than a passing mention. First is the strike, concerning which we have said something in another place. Then a series of important failures have occurred, both in and outside Wall street. Many are saying, the crops are abundant, the farmers will have plenty of money, the railroads will do a large business, therefore our future prosperity is assured. But one very important element is omitted in the calculation which the recent failures among merchants clearly brings to light. It is, that traders are indebted, no one knows how heavily, and are to an unknown extent in such a situation that they must sell in order to raise money to pay their obligations. The recent leather failures show this very plainly. When a trade is in this condition, no matter what other conditions exist, prosperity cannot reasonably be predicted of it. The seller is not master of the situation, on the other hand, he has lost his control; the common saying is, he has lost his grip, and as long as it is lost there can be no certain prosperity. The selling class who are obliged to sell, make prices which are not governed by the cost of production, nor by the ordinary supply and demand, nor by any other fact than that of the necessity of the seller. This is at present one of the unpleasant features of the situation. There is evidently a very strong desire to push off many kinds of goods, the auctions, the dating of bills a long way ahead, selling on memorandum, and other devices known to the different trades—these are evidences of the anxiety of sellers to realize, and in many cases of their necessity. How great may be the necessity of course cannot be predicted; but so long as buyers have so full control over the market as they have at present there can be no strong feeling of confidence in the future.

Now, with good crops, a large business for transportation companies, which means also their having abundant means to maintain the efficiency of transportation facilities, why are sellers so anxious to part with their merchandise? Why do they put themselves so completely in the hands of buyers?

Two answers may be given; first, that production outruns the present capacity to consume; and secondly, that many are in such a situation as to necessitate selling, in order to get money to pay their debts. So far as the recent failures will relieve the market of persons who were obliged to sell, trade will doubtless be benefitted, because those who are independent will then be able to control prices in a larger degree than of late they have been able to do. Whenever buyers have full swing trade is in a bad way; and it is reasonable to believe that the recent failures, by relieving the market of weak houses, who made prices and kept them ruinously low, will have the effect of putting trade more completely in the control of stronger hands who will render it remunerative to all concerned.

The failure of stock speculators has quite a different effect. The evil consequences are not so widespread or important. They form a class by themselves, and the more perfectly separated

they are from other people the better. It may be said, however, that great as has been the decline in stocks, there is no reason why the prices of many should not fall much lower. By no facts or argument can it be shown that Erie, or Reading, or many other non-dividend-paying stocks which might be mentioned, are worth a fig, and the sooner they are all sunk out of sight the better. So long as a purely artificial value is given to them, so long do they injure in many ways the entire list of sound stocks. Of course, this ought not to be so, but it is the fact. The "liquidation," of which we are hearing so much just now, ought to continue until all the non-dividend-paying stocks, or which are never likely to pay, are liquidated out of existence, and then persons would have more confidence in buying, prices would rise, and a more hopeful feeling would generally prevail. Nothing is more certain than that while tares are mixed with wheat in the stock list, the price of the wheat will be much less than would be the case were the tares extracted and burned.—*Banker's Magazine for September.*

A Great Canadian Land Company.

The first annual meeting was held in London, in June last, Lord Elphinstone in the chair, of a company organized in England under the name of the Canadian North-west Land Company, for the purchase of five million acres of land from the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, of which one and a-half million acres have been decided. The sales by the Land Company, which commenced only last November, had amounted, to March 31, 1883, to 65,621 acres, at an average price of six dollars per acre, having been bought at \$2 25 per acre. The sales after March 31, known at the time of the meeting, had amounted to 28,134 acres, at an average of eight dollars. The capital of the Company raised and to be raised by calls upon shareholders will be \$7,500,000, and the remainder needed to complete its 5,000,000 acre purchase will be raised by debentures. A dividend of five and a-half per cent was declared on the business done to March 31, 1883. Its lands, selected and to be selected, are partly on or near the main line of the Canadian Pacific Road, but a large body was selected away from that road, to the southwest of Winnipeg, and not far north of Minnesota.

The meeting in London of the English proprietary was very enthusiastic, and could not well be otherwise under the influence of the buoyant and inspiring views of the value of its property which were presented by Lord Elphinstone and other managers, and which were confirmed by the sales so far actually made. The general fertility of the lands in the Northwestern territories of Canada, the rapid progress of the main line and branches of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and the magnitude of the immigration, which were of course dwelt upon, are familiar to the American public. The special points insisted upon by Lord Elphinstone were the character of the immigration, consisting largely of persons from the older parts of Canada, and therefore accustomed to a cold climate, and the methods of agriculture required by such a climate, and the probability, and as he

thought, certainty of an early overflow into the Canadian North-west of people from Minnesota and Dakota. This latter part of the observations of Lord Elphinstone will be calculated to lead persons in the United States to think that he is influenced too much by his hopes and wishes. The impression here would be that it must be a long time before there would be any surplus population in the United States to be attracted to Northwestern Canada as purchasers of farming land at six and eight dollars an acre.

One of the speakers at the meeting, a director of the company and a resident of Canada, Hon. Donald A. Smith, said that the wheat raised "in Manitoba and in the Northwest of Manitoba" was so much better in quality than wheat "grown further south," as to be "worth eight, twelve, and even fifteen cents more per bushel," and that this would go "a very long way to pay for the additional carriage over the railway." This must be an exaggeration of the superior value of Manitoba wheat, measure for measure, or weight for weight, if indeed it possesses any, as compared with the spring wheats of Minnesota and Dakota, or with the fall wheats of Missouri and Iowa.

The progress of the settlement of the Canadian North-west will be watched by the world with great interest. Without doubt it is capable of sustaining, and will ultimately attract, a great population; but the progress in settling it up is not likely to be steady, but rather subject to marked interruptions. It is subject to droughts in the southern and eastern parts of it, and there will be failures of crops, which are overwhelming disasters in regions devoted exclusively to agriculture, and must cause discouragements and temporary changes in the currents of migration. There will be times when land will go down in price, and when individuals and companies speculating in them will be making losses instead of gains. The prosperity of that country will be more assured and more stable when its industries are diversified by mining and manufacturing, for which it has many natural advantages.

The special and immediate attraction of the Canadian Northwest being its capacity to raise wheat cheaply and abundantly, it is a circumstance unfavorable to its rapid prosperity that the price of that cereal is likely to be low for a considerable period to come. The great reduction in the charges and in the actual cost of land and sea transportation bring the most distant regions within an economically practicable reach of western Europe, which is the principal market. India is preparing and is now known to have the capacity to become a large supplier, while the areas of production are being greatly widened in the United States, and to a less degree in Russia, by new railroads. There are enormous regions in Australia and South America, lacking nothing except population, which they are rapidly attaining, to enable them to produce wheat indefinitely. Of the innumerable predictions made by Bright and Cobden when they were urging the repeal of the British corn laws, the one commonly spoken of as having been the most completely falsified by the event was that of Cobden, that if England would only adopt free trade the whole world would at once follow its example. But, in truth, Bright

was less justified in making another prediction, which has proved to be an equal mistake, that the repeal of the corn laws would only cause a cheapening of wheat, and would not cause an increased importation of it.—*Banker's Magazine*.

The Financial Condition of Europe.

In Great Britain the taxes this year amount to £85,000,000, and £50,000,000 are required to pay the interest on the National debt and for the needs of the Army and Navy. In Russia the ordinary expenditure has risen from 58½ millions sterling, in 1870, to 76½ millions last year. This is an increase of not far short of 14½ millions, or over 25 per cent., without taking account of the war expenditure at all. The expenditure has grown under all heads; but the main increase is in the charge of the debt and the cost of the army. The charge of the debt last year was a little over 19½ millions sterling, out of a total expenditure of 76½ millions sterling, or somewhat over 25 per cent. And the increase in the five years under review was somewhat over eight millions sterling, or almost 70 per cent. The increase in the war expenditure was over 3½ millions sterling, or nearly 19 per cent. But here the extraordinary expenditure is left out of account. The increase in the cost of the army was, therefore, very much greater than is acknowledged.

The Russian army, the debt, and the navy, added together, involve a charge of fully two-thirds of the total outlay of the Russian Empire. There remains little more than 28 millions sterling for the civil administration—including public works, the administration of justice, education, the church, and the support of the great offices of state. Evidently this sum is entirely inadequate for an empire of such enormous extent, so poor, and economically so backward. The truth is that the civil administration is starved to keep up an army and a foreign policy which are rapidly bringing Russia to the verge of bankruptcy. The revenue is 11 millions sterling less than the expenditure. There is no official statement of the actual cost of the Russo-Turkish war. But it is possible to arrive at a rough estimate of the amount by noting the increase in the charge of the debt, and that makes it amount to about 170 millions sterling.

As to France, the French debt has risen to £1,690,000,000, in all, more than double the British debt, the annual charge being actually £51,300,000. The charges for the army and navy and colonies have been recklessly raised, until the Treasury had actually to provide £88,000,000 a year—more than the entire revenue of Great Britain—for debt and defence alone. France is still burdened with the tremendous dead-weight of \$80,000,000 a year, or 50s. per head on her population. In addition to this the Government has temporarily swelled the outlay on the public works to £23,000,000 a year, and the total expenditure of the treasury this year reaches the previously inconceivable sum of £142,000,000. Even in France, if the extravagance does not stop, the Treasury will be driven to dangerous expedients. Retrenchment in the army cannot, for the moment, be hoped for. Other countries are not much better off.

In Germany and Italy great suffering and dis-

content prevail, while their finances are far from being in a flourishing state. Yet several of these European nations want to extend their boundaries in divers directions. And next to indulging in these prowling propensities at their neighbors' expense, their favorite occupation is to watch each other with a jealous eye, and so to plunge deeper and deeper into what Mr. Gladstone once called "the expenditure of emulation." Alas! we may well explain, "With what little wisdom the world is governed!"

These statistics have been compiled by the Peace Society. They are interesting, but lack the illustration which the society might afford could they estimate the cost of the success in Europe of the Society of the Black Hand.

The Post Office Savings Bank in England.

The Post Office Savings Bank continues to be in every respect one of the most satisfactory branches of the department. A quarter of a million additional depositors opened accounts in the bank during the year 1882. The total number of depositors at the end of the year was thus nearly 3,000,000, the amount of their deposits being over £39,000,000—an increase of nearly three millions during the year; the largest annual increase yet recorded. It brings the matter near home to be told, that of every ten persons in England and Wales one is a depositor in the Post Office Savings Bank, the average amount of deposit being £13 14s 10d. In Scotland and Ireland the numbers are one in thirty-five and one in forty-eight; but it has often been remarked that the figures for Scotland must not be taken as indicating a less saving disposition on the part of the inhabitants, but only a superior development of private banking facilities. When the number of trustee savings banks and of friendly and benefit societies also existing is taken into account, there seems to be some solid indication that at last the earnings of the people are being saved, instead of flowing into the pockets of the brewers and publicans.

Proposed Reduction in British Postal Telegrams.

A Treasury minute relating to the proposed reduction of the minimum charge for telegrams to 6d. has just been published as a Parliamentary paper. The postmaster-general finds that if orders were now given for the additional plant and other arrangements required, the reduction might be made on October 1, 1884. An expenditure of £500,000 in new main lines of telegraph and other works will be necessary. Were free addresses to be abolished, and a halfpenny charged for each word including the address, the minimum charge being 6d., the loss of income during the first year would, it is estimated, be £170,000. Were the receiver's address to be free and that of the sender to be charged for on the scale of 6d. for the first five words, and 2d. additional for each subsequent five words, the loss of income would be £270,000. Were this latter scale to be adopted, with both addresses free from charge, the loss of income would be from £500,000 to £625,000. This latter plan would, it is considered, involve too heavy a charge upon the public purse. A decision on the first two methods is reserved, but mean-

while general authority has been given by the Treasury to the postmaster-general for the necessary preliminary outlay. A sum of £200,000 is to be expended during the current year, and a supplementary estimate for this amount will be presented to the House of Commons.

Substitute for Flax and Hemp.

The textile organs of England are discussing the merits of a fibrous material brought from Turkestan, and there called Kenduir. The plant in question grows to a height of from seven to fourteen feet; the stalk has the same structure as that of flax, but is five or six times thicker than the latter; the rind is, comparatively speaking, thin, but the albumen layer is more developed than in flax; examined under the microscope the fibrous part presents all the qualities of a good spinning material, the thickness of the walls of each separate fiber points to its strength; and its length—some two and one-half inches or more—and elasticity are qualities which of course increase its value. It appears that this fiber, even when subjected merely to the crude preparation which it customarily undergoes at the place of production, can easily be manufactured into No. 40 yarn, and that a single thread of this yarn will support a weight of some two and three-fourths pounds. The preparatory process, like that for flax and hemp, consists in steeping in water; it is easily bleached, and at the same time acquires a silky gloss. In its native state this promising plant grows in great abundance in the Semiretchye, or Seven district of Turkestan, also in the Tl country, along the river Syr-Daria—in fact is found covering so vast a region that the supply is really without limit.

U. S. Defaulting Railroads.

The New York *Commercial and Financial Chronicle* presents an interesting table of railroad bonds which have defaulted since 1880, a period in which 25,000 miles of railroad have been built, and more than \$500,000,000 of new railroad bonds placed upon the market in "the great Republic." From this it appears that some ten lines have failed to meet bonds to the amount of \$45,000,000 in a period of about two and a half years. It is said that of this \$45,000,000, a comparatively small sum for such a period of new railroad construction, a majority probably represents New England railroad investments. In fact, seven of the above ten mentioned roads were Boston enterprises, says the *Transcript*; but New England still ably owns and manages thirty times this amount of railroad property.

Trade Dollars.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* says that the actual bullion value of a new trade dollar is about 86.6 cents, but those in circulation being partially abraded, are of somewhat less value. To test this the *Ledger* sent a lot of them to the mint and sold them for bullion. There were 200 sent, and, after being weighed and melted, they were ascertained to weigh 173.5 ounces, and were valued at \$172.16. This price was paid for them as the bullion value, being at the rate of 86.03 cents apiece, or a discount of 13.92 cts. It is probable, adds that journal, that the market price of the trade dollar will, therefore, soon settle at about 86 to 87 cents.

The Commercial

WINNIPEG, SEPTEMBER 18, 1883.

SELF RELIANCE.

There is no trait in the character of an individual so necessary for success as self reliance, and indeed where such a characteristic is awaiting success may in such instances be attributed to pure luck. The lack of this necessary element is too apt to foster a spirit of irresolute dependence, and not unfrequently develops into cringing toadyism. The social, political and commercial results are usually the same where self reliance is wanting, and in all three fields success is the exception and not the rule.

The above principles hold good not only in individuals but may, with rare exceptions, be extended to associations, communities and even nations, and illustrations of their truth are well known to any observing man.

It is to be feared that the trait of self reliance has not been cultivated as much as it might have been in the North-west during the past few years, and its increase of late has been due mainly to the sad and expensive lessons that have been taught to those who persist in looking for outside assistance. This outside assistance has been looked for from many sources, and the eye of expectancy has been steadily directed by many towards a political source. Each gushing politician has looked to one or other of the two great political parties of the Dominion for relief only to be left in disappointment. Conservatives in the North-west have looked for great public undertakings on the part of the Government they support that would insure a millenium of plenty here; and although much has been done in this way by the present Government, the results have fallen far short of the expectations. On the other hand reformers look for the return of their party to power and predict that their policy of crushing monopolies would bring about an era of prosperity and progress not yet experienced. The hope is doubtless as vain as that of their political opponents, and both are the product of political toadyism and lack of self reliance. The past year has shown that the reform press and leaders of the East can maintain a systematic misrepresentation and belittling of the North-west, with the aim of indirectly

throwing odium upon the policy of their opponents towards this country, while the Conservative Ministry now in power seem to realize the great value of the North west, and encourage its settlement and development only to enable it to become a field for eastern manufactures, and to bear the application of such tariff blisters as Sir Leonard Tilley brought forward in his budget of last session. To depend much upon assistance from such sources is a clear case of leaning upon a broken reed.

But in the business community of the North west there has also been too much dependence placed upon outside sources. The floating of a lot of C.P.R. bonds some months ago was expected by many to make money easy, and we hear similar talk now about the floating of Manitoba North-western bonds. Some people in Winnipeg maintain that the delaying of the work of city improvements is to blame for all the stagnation of trade in the city, and clamor for the work to be pushed at once. Numerous other trade bolsters in the shape of outside resources are looked for which even if secured would bring little if any relief. Every expectation of this sort is only a relic of dependence still left, and a longing after the artificial and unsafe state of affairs, which existed during 1881-82. In the work of building railways and such like public improvements it is only right to invite the aid of distant capital, and find for it a safe and remunerative investment; but for the extension of the commerce of the country at least it is well to discard all dependence upon outside assistance, and trust only in the efforts of those who have cast in their lot with the North-west. In short to be thoroughly self reliant. The training the North-west has undergone since the Confederation of the Dominion of Canada has been such as would encourage the tendency to dependence. The Dominion Government swallowed up the lands and every other resource of value in Manitoba and the North-western territories, and in return therefor deals back such public improvements as are deemed advisable, much in the same manner as an administrator deals out to a minor a portion of the property owned by, but not entrusted in the administration of such minor. In political affairs, therefore, it is just if it is not wise, to expect much for the North-west. In the work of settling up the country a similar tendency has been encouraged.

Land grabbing colonization and othersuch companies have been granted lands and privileges, which place them in the position of nurses to North-western progress, while the speculative mania of the past two years only added to the growing belief that the real settler of the country was a party for secondary consideration, or at best the patronizing favors of the speculative philanthropist. Altogether the treatment the North-west has received has been calculated to make its settlers a dependent and toadying class.

How much of this course of treatment was necessary in by gone days it is not profitable now to discuss. But the swaddling band days of the North-west are over, and although yet youthful this great country has reached its majority, and is able to guide its own affairs of commerce at least. The Eastern sucking bottle need no longer be applied, and if its application be persisted in, resentment, as well as refusal, might be justifiable. Having reached the proportions of manhood North-western trade must learn to spurn the so-called philanthropic assistance which usually has to be dearly paid for, and assert its ability to be thoroughly self reliant.

IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION.

The report of the select committee on Immigration and Colonization just issued from the Department at Ottawa, contains a vast amount of valuable and interesting information. Several eminent men, among them John Lowe, Secretary of the Department of Agriculture, with respect to immigration; Prof. Selwyn and Dr. Geo. Dawson, of the Geological Survey, as to Hudson Bay territory, and Prof. Macoun as to the adaptability for settlement of the various provinces of the Dominion. From the report, we glean that the number of immigrant settlers in Canada in 1882 reached the figure of 112,458, while in 1881 there were but 47,991. Besides those who settled in Canada, 80,692 immigrant passengers went through our country to the western States, and as this is the largest recorded number since 1868, it shows the growing popularity of the Canadian route for through passengers to the western United States. The property and effects brought into Canada by immigrants, and invested in the North-west, in 1882, was not less than \$10,060,000. The total expenditure by the Department of Agriculture for immigration purposes was

\$346,422, and the cost of each immigrant \$3.08. This cost is much smaller than that of any preceding year. An especial feature of last year's operations was the large and increasing number of immigrants from the United States, viz., 30,554, as contrasted with the like immigration in 1881 of 15,404. Of these arrivals, 20,857 were Canadians, against 9,821 in 1881. The reasons given for this great increase are two—the attractive areas of rich lands opened up in the North-west, and the stimulus given to manufacturing industry. With respect to the so-called exodus from Canada to the United States, it is found that the difference between the ins and outs, that is, passengers from Canada to all parts of the United States, and vice versa, at the points of crossing of the railways at Port Huron, is only 2442.

In the course of their evidence Prof. Selwyn showed that the coal and lignite deposits in the prairie region are of vast extent, that they extend from the frontier to Peace River and are, as recent circumstances have shown, easily accessible for mining and transport by the line of the C. P. Railway. Petroleum is also found over a large extent of the country, and also sufficient salt. Gold, iron and other mineral deposits he says also abound.

Dr. Bell is of the opinion that a large tract to the south and west of James' Bay is valuable for agricultural purposes, the land being good and well wooded. The fisheries, minerals and timber on or near Hudson's Bay are of sufficient importance to attract settlers. The land is in the latitude of Cornwall and Devonshire in England, which would give summer conditions sufficient for agriculture, but of course with greater winter cold. The open season for the Albany River is fully six months, of the Hayes River a little more than that, while the Nelson River possesses a still longer period of navigation. Iron ore in inexhaustible quantities is found on the East coast of the Bay and the islands northward from Cape Jones. This ore is very valuable, as from the carbonate of manganese contained it is available for the manufacture of Bessemer steel. North of Lake Superior, at some distance from the rugged shores, he found a plateau about one hundred miles wide adapted to settlement, and of an altitude of from 1,300 to 1,500 feet above the sea.

Prof. Macoun gives most valuable evidence as to the botanical characteristics of

the country in the north-western portions of Canada, the Prairie flora of which indicates a dry and warmer temperature than Ontario. Summer frosts depend upon localities, and cultivation and drainage would to a large extent mitigate their effects. In any case they are not so destructive as in the United States. He believes that very little desert land is to be found, but that most will be found capable of wheat bearing even in what are now called the salt plains.

This is the evidence of men skilled in every branch of science, and know what they speak of. Well may our country be called the "wonderland." It is the wonderland not only of America but of the civilized world, all of which will be realized to a large extent by the present generation.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPHS.

The recent disagreement between the telegraph companies and their employees has turned the attention of the public to the consideration of the question, as to what might be done to avert the repetition of a similar state of affairs. The telegraph monopoly has triumphed over the brotherhood of operators. Both parties have been heavy losers, and straightened circumstances, as the result of loss of employment and derangement of business, will be felt for some time. Since the strike was inaugurated forces have been set to work which may at no distant date introduce quite a new feature into the question of telegraphic communication. There has been a general feeling, both in Canada and the United States, that the Government should step in and, by taking the matter up, provide at once a remedy and a security for the people. Viewing the matter from a purely commercial standpoint, we cannot but coincide with the opinion that it is both desirable and necessary that something should be done to lift the telegraphic possibilities of the country from under the control of great monopolies. Under the existing arrangement, wherever the interests of the monopoly clash with those of the public the latter must suffer. It is in the power of the monopoly to fix rates and provide service with a view of adding to the gains of the company, rather than giving the best and cheapest service to the country.

A very few men, or it may be one man, can use the whole system as their instrument, when party ends or personal busi-

ness have to be served. In this way a practically unlimited power is acquired which may be used to the injury of individuals and perhaps to the great body of the people. In transactions of any kind, where the practical owner or owners of the line are interested, a power is possessed which can hardly by any means be checkmated. Not only that, but the Government also are placed at the mercy of a private company which, when great emergencies arise, may retard or obstruct their operations at their own whim or pleasure. It is also in the interests of the public that telegraphic service should be as cheap as possible, but this cannot be obtained so long as a great company with speculative managers and shareholders control it. These and other possibilities that might be mentioned have led the public of this country to give the matter serious attention. It is to be hoped that the Government will give the question due consideration. Great Britain has adopted the plan of having the telegraph lines maintained and controlled by the state, and has found it to work satisfactorily. Other European nations have adopted a similar course with a like result. What is possible there should not be impracticable here. Now would seem to be the opportune time to take such a step. The lines now in existence can be acquired at a smaller cost to the country than they could be some years hence. It would no doubt require a large expenditure of money, but the ultimate beneficial results that would accrue to the whole business public of the country, in the way both of cheaper service and security against such disarrangement as has been recently experienced would fully justify the step. A thorough discussion of the subject in the House at its next session will, we have no doubt, lead to some definite action on this matter of such importance to this rapidly progressing Province.

THE HARVEST.

The harvest is now all but gathered in and stacked. Threshing is being vigorously prosecuted in different sections of the country, and new grain has already made its appearance on the market at some points. The quality of the wheat is all that could be desired. Only in very exceptional cases has there been any damage from frost, and its effect will be scarcely felt. The price being paid is a very satisfactory one, and while it continues such farmers ought to get their grain to market as quickly as possible. Farmers should also carefully look ahead and provide themselves with the very best samples obtainable for next spring's seeding. A great deal depends upon good seed, and those who take the greatest pains to secure such will find themselves amply rewarded by the returns of another harvest.

WINNIPEG MONEY MARKET.

It is difficult to state exactly the condition of the money market during the past week. There cannot be said to have been any actual stringency, although the slow circulation of cash in trade circles would indicate such a state. Banks seem to be willing if not eager to advance on good paper, and claim to have ample funds at their command, available on demand. The caution with which leading mercantile houses are entering into the fall trade makes the demand for money much lighter than it ought to be at this season of the year, and has much to do with the limited circulation. As confidence extends and traders feel more secure in doing business the latter complaint will be less heard. Rates remain at 8 to 10 for good commercial paper, and 10 to 12 for ordinary. The high rates that were paid for funds from private sources, are now unheard of, and are not necessary. Money for real estate loans is still in fair demand, and rates of interest range from 8 to 10 per cent., very few being made at the former figure. Altogether money is easier than it has been during the greater portion of the summer, and the feeling most to be complained of is one of uncertainty or rather indecision.

WINNIPEG WHOLESALE TRADE.

In wholesale circles it cannot be said that there has as yet been any general opening up of fall trade. Orders in some lines are coming in more freely, it is true, than they have done for some time past, while from other branches of trade the report is that business this month so far is not so brisk as it was in the first half of August. The backward harvest weather which has prevailed of late has no doubt been the principal cause of the present falling off. Country dealers are exercising extraordinary caution this year in laying in stocks of goods, and do not care to purchase anything beyond what the actual present necessities of business require. With the more favorable weather of the past week confidence has been again inspired, and inquiries are becoming more frequent every day. The majority of houses have sent out their travellers with fall samples. So far they have not met with very great success, for the reasons which we have already mentioned. They, however, report an excellent prospect for brisk trade a week or two hence. In this they cannot be disappointed. Stocks throughout the country are running low, and have to be replenished. So that of necessity a large amount of goods of all descriptions must be sold between now and winter. Eastern competition is interfering very little with trade here this season, and on that account the wholesale houses in Winnipeg will have most of the trade to themselves. As regards money there is a much better feeling. Notes are well met on maturity. One house doing a very extensive business throughout the country informs us that over ninety per cent. of their notes maturing during the past month have been paid in full, and with one or two exceptions other lines report a great improvement. In the course of six weeks, when the new crop comes to market, a large amount of money will be thereby put into circulation, and it is expected that after that time there will

be very little to complain of in the way of collections. All the leading houses are well supplied with goods, and are prepared to attend to all demands that may come. In the course of a month wholesalers will no doubt have a busy time of it, and have a chance to make up for the quiet period of the past summer.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.

The season for harvesting machinery is about past, although there has been during the past week quite a number of machines sold at the different agencies throughout the country. The season being so late made it a necessity for farmers to get through their harvesting as quickly as possible, and on that account have in some cases had to buy extra machinery, which they could have got along without had the grain ripened earlier. The stock of machinery of this class has run very low, and supply and demand could not have been more nicely calculated. Wagons have been ordered, but this is the only line that shows a surplus of any account. There will no doubt be a good many hundred wagons left in the warehouses over winter. When the season for one line of machinery closes, another follows closely. Now, there is an eager inquiry for straw-cutters, grain crushers, horse-powers, &c., which indicates that farmers intend feeding more of their grain to stock and selling it in the shape of pork and beef than heretofore. Collections are quiet at present, but not more so than was to be expected at this season of the year. The leading houses express themselves as very well satisfied with the season's trade so far. It has been done on a good safe basis, and ruinous cutting in prices has been very little resorted to. In fact it was not necessary, as all the dealers had no difficulty in finding ready sale for all they had on hand.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Fall trade is beginning to show up, and promises to be brisk between now and winter. Some travellers have gone on the road with fall and winter samples, and others will start out next week. Collections have been better of late than for some time past.

CLOTHING.

Fall trade has fairly opened up now, although hardly as brisk for the season of the year as was expected. There is an excellent prospect for a good business in the course of a week or two. Travellers are out on the road, and are meeting with fair success.

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.

Business in this line has been quite brisk of late. One leading house which has been in business here for a number of years reports that business is better just now than they have ever known it to be at this season of the year. The prospects are that it will continue such during the season. There is a good present demand from the country districts and free inquiry for future supply. Collections are also very satisfactory.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

Trade in this line is becoming brisk, and the amount of business done this week so far is very satisfactory. Business during the fall promises to be good. Collections are very fair, and not much to be complained of.

DRY GOODS.

The dry goods trade this month so far has not been so brisk as was expected, and the business done is scarcely equal to the same period of August. Retailers are delaying laying in their stocks of fall and winter goods as long as possible, and are not as yet sending in much beyond sorting up orders, which are small, and only to supply immediate wants. About the end of the month a good brisk trade is expected to start up, which will no doubt continue steady after that. There must of necessity be a large trade done this season yet. Stocks in the country are reported by travellers as getting very low, and people must have dry goods. Collections are still quiet, but not more so than they have been. Country customers report that after harvest money will be quite easy.

FANCY GOODS AND SMALL WARES.

In this line there has been quite an increased activity during the week, and the leading houses are kept tolerably busy in filling orders as they come in. There is considerable inquiry both in town and country, and trade promises to be excellent from this time out. Collections show some improvement, and although they might be better, cannot by any means be said to be bad.

FISH AND POULTRY.

There is a plentiful supply of fish in the city. The white fish are from Lake Winnipeg, and the trout are brought from Lake Superior. The former are quoted at 8c per lb., the latter at 10c. Poultry is scarce, but game in the shape of wild ducks are becoming plentiful and are worth 40c per pair.

FRUIT.

The demand for fruit continues good, and the supply is fair. California fruit is coming in every day, but prices vary so much, according to the condition in which it is received, that reliable quotations cannot be given. Lemons are worth from \$9 to \$10.50; pears \$5.50 to \$6 per case; apples are quoted at \$7 per barrel, but the supply is still light. Peanuts are quoted at 18c per lb; almonds 20c to 22c; brazils 22c; cocoa nuts \$1.50 per dozen. Dried fruit quotations remain the same, viz: loose muscatel raisins \$3.00; black currants \$4.75; triple crown \$8; golden dates \$11 toll.50 in mats; 16c in boxes.

FUEL.

There is nothing specially new to note in the fuel line this week. Tests that have been made of Saskatchewan coal have proved very satisfactory, and if all reports be true fuel from there can be supplied at very reasonable figures. This would be a boon to Winnipeg and all other towns in the province. In the course of a week or two we hope to be able to give more definite information on this important question. For imported coal the old rates still hold, and the price of wood also remains about the same. Quotations at present are: Anthracite coal \$15 delivered; bituminous \$13.50 to 14.50; tamarac wood in lots of ten cars or over sells at \$6.50, smaller lots \$6.75; poplar \$5 in large lots, \$5.50 in small quantities.

FURNITURE.

Business in the furniture line is improving, but is not yet by any means brisk. Country

dealers are making more inquiry, and will soon lay in their fall stocks. Collections are fair.

GROCERIES.

There is nothing out of the usual run to report as regards the grocery trade this week. Heavy orders for regular winter stocking up are not yet being received in large number, but a good sorting up business is being done. Trade between now and winter, however, promises to be brisk. Collections are well up to the average. Quotations are: Sugars—Yellow 9½ to 10c, granulated 10½ to 11c; Paris lumps 12½ to 12¾c; Coffees 15 to 18c for Rios, 22 to 27c for Javas, teas—Japan 25 to 45c, Moyuno gunpowders 35 to 75c; Young Hyson 26 to 55c; new season Congous 30 to 40c.

HARDWARE AND METALS.

There has been quite a briskness in this line of late, as compared with what it was a few weeks ago. Building operations are active and while this continues trade will remain good. Quotations are as follows:—Tin plate 14 x 20, \$8 to \$8.25; 20x28, \$15 to 15.25; bar iron \$3.74 to 4; sheet iron 5½ to 6c; iron piping, 25 per cent off price list; ingot tin, 32 to 35c; piglead, 6½ to 7c; galvanised iron, No. 28, 8½ to 9c according to quality.

LEATHER AND FINDINGS.

Business has been very fair of late and continues to steadily improve. Quotations are: Spanish sole 33c to 35c; slaughter sole 35c; French calf, first choice, \$1.40 to 1.50; domestic 35c; B Z calf \$1.00 to 1.10; French kip \$1.00 to 1.25; B Z kip 85c to 90c; slaughter kip 65c to 75c; No. 1 wax upper 55c; grain upper 55c; harness leather 34c to 36c for plump stock; English oak sole 65c.

LUMBER.

There is a good steady demand for lumber. The supply on hand is large and will be much more than sufficient for all requirements this season. The great number of buildings now in course of erection in the city will, however, consume a large quantity before winter sets in. The following are the quotations: Pine lumber, 1st, common boards, dressed \$26.50; 2nd, dressed, \$23.50; 1st do. rough, \$26.50; 2nd do. \$25.50; sheathing, rough, \$25; timber 16 feet and under, \$24; do. over 16 feet, for each additional 2 feet, \$1; dimension and joists 16 feet and under, \$24; do. over 16 feet for each, \$1; fencing, \$25; 2 and 3 inch battens, \$30; A. stock boards, all widths, \$50; B do., \$45; C do., \$40; D do., \$35; 1st clear, 1, 1½, 1¾, and 2 inch, \$60; 2nd do., \$50; window and door casings, \$50; base boards, dressed, \$50; 1st pine flooring, siding and ceiling, \$40; 2nd do. \$35; 3rd do. \$30; ½ inch split siding, dressed, \$30. Spruce lumber—timber 16 feet and under, \$22; do. over 16 feet for each additional 2 feet, \$1; dimensions and joists, 16 feet and under, \$23; do., over 16 feet, for each additional 2 feet, \$1; boards, \$22; 1st flooring, siding and ceiling, \$28; XX shingles, \$5.25; Star A shingles, \$5.25, X shingles, \$5.00; A do., \$4.50; lath, \$1.50

STATIONERY AND PAPER.

Business keeps steadily improving, and prospects for a good trade this fall are good. Collections are very fair.

STOVES, TINWARE, &c.

There is a great deal of activity in this line

of business at present, and will continue so until well into winter. This is the harvest season for stove dealers, and the indications are that it will be a very satisfactory one. Collections are reported very good, and have been so nearly all the season.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

Business in the saddlery and harness line has been very satisfactory all season, and still continues, so a good fall trade is looked for. Collections are very satisfactory.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

Dealers in this line report a very satisfactory trade for this season of the year. As winter draws near the demand for stronger kinds of liquor increases, while lighter qualities are less inquired for. Quotations for jobbers and purchasers of quantities are: Hennessy's one star, \$12 to \$14; in wood, \$4.50 to 5.00 per gallon; Imperial, cases vintage of 1878, \$5.50; Martel, in case, one star, \$12 to 14; Renault, one star, \$12; Boleyn, in wood, \$4 to \$5.50; Rouet, in cases, quarts, \$8.50; flasks, \$10, half flasks, \$11; Pinette, in wood, \$4 per Imp. gal.; Louis Freres, in cases, qts, \$10; flasks, two dozen in a case, \$11; half flasks, four dozen in a case, \$12; M. Dubois, in wood, \$3.50 per gallon; cases, quarts, \$8; flasks, \$9; half flasks, \$10. Gin, Holland, in wood, \$3 per gallon; red cases, \$11; green cases, \$6; Old Tom gin, Bernard's, in wood, \$3.25 per gallon; Booth's, in wood, \$3.25; Booth's, in cases, quarts, \$8.50; Scotch whisky, Ramsays in wood, \$4.00; Caol-Ila Islay, in wood, \$3.50; Stewart's, in cases, quarts, \$8.50; flasks, \$9.50. Irish whisky, John Jameson & Sons, in wood, \$4.50; Bernard's, in cases, quarts, \$8; flasks, \$9.50. Jamaica rum, \$3.50 to \$4.00 per gallon. Sherry from \$2.50 to 8.00 per gallon, according to quality and brand; ports \$2.50 to 7.00, according to quality and brand; claret in cases \$5.00 to 7.00; Drewry's ale \$13 per brl; Bass's ale in quarts \$4 per doz; pints \$2.50; Guinness's porter in quarts \$4.00; pints \$2.50. Domestic whiskies, Gooderham & Wort's, in wood, \$1.65 per gallon; 65 o. p. rectified, in wood, \$3.50; W. F. L. five-year old, \$2.50 per gallon; cases, quarts, \$7.50; flasks \$8.50.

THE MARKETS.

WIN & SPIEG

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

There is as yet no movement of the new crop. It is expected that some will begin to come in at Western points in about two weeks, but there will be no general movement for a month yet. The Provision market in Chicago and other points is subject to considerable fluctuation, but prices here are well maintained.

WHEAT.

A few loads of wheat have been brought into market at points along the line of the C.P.R. west, but nothing of any consequence. So far as can be learned the damage done by the frost of last week was very slight, and the yield will not be perceptibly affected thereby; only in cases where the grain was sown very late has there been any harm done. Old crop is getting very scarce, and what there is of a very poor quality and hardly fit for milling. New wheat will be worth from 55c to 90c, certainly a very fair opening figure, and one which cannot but give great satisfaction to the farming community. Farmers, we have no hesitation in saying will

act wisely by marketing their wheat as soon after threshing as possible.

OATS.

There is still quite a large quantity of old oats held in the country, more than the majority of people had anticipated. Some dealers say that there are sufficient to supply the market until well into the fall without interfering with the new crop. The crop all over the country is good, and the yield will be enormous. Under these circumstances the market for the new crop must necessarily open low. Old oats are worth now from 30c to 35c. New will likely bring from 25c to 30c at the opening of the season. But wheat being a good price and oats low farmers will naturally market their No. 1 hard first, and hold their oats in prospect of a rise

BARLEY.

There is no barley offering as yet. The breweries have still considerable stock of old grain on hand. The market for the new crop will be expected open at about 40c per bushel for good bright samples.

FLOUR.

Until the new wheat comes in there will be no flour of good quality on the market. What stocks of old crop are held by the mills are of poor quality, and will not make good flour. The mills are running only to supply local demand. Quotations are: Patents, \$3 to 3.10; xxxx or strong baker's \$2.40 to 2.70; baker's \$1.95 to 2.05; trader's or xx \$1.05.

BRAN.

Owing to the mills running light bran is scarce and the quality on hand is not first-class. It still holds firm at \$12 per ton on track.

SHORTS

are also scarce for the same reasons that which influences bran. The quotation is \$14 per ton on track.

CHOPPED FEED

There is a fair demand, and the price holds firm at \$28 per ton.

POTATOES

The market is abundantly supplied with potatoes. The crop throughout the country is a very abundant one, and the quality of the product could not be excelled. They are now worth from 35c to 40c per bushel, and the probability is that they will still be cheaper before long.

BUTTER.

The market continues well supplied with butter, and although prices have not declined there is an easy feeling. Quotations are from 20c to 24c. A choice sample might bring 25c.

EGGS.

There is rather a scarcity of eggs in the city at present. The home supply is beginning to fall off, and importations from St. Paul are being received. The price varies from 24c to 25c for imported, to 27c and 28c for really fresh from the country.

CHEESE

The market is well supplied, and prices are easier. Quotations are from 13c to 14c.

HAMS

continue firm and in good demand at 17c for canvassed, and 16c to 16½c for plain.

BACON.

The demand continues steady at 11½c to 12c for long clear, smoked; 13c; rolls 16c to 16½c; bellies 16½c for covered; 16c for non-covered.

MESS PORK

is inclined to be easier, and subject to a little fluctuation in sympathy with Chicago markets. Quotations are from \$10.50 to \$20.

MESS BEEF

remains firm at the old quotation of \$18.

CANNED GOODS

are in light demand and show no change in price.

DRIED APPLES.

There is a fair demand for dried apples. They are quoted at 14c.

CIDER.

A considerable consignment has been received which sells at 50c per gallon,

MINNEAPOLIS.

The local market, says the *Northwestern Miller*, has ruled weak and dull the past week. Receipts of wheat are increasing daily, but the demand is comparatively light, and prices have steadily declined. There has not been much inquiry from millers for new wheat, and a weakening influence has prevailed. The volume of speculative business has been light on 'change, receivers having as much as they can do to make disposition of their actual receipts, independent of much trading for future delivery. There has been considerable complaint about the amount of smut in the new wheat now arriving, but as is natural such complaints are to a certain extent exaggerated. The most unpleasant feature at present afflicting receivers of wheat, both millers and commission merchants, is the accumulation of "transit." The solving of this question is becoming one of serious importance to all those receiving wheat, the outcome of which it is difficult to determine. It is sufficient to say that it is an unnatural and unnecessary burden, peculiar alone to this market, and the sooner the system is abolished the better. A moderate business has been done in coarse grains. Prices on corn are somewhat firmer in sympathy with other markets and influenced by reports of injury to the growing crops by frost. Oats remain fairly steady, sympathizing to a certain extent with the feeling in corn. A good demand exists for mill feed, and prices are firm.

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

Wheat.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
No. 1 hard.....	\$1.07	.. \$1.06	.. \$1.05
" 2 "	1.03	1.00	1.00
" 1 northern..	1.00	1.05	1.05

FLOUR.—There is less doing, but no actual changes in price. The export business is very meagre, although low grades are somewhat firmer and perhaps in a little better demand. Local prices quoted by millers are: Patents \$5.50 to 6.75; straights \$5.20 to 6.90; bakers' \$5.00 to 5.40; low grades \$2.60 to 3.25.

There is less buoyancy in the milling business this week than last, but more mills are in operation, and the production is increased. On Wednesday there were ten mills in operation, working well toward their full capacities, and three or four more were to start up before the close of the week. The flour production of the week will average about 12,000 bbls per day, against 8,000 bbls. a week ago. Present indications point to a still larger production next week. Our millers report a duller flour market, and do not show the exuberance of spirits that they did a week or two ago. Wheat is high, and with flour values based on present prices of the for-

mer, buyers do not seem to take hold very readily, rather holding off in expectation of lower prices. Very little is doing in export trade. However, low grades are firmer, and perhaps in better demand for export, reports of the partial failure of the foreign rye crop exerting a certain influence.

The wheat stored in Minneapolis elevators, including the transfer elevator, on Sept. 11, was 410,000 bushels. There were about 370,000 bushels in the mills, making the total amount of wheat in store in the city 780,000 bush: against 750,000 bush. last week. The wheat stored at St. Paul is about 37,000 bushels. The wheat in store in Duluth elevators on Monday was 118,528 bushels.

CHICAGO.

The past week has been one of considerable excitement in the Chicago market. The reports of serious damage to the corn crop by frost set the market wild, and during the early days of the week great excitement prevailed. Wheat and oats were affected sympathetically, and a large amount of business was transacted in all cereals. Provisions have been fairly active but not subject to much fluctuation. Monday was the wildest day that has been witnessed on 'change for many days, owing to reports of frost. On Tuesday there was less excitement, but the market was quite active. Quotations towards the close were:

Wheat.....	Sept., \$0.96½	Oct., \$0.98
Corn.....	" 50¾	" 50¾
Oats.....	" 27	" 27½
Pork.....	" 11.25	" 11.30
Lard.....	" 8.17½	" 8.17½

On Wednesday a fair speculative business was done in wheat, but the feeling was somewhat unsettled. Corn was active, higher and unsettled. Oats were firm, and provisions were unsettled. Quotations towards the close were:

Wheat.....	Sept., \$0.96½	Oct., \$0.97½
Corn.....	" 51¾	" 51¾
Oats.....	" 27¾	" 27¾
Pork.....	" 11.30	" 11.35
Lard.....	" 8.20	" 8.20

On Thursday wheat was active and higher. Corn was active and unsettled. Oats were firm and higher all round. Provisions were in fair demand, but mainly on speculative account. Quotations towards the close were:

Wheat.....	Sept., \$0.96½	Oct., \$0.98½
Corn.....	" 51¾	" 51¾
Oats.....	" 27¾	" 28¾
Pork.....	" 11.42½	" 11.47½
Lard.....	" 8.27½	" 8.27½

On Friday there was a fair business done. Wheat was lower. Quotations towards the close were:

Wheat.....	Sept., \$0.96	Oct., \$0.97½
Corn.....	" 50½	" 50½
Oats.....	" 27½	" 28½
Pork.....	" 11.12½	" 11.33
Lard.....	" 8.25	" 8.25

On Saturday wheat was again lower. Corn also declined, and oats were dull. Provisions were active but lower. Quotations towards the close were:

Wheat.....	Sept., \$0.94	Oct., \$0.95½
Corn.....	" 48½	" 49½
Oats.....	" 27	" 27½
Pork.....	" 10.95	" 11.00
Lard.....	" 8.00	" 8.00

TORONTO.

STOCKS.

The stock market has been more active during the week, but prices have declined. Unsettled feeling east and no one seems to have any very good idea as to what the future will be. As compared with last week's quotations, closing bids were:

	Sept. 5.	Sept 12.
Montreal ..	197½	190¾
Ontario ..	116	114½
Toronto ..	185	182
Merchants ..	121½	120
Commerce.....	133	131½
Imperial.....	142½	143
Federal.....	162½	162½
Dominion.....	202	202
Standard.....	115	115
Hamilton.....	117½	118
North-west Land.....	50	60
Ontario and Qu'Appelle.....	123	123

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

Owing to the smallness of supplies the market has been quiet during the week. There is however a fair demand at generally steady prices. New grain to any extent is not expected on the market for about two weeks yet. Stocks in store are decreasing.

WHEAT.

There has been a good demand and steady prices, but there has been very little activity. Quotations are: Fall No. 2 \$1.12 to \$1.13; No. 3; \$1.10 to \$1.12; Spring No. 2 \$1.12 to \$1.13; No. 3 \$1.10 to \$1.11.

OATS.

The supply has been light, and the demand fair at steady prices. Western on track have sold during the week at 36½c to 37c. Street prices are 38c to 41c.

BARLEY.

There is yet no new crop offering, and quotations are nominal. October delivery is offered at 63c, but no transactions have been heard of. On the street a few sales have been made at 66c to 67c.

RYE

is purely nominal at about 60c.

POTATOES.

There are a great many complaints regarding the quality of the new crop. On the street prices vary from \$1.10 to 1.15 per bag. Imported are sold at \$1.25 per bag.

FLOUR.

There is a steady demand at firm prices. Of offerings are light and sales consequently few. Superior extra is quoted at \$5.10 to 5.15; extra \$5.05; spring wheat extra \$4.90 to \$5.

BUTTER.

There has been some inquiry for shipment. Choice quality is scarce, but there are large stocks of poorer quality held. Choice is in good demand at 15c; average shipping quality has sold at 12½c to 13c; inferior as low as 9c. On the street pound rolls sell at from 18c to 21c. tubs and crocks of fine dairy 14c to 15c.

CHEESE.

There is an upward tendency in cheese. Fine sells at 11c to 11½c. The factories are offering round lots at 11c.

EGGS.

The demand is good and prices have risen to 17½c to 18c for round lots. On the street 19c to 20c is paid for really fresh.

PORK.

The market is inactive and unsettled. Some sales are reported at \$17 to \$18.

BACON.

The market has during the week been very much demoralized. Prices have declined, but

the demand has improved. Long clear in car lots has sold at 9c; tons and cases at 9c to 9½c; Cumberland is scarce and sells usually at 9c; rolls and bellies 12½c to 13c.

HAMS

are steady and in good demand. Round lots of smoked have sold at 13½c to 13¾c; small lots 14c; canvassed are held at 14c to 14½c.

LARD

is fairly steady at 11½c for tinnets to 12½c for small pails; a round lot of tierces sold at 11½c.

SUNDRIES.

Dried apples 9½c to 10c; green apples \$2.75 to \$3 for fine qualities, and \$1.50 to \$2 for wind-falls; oatmeal per 176 lbs, \$4.80 to \$5.00, cornmeal \$3.75 to \$3.90.

A MEETING of the Winnipeg Grain and Provision Exchange will be held on Thursday evening at eight o'clock, in the Stock Exchange. The business of the meeting will be the consideration and adoption of articles of association.

THE Committee appointed to collect material for the Manitoba exhibit, at the Dominion Agricultural Exhibition at St. John, N.B., have made very good progress in their work and expect to send such a display as Manitoba never sent before.

QUEBEC failures of recent date are: Gougeon & Roby, wholesale hides and leather, Montreal; P. E. Cartier, general store, St. Aime; Emile Granger, general store, Ste. Anne des Plaines; Mark H. Tomkins, pottery, St. Cunegonde; E. Machon, general store, St. Stanislas de Kostka; Amedee Thibaudeau, general store, Stanfold.

RECENT financial difficulties reported from Ontario are: J. E. Pedlow, tinware, Aylmer; Wm. Urquhart, general store, Dunvegan; Geo B. Guest, harness, London; Frank Munro, grocer, Lucan; T. P. Blain, dry goods, Niagara; James Heron, grocer; Fred. Perry, printer, and R. Taylor, manufacturer, Toronto; John Archer, general store, White Oak.

The Standard Insurance Company of Hamilton.

Below we give a statement of the business of the Standard Fire Insurance Company of Hamilton, taken from the *Insurance Age* of New York.

ASSETS.	
Authorized Capital.....	\$3,000,000
Subscribed.....	293,010
Assets, (including cash \$17,127,91).	88,325
LIABILITIES.	
Unpaid Losses.....	\$6,676 00
Bills Payable.....	23,771 49
Reinsurance Reserve.....	34,411 90
Balance, being excess of assets....	316,475 72
Receipts during the year were.....	97,587 93

The *Age* speaks rather favorably of the standing of the Company, and in strong contrast to what we quoted some time ago from the *Insurance and Real Estate Society* of Montreal, in reference to the same Company. This shows that in insurance as well as in other matters doctors differ. Perhaps the fact that the Standard is a non-tariff Company may account for the difference.

The Standard Company will form a local Board of Directors for this province next month and intend engaging a competent adjustor, in

order to facilitate the prompt payment of losses. Mr. A. R. Andrews will continue to act as General Agent for the Province, and will be secretary of the Board of Directors.

Canadian Securities in London.

The Canadian securities, which have for some time past been affected by the prostrate condition of the New York markets, have for several days past been almost featureless, no particular movements having of late taken place on the other side. Grand Trunk stocks are easier, being affected by reported differences as to the "pooling" position with certain American companies, on which there is not, so far as we know, any ground for concern. The probability is, that the delay in making known the dividend result acts disadvantageously on the market though it is easy to understand that on this occasion there may be many points to take into account. On the other hand, Canadian Pacific shares have gained slightly. Land securities have continued to be the subject of attack by speculators, but the extraordinary steps taken to frighten holders out of their property have so clearly made known the object in view, that no further success has followed the "bear" campaign. Hudson's Bay shares were steady until last week, when a substantial appreciation took place in their market value, the settlement revealing the fact that they had been oversold. Canada Northwest Land, Land Corporation of Canada, and Canada Companies shares have also risen.

Progress of Paper Making.

That the great bulk of paper now is not as good as it used to be is, I suppose, universally admitted. One reason is obvious. Far greater quantities are used every year; the best paper is made from linen rag, and there is less linen rag available since the larger wear of calico and woolen goods. Ultimately, of course, paper is now what it always was since first it was made from the fibers of the rush and papyrus. It was at first manipulated in no degree; the outer peel was stripped off the rush and the strips were fastened together. Gradually it was discovered that the vegetable fiber, beaten and disintegrated into pulp, then allow under certain conditions to settle into a film and dried, was better. But the more the fibers can be disintegrated the better the paper, and no process is so complete as the making it in the first place into another material, and allowing it to be worn and broken, as the completest mode of destroying its stringiness. Every kind of material has been tried, especially those on which St. Paul said it would not do to lay a foundation—"wood, hay, stubble"—the most common being the coarse form of vegetable fiber known as Esparto grass, a species of broom. In Sweden, previous to 1866, a newspaper was printed for some considerable time on a paper made from horse-dung. It is not wholly fanciful that human wear and use has something to do with the excellence of paper, as with all other things of art. Mechanism is fatal to the higher and more spiritual qualities which make art. It has its great uses in cheapening and rendering plentiful much which is valuable and in a limited degree beau-

tiful. But just as a chromo-lithograph is vile compared with an oil painting, just as a photograph of a picture compared with a beautiful print of it, so in exact proportion as in human work and human wear to bear on paper and printing you will have it, of its kind, supremely good, or only tolerable. This brings us to another reason why old paper was better than all but the best to be now procured. It was all hand-made; there was no machinery. The best paper now made, such as Whatman's in England, or the best Dutch, which is all still made by hand, is better, or at least as good, as was ever made since the world was, but the greater part of cheap paper is bad.—*Fornightly Review*

Canadian Lumber Market.

OTTAWA, Sept. 17.—The lumber market has taken a decided change for the better within the past few days. Several prominent New York dealers have been in the city and their purchases are said to have aggregated 8,000,000 feet, principally higher grades. An advance of 25c per thousand feet quoted on these qualities. Freight rates average about the same as last year. The activity of the market will not interfere with the determination of mills to curtail expenses the coming winter.

MINNEBOSA.

H. G. Henderson, general merchant, has enlarged his store by building a two storey addition in rear.

J. D. Gillies will commence at once the erection of a large building on Main street, to be occupied by his firm as a general store.

Harvesting is well advanced, and in some places threshing has commenced. Business men expect a large increase of trade as soon as grain can be moved, and are making preparations for it.

John Robertson, merchant tailor, has moved to the building formerly occupied as the "Star" printing office. This has been properly fitted up, and he has now room to display his stock of tweeds.

Inquiries for property here are becoming more frequent, and some sales of town and farm property have been made during the past week at fair prices. The lots purchased will in most cases be built upon at once.

John Wake has erected a neat building on the west side of Main street, near the Grand Central Hotel, and will keep on hand a good supply of meat. It is said that J. Hartford is also about to engage in butchering, and will open up in a few days.

E. W. Bishop, harness maker, who has carried on business here for the past three years, has sold out to James McDowell, formerly of Rapid City. Mr. McDowell is a young man of steady and industrious habits and a good tradesman.

A man named Roach is starting a dairy farm a few miles south of this place, and will begin the erection of stables at once. He has arranged with Jermyn and Bolton for a large quantity of lumber, and W. Bagshaw has contracted to supply him with a ton of nails. Hay is plentiful in that vicinity and a large quantity has been stacked.

MANITOBA CITY.

Our building boom continues.

Messrs. Ellis & Jukes have opened a real estate office, under canvas, on the Market square.

Messrs. Wesbrook & Fairchild's have erected a large implement warehouse on a splendid site, fronting the Market square.

Mr. Turpin has his block of stores nearly completed, and he has commenced the erection of a building to be used as a workshop and office.

Mr. Murray, contractor on the Grand Southern Hotel, has a large staff of carpenters at work, and intends having the hotel completed in a few weeks.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE.

Taylor & Watson, planing mill, have dissolved. The business will be continued by J. M. Taylor.

Farmers are busy threshing, and it is expected that new grain will be procurable in sufficient quantities next week to keep the mills going.

The Assiniboine mills are to be heated by steam. The Marquette mills are being thoroughly refitted by the owner, W. J. M. Pratt. Mr. G. W. Bourne will continue to superintend the latter mill.

A ferry is being established across the Assiniboine at Fayal's crossing. The Legislature have supplied the necessary steel cabling. This will be a great convenience to those living in districts southwest of the Portage.

Great preparations are being made for the Provincial Exhibition, which will be held here during the first week in October. Judging from the number of entries that have been already received it will be a splendid success, and prove of great benefit to the Portage.

During the month of July and August the duty collected at the Custom House here amounted to \$3,386.75. The revenue for this month will, it is expected, be equal to the total for the two previous, owing to the large amount of material coming in for the Manitoba and Northwestern Railway.

EDMONTON.

From the Bulletin:

F. Byrne has opened a shoe store on Fraser avenue.

Large quantities of freight are almost daily arriving.

The Hudson Bay Company's sawmill has shut down for the season.

Sixteen thousand dollars was the amount brought to Edmonton to pay the treaty.

The steamer Northwest will run between Prince Albert and Edmonton for the remainder of the season.

Crops in this district are looking well. Those that were damaged by a recent hail storm will turn out much better than was expected. Harvesting is general.

The scow to be used by the Northwest Gold Mining Company has been successfully launched. She was christened "The Gold Pan," and will commence operations at once.

Kelly & MacLeod have moved into their new premises, lately erected on the northeast corner

of Fraser avenue and Main street. The size of the building is 40 x 26 feet, and has an elevation of 21 feet.

A new ferry is being arranged at Clover Bar, which will be run by a cable between there and Hermitage. The Edmonton and Saskatchewan Land Company is about to erect the buildings at Clover Bar and supply the cable for the ferry. The buildings to be erected by the company this fall are: a boarding house, blacksmith and carpenter shops, a church, a store, &c. Twenty thousand feet of lumber is already in hand.

Business dull; money very scarce. No coal oil to be had. Beef is 25c per pound. Imported flour \$10 to \$12; native \$7.50 to \$10; barley \$5, per sack. Very little farm produce coming in, farmers being busy laying and preparing for harvest. Butter is 50c per pound; eggs 50c per dozen; new potatoes \$1 per bushel; hay \$10 per ton. The price of staple groceries has come down considerably since the arrival of this season's stock. Bacon is 25c; ham 33c; rice 25c; sugar 20c to 25c; raisins 25c; currants 25c; evaporated apples 30c to 40c; dried apples 25c; tobacco 75c per pound; syrup \$10 to \$12 per keg. Lumber is not in very great demand at present. Prices are as follows: common \$25; best \$35; rustic siding and flooring \$47; dressed half inch siding \$40 per M feet; shingles \$6 per M.

The plant of the Emerson Manitoban was sold by the sheriff on Monday, and realized about \$1,800. It will be taken to Rat Portage, where it will be used in the publication of the *Argus*.

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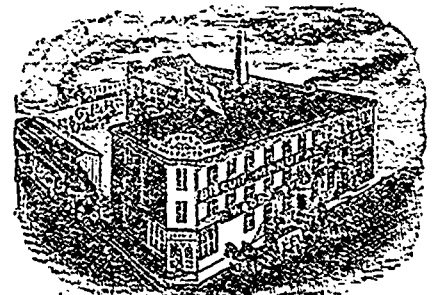
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Notice to Creditors.

Notice is hereby given that Donald Hope and Edwin Bromley, of the City of Winnipeg, Tent Manufacturers, trading under the name and style of HOPE & BROMLEY, have made an assignment of their estate and effects, real and personal, to me in trust for the benefit of all their creditors.

All persons having claims against the said HOPE & BROMLEY are requested to send in to me such claims duly attested, showing security (if any) held by them, within one month from the date hereof, as I will after that date proceed to distribute the assets of the said estate among the creditors of whose claims I shall have notice.

D. K. ELLIOTT, Trustee.

Dated at Winnipeg, this 15th day of August, 1888.

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Warehouse receipts issued negotiable at all Banking Offices.

All goods shipped to the company or when in car lots will be delivered at Warehouses (which have a switch of C. P. R. running directly to them) free of charge.

We make a specialty of receiving car lots from the Eastern Provinces consigned to different parties throughout the North West Territories, passing Custom entry and distributing them to their several destinations.

P. O. Box 981.

R. GARTWRIGHT, Manager.

C. W. GIRDLESTONE,
INSURANCE & GENERAL AGENT.

Royal of England, capital and assets, \$34,000,000
City of London, England, 10,250,000
North-West Fire Insurance Company of Manitoba 500,000
Life Association of Canada, 200,000

Fire, Life, Marine and Accident Insurance.

CUNARD AND ANCHOR STEAMSHIP LINES,
Passage Tickets Granted.

Goldie & McCullough's Safes and Vault Doors

MONEY TO LOAN.

OFFICE: McArthur Block, cor. Post Office and Main Sts., next door to Federal Bank, WINNIPEG.

JOSEPH BARROWCLOUGH, MATTRATS WORKS, Union Point, St. Agathe, late 11 James St. E., Winnipeg, is now prepared for fall trade with a large stock of material.

STANDARD
Fire Insurance Company.

HEAD OFFICE, HAMILTON.

Authorised Capital, - \$3,000,000.

FULL DEPOSIT MADE WITH GOVERNMENT.

D. B. CHRISHOLM, Esq., - President.

H. THEO CRAWFORD, - Secretary.

Pyramid of Assets.

1877	-	\$152,464	96	-	1877
1878	-	177,649	57	-	1878
1879	-	183,383	11	-	1879
1880	-	238,277	67	-	1880
1881	-	249,638	22	-	1881
1882	-	381,335	11	-	1882

THE ONLY NON-TARIFF COMPANY IN MANITOBA AND NORTH-WEST TERRITORY.

A. A. ANDREWS,

General Agent for Manitoba and North-West Territory.

OFFICE ROOM, 2 McARTHUR BLOCK,
Cor. Main and Post Office Streets,

WINNIPEG, - - - MAN.
P. O. Box 957.

OGILVIE MILLING CO.

Mill at Point Douglas.

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 and Pearl Barley, Graham Flour, Cracked Wheat, Bran, Shorts, Ground Feed, Oats, Barley. Wheat buyers at all Shipping C.P.R. Stations.

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

Agent at Winnipeg.

Correspondence Solicited.

GEO. J. MAULSON,
(Late TRAILL, MAULSON & CLARE),

Grain and Flour Exporter

-AND-

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,
OFFICE: CORNER MAIN and POST OFFICE STS.
WINNIPEG.

T. H. CARMAN,
Contractor & Manufacturer,
Stone, Lumber and Brick for sale.

STEEL CUSHIONED

BILLIARD TABLES.

SAMUEL MAY, - Manufacturer.

W. O. ANDREW,
Sole Agent for Manitoba and the North-West Territories.

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

JAMES ROBERTSON & CO.,

—IMPORTERS OF—

TINSMITHS' AND PLUMBERS' SUPPLIES

AND GENERAL

METAL MERCHANTS,

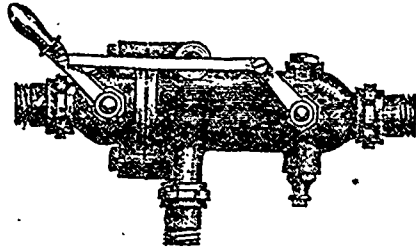
11 McWILLIAM ST., EAST,

WINNIPEG.

JAS. TERS, Manager. WHOLESALE ONLY.

THE KORTING INJECTOR !!

Acknowledged to be the Best Boiler Feeder in the World.



Will lift 25 feet and take water at 150 degrees. Only one handle to start and stop. No valves to regulate. Cheaper than any other injector in the market. Prices and particulars on application to

R. MITCHELL & CO.,

St. Peter and Craig Streets, MONTREAL.

GEORGE IRVING, Jr.,

Importer and Commission Merchant.

AGENCIES:

Minion Paint Company.—Fine Mixed Liquid and other paints.

H. B. Newhall Co'y, New York.—Heavy Hardware, Ship Chandlery, etc.

W. Barwell, England.—Bolts, Nuts & Rivet Works. C. H. Handasyde & Co., Scotland.—Boiler Furger.

Dealer in Railway, Machinery and Mill Supplies, Oils, etc., etc.

17 ST. PETER STREET, MONTREAL

RAILWAY SUPPLIES!

ANTHONY FORCE

76 ST. PETER ST. MONTREAL,

AGENT FOR

VICKERS, SONS & CO. (Limited),

The River Don Works, SHEFFIELD,

Manufacturers of Crucible Cast Steel Tyres, Cast, Shear and German Steel, Tool Steel, Crossings, Horn-blocks, Axle Boxes, Axles, Piston and Connecting Rods, Slide Bars, Marine Shafts and Cranks, Bells, etc.

MESSRS. P. & W. MACLELLAN,

Cutha Iron Works, GLASGOW,

Engineers and Machine Makers. Manufacturers of Railway and other Bridges, Iron Girders, Iron Roofs, Railway Plant and Furnishings of every description.

Warehouse: 225 Wellington Street, - MONTREAL.

—THE—

Railway Supply and Man'g Co.,

I. JOSEPH, - Manager.

Manufacturers of

COTTON AND WOOLLEN WASTE

For Packing and Cleaning purposes.

RAILWAY BRASSES & BEARINGS.

THE BEAVER METAL A SPECIALTY.

Factory 12, 14, 16 and 18 Church Street.

Office Cor. York & Wellington Sts., TORONTO.

All Orders promptly attended to.

NOTHING LIKE LEATHER.

W. N. JOHNSTON & CO.,

Importers and Dealers in

Leather, Findings, Plasterers' Hair

HIDES AND OIL.

8 LOGAN ST. WEST, WINNIPEG.

Linklater & Deslauriers,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

HARDWARE, STOVES, TINWARE,

MANUFACTURERS OF

GALVANIZED IRON CORNICES.

Roofing, Steam Heating, Plumbing and Gas Fitting and General Jobbing promptly attended to.

520 & 522 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG.

C. McCALLUM & CO.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

Robert Block, King St.,
WINNIPEG.

Manitoba Steam Coffee and Spice Mills.

G. N. SCOTT & CO.

IMPORTERS, MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Coffees, Spices

MUSTARDS AND GROCERS SPECIALTIES.

Roasting and Grinding for the Trade.

Telephone Communication. P. O. 335 Winnipeg.

EDDY & PALMER,

GREAT NORTH-WEST

Trades Protection, Gen'l Enquiry,

—AND—

DETECTIVE AGENCY,

Audit of Accounts,

Collection of Debts, Rents, Etc.

OFFICE OVER MONTREAL BANK,

346 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG.

N. B.—In addition to the above, being acquainted with the leading citizens of this town, we afford assistance to intending settlers, giving such information as the necessities of their business may require.

The Manitoba Soap Works!

ST. BONIFACE, MANITOBA.

Wall, Bessette, Lecomte & Co., Proprietors.

The "Royal" Soap is strongly recommended for family use, being the best Soap sold in Manitoba.

TRY IT! TRY IT! TRY IT!

Canadian Pacific R'y Co.

(WESTERN DIVISION)

TRAIN SERVICE.

CHANGE OF TIME:

On and after June 17th, 1893, Trains will move as follows:—

Going West.	leave	arrive	Going East.
7:30 a.m.	Winnipeg	6:30 p.m.	
10:00 "	Portage la Prairie	4:05 "	
1:35 p.m.	Brandon	1:00 "	
9:00 "	Broadview	6:00 a.m. ¶	
12:22 a.m.	Regina	11:05 p.m.	
5:00 "	Moose Jaw	8:30 "	
2:00 p.m. av	Swift Current	12:30 p.m.	
9:15 p.m.	Maple Creek	5:25 a.m.	
1:55 a.m.	av. Medicine Hat	12:30 a.m.	

Going East.	leave	arrive	Going West
7:00 a.m.	Winnipeg	8:30 p.m. ¶	
1:25 p.m.	Rat Portage	1:55 p.m.	
7:25 p.m.	Burclay	8:15 a.m.	
17:30 a.m.	arrive Pt. Arthur	leave	7:25 p.m.

Going South.	Leave	Winnipeg	Going North.
17:55 a.m.	*7:35 p.m.	16:35 a.m.	17:00 p.m.
		Emerson.	
10:35 a.m.	10:10 p.m.	4:05 a.m.	4:40 p.m.
Arrive.	St. Vincent.	Leave.	
10:50 a.m.	10:30 p.m.	3:45 a.m.	4:20 p.m.

SOUTHWESTERN BRANCH.

Going South.	leave	Winnipeg	arrive	Going North.
7:15 a.m.	Winnipeg	7:10 p.m.		
11:5 a.m.	Morris	4:00 p.m.		
1:30 p.m.	Gretna	2:10 p.m.		
4:30 p.m.	arrive Manitoba City	leave	5:30 a.m.	

7:35 a.m.	leave	Winnipeg	arrive	4:10 p.m. ¶
9:35 a.m.	Stony Mountain	3:10 p.m.		
10:00 "	arrive Stonevall	leave	2:30 "	

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

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Magnificent Palace Sleeping Cars will be run on all through passenger trains between Winnipeg and Moose Jaw and Winnipeg and Port Arthur.

Trains move on Winnipeg time.

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

Chicago and Grand Trunk Railway.

GOING EAST

Leave Chicago 9:10 a.m., 3:30 p.m., 8:30 p.m.; arrive at Port Huron 10:30 p.m., 5:30 a.m., 10:35 a.m., 10:10 a.m., 5:15 p.m.

Leave Port Huron 6:10 a.m., 7:55 p.m., 8:00 p.m., 4:15 p.m., 11:00 a.m.; arrive Chicago 6:50 p.m., 7:45 p.m., 8:00 a.m., 6:40 a.m., 9:00 a.m.

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

GOING WEST.

Trains leaving New York 6:45 p.m., Buffalo 12:10 p.m., Suspension Bridge 1:00 p.m., and Port Huron 8:00 p.m., has through Pullman palace sleeping coach from New York, Buffalo, Suspension Bridge and Bay City to Chicago.

Train leaving Boston 7:00 p.m., Montreal 9:30 a.m., Toronto 11:45 p.m., and Port Huron 7:45 a.m., has through Pullman palace sleeping coach from Boston to Chicago.

Train leaving Montreal 10:00 p.m., Toronto 12:15 p.m., Port Huron 8:00 p.m., has through Pullman palace sleeping coach from Montreal to Chicago.

GOING EAST.

Train No. 3 leaving Chicago 3:30 p.m., has through Pullman palace sleeping coaches from Chicago to Niagara Falls, Buffalo, New York, and to Boston via Montreal

Train No. 5 leaving Chicago 8:30 p.m., has through Pullman palace sleeping coach from Chicago to Montreal and Parlor car to Boston.

Train No. 1 leaving Chicago 9:10 a.m. has through Pullman palace coach from Port Huron to Toronto and Montreal.

The Royal Route. — Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha, and Chicago and Northwestern Railways.

Passengers over the Royal Route have all the luxuries of Modern Railway travel, Palace Dining Cars, Luxurious Smoking Room Sleepers and Elegant Day and Night Coaches for Passengers who do not ride in Sleeping Cars, with no change of cars for any class of passengers between Minneapolis, St. Paul and Chicago; also No Change of Cars between St. Paul and Council Bluffs, with Through Sleepers to Kansas City. If you wish the best traveling accommodation always buy Tickets over the Royal Route.

J. H. Hilland, T. W. Teasdale, Gen. Traff. Man., St. Paul. Gen. Pass. Agt., St. Paul. F. W. Curtis, Gen. Agt., 617 Main St., Winnipeg.

North Western Planing Mills

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

SASH, DOORS, BLINDS,
And General House Furnishing
Made to Order.

The Wholesale Trade supplied on the Best
Terms. Orders attended to promptly.

R. D. PATERSON.

D. S. BRIGGS,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

LUMBER, LATH AND SHINGLES,

ALSO

READY-MADE HOUSES.

358 Main Street, West Side, North of Track,
WINNIPEG.

H. R. BANKS & CO.

Manufacturers and Dealers in

LUMBER,
LATH,
SHINGLES, Etc.

Planing Mill and Factory,

Garland St., Portage La Prairie.
Branch Yard, Moose Jaw.

City Planing Mill and Factory,

Dufferin St., Portage La Prairie.

Taylor & Watson,

CONTRACTORS & BUILDERS

Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of

BUILDING MATERIAL.

G. F. STEPHENS & CO.,

Importers of and Wholesale Dealers in

PLAIN, FANCY AND PLATE

WINDOW GLASS

Mirror Plates, Paints, Colors, White Lead, Oils,
Varnishes, Brushes, &c.

93 Postage Avenue, **WINNIPEG.**

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.

Corner of William and Princess Streets,

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

R. BALFOUR,

MANUFACTURER OF

OAK DIMENSION TIMBER

SHIP AND BRIDGE TIMBER A
SPECIALTY.

P. O. BOX 32,

Emerson, Man.

S. R. PARSONS,

Wholesale Paper Dealer.

SPECIALTIES:

BUILDING PAPERS,	PAPER BAGS.
WRAPPING " "	TWINES.
PRINTING " "	ENVELOPES
WRITING " "	ACCOUNT BOOKS.
BLOTTING " "	MEMORANDUM " "
WALL " "	SCHOOL " "

STATIONERS' SUNDRIES.

Sole Agent for Manitoba for ALEX. PIRIE & SONS,
Aberdeen, Scotland, the largest Paper Manufacturers in
the world.

RORIE ST., one block east of Main St.,

WINNIPEG.

W. J. GAGE & Co.,

WHOLESALE

BOOKSELLERS & STATIONERS,

In addition to

STAPLE & FANCY STATIONERY,

We carry constantly in Stock

PAPER BAGS, WRAPPING PAPERS,

Etc.

W. R. GUNDY, **WHOLESALE ONLY.**
Manager

EDWARD TERRY,

PORTLAND, KEENS' and THORALD CEMENTS.

PLASTER PARIS.

Fire Brick and Clay, Sewer Pipes, Hair, Lime, White
and Grey, Land Plaster, Salt, &c.

23 and 25 GEORGE STREET, TORONTO.

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 Sun-
day) 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 run-
ning the Pullman Smoking Room Sleepers, and Palace
dining cars.

GOING SOUTHWEST.

The Chicago 5 p.m., and Omaha trains leave St. Paul
(or Sioux City, Omaha, Kansas, City and San Francisco at
7.10 a.m. and 3.30 p.m.

St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba.

SOUTHEASTWARD.

Express leaves St. Vincent at 11.15 p.m. and 11.30 a. m.
arriving at St. Paul at 6.20 p. m. and 8.10 a.m.,
the day following, making close connections with trains
running in all directions.

NORTHEASTWARD.

Express leaves St. Paul at 7.00 p.m. and 8.00 a.m.,
arriving at St. Vincent at 4.20 p.m. and 3.45 a.m. the day
following, making close connections with the Canadian
Pacific.

Trains run between St. Paul and Minneapolis almost
every hour.

Sleeping cars on all night trains.
Trains run on St. Paul time.

Albert Lea Route.

The favorite route from the North to Chicago and the
East. Chicago "Cannon Ball" express leaves Minnea-
polis at 7.00 p.m. daily, arriving at Chicago 3 p.m. next
day. This is a solid train, consisting of comfortable day
coaches, Pullman sleeping cars, and our justly famous
palace dining cars, running through without change.

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

J. F. McFARLANE, Gen. Northwestern Agent, Winnipeg,
Manitoba.

J. A. McCONNELL, Traveling Passenger Agent.

S. F. BORD, General Traffic and Passenger Agent.

ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY. THOMAS G.
FLERON, Manufacturer of Choice Havana Cigars. All
orders promptly filled. 381 Main Street, opposite Dun-
dec Block, Winnipeg.

R. BROWNE & CO., NORTH-WEST TENT FACTORY
35 Bannatyne Street West, Winnipeg, manufacturers of
Tents, Awnings, Tarpaullins and Shades of all kinds, on
hand or made to order. Blinds and Rollers of all sizes,
for Stores and Dwellings—Plain, Figured and Dado.

D. McCALL & CO.,

—IMPORTERS OF—

MILLINERY & FANCY DRY GOODS,

Feathers, Flowers, etc.,

52 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

T. H. DORITTY, MANAGER.

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. Correspondence 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.

JAMES O'BRIEN & CO.,

WHOLESALE

CLOTHIERS,

PRINCESS STREET,

DONALD FRASER,
Manager.

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J. JOHNSTON,

Manufacturer of

CAPS and FURS,

19 FRONT STREET WEST,

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PORTER & RONALD,

DIRECT IMPORTERS OF

GROCERY,

GLASSWARE,

LAMPS, CHINA,

CHANDELIERS,

CUTLERY,

SILVER-PLATED WARE & FANCY GOODS.

271 MAIN ST., WINNIPEG.

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IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

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—AND—

HOUSE FURNISHINGS!

276 Main Street,

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

BISHOP & SHELTON,

Steam Cabinet Works.

WINNIPEG.

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

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298 MAIN STREET.

FULL STOCKTeas, Sugars,
Syrups, Mollasses,
COFFEES and
General Groceries

MacNAB, MacLEAN & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

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GOLDIE & CO.

BREWERS AND MALSTERS.

Portage Brewery,

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE.

Ale and Porter in Wood
and Bottles.Orders by Mail and Wire Promptly At-
tended to.**Melville B. Wood,**

Successor to

ANDREW COLQUHOUN,

WHOLESALE

WINE MERCHANT

SOLE AGENT FOR

DAWES' Celebrated Ale & Porter

And VAN BLATZ MILWAUKEE LAGER,

11 Queen Street East,

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CARL KAUFFMAN,

Manufacturers Agent & Commission Merchant

SPECIALTY:

Cigars imported from Hamburg, Germany.

12 FRONT STREET EAST, TORONTO.

James Park & Son,
PROVISION MERCHANTS,**MESS PORK, HAMS, BACON,**Butter, Lard, Cheese, Stilton Cheese, Canned
and Preserved Meats
Of all kinds constantly on hand at Lowest Prices to the
Trade.41 to 47 St. Lawrence Market, 161 King Street
West, and 95 Front Street East,

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HENRY, SNYDER & CO.,
PACKERS,And Wholesale Dealers in Canned Goods, Jams, Jellies,
Fruits, Vegetables, Meats, Pickles, &c., &c.

Packing House and Head Office, 1. & 125 Front St. East,

TORONTO, ONT.

Highest Awards and Medals at Exhibitions of 1882.

GRIFFIN & DOUGLASS,**COMMISSION MERCHANTS,**

AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.

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WINNIPEG, MAN.

R. JAMES BANNATYNE.

ANDREW STRANGER

BANNATYNE & CO.,

(SUCCESSORS TO A. G. B. BANNATYNE)

WHOLESALE GROCERS

AND DEALERS IN

Provisions, Wines & Liquors.

383 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG, MAN.

James Bissett & Son,**TEA IMPORTERS,**

—AND—

General Commission Merchants.

All Supplies Brought Direct from

China and Japan.

Gerrie Block, Princess St., Winnipeg.