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We carry the largest line of CIGARS and Tobacconists' Sun-
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TO ROLLER MILLS. For Bags—Jute and cotton (all sizes)
Sewing Twine, Jute or Flax.
Stencil Inks, Fast Colors. (all shades)
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Contains ALL the cream of the original milk. Full weight and absolute purity guaranteed.

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Containing pure COFFEES, MILK and SUGAR. One spoonful added to a cup of boiling water makes a delicious cup of Coffee all ready for use
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**CHINA
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SILVER-PLATED WARE & FANCY GOODS

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**Fine Ales, Extra Porter
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Most Extensive Establishment of
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Highest cash price paid for good
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Our stock for the coming season is replete with all the
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A Strong, Mellow and Lasting Smoke in
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WORKS: NEW YORK CITY, AND

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Manufacturers Wall Papers, Toronto.

GERRIE BLOCK, PRINCESS STREET,
WINNIPEG.

The Commercial

Journal of Commerce, Industry, and Finance
 specially devoted to the interests of Western
 Canada, including that portion of Ontario
 west of Lake Superior, the Provinces
 of Manitoba and British Columbia
 and the Territories.

Year of Publication.

ISSUED EVERY MONDAY

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The Commercial certainly enjoys a very much larger circulation among the business community of the country between Lake Superior and the Pacific Coast, than any other paper in Canada, daily or weekly. By a thorough system of personal solicitation, carried out annually, this journal has been placed upon the desk of the great majority of business men in the vast district designated above, and including northwestern Ontario, the provinces of Manitoba and British Columbia, and the territories of Assiniboia, Alberta and Saskatchewan. The Commercial also reaches the leading wholesale, commission, manufacturing and financial houses of Eastern Canada.

WINNIPEG, DECEMBER 17, 1888.

John Huxtable, baker, Winnipeg. is offering to sell out.

BRANDON has a school population of 550.

Miss Sheppard, millinery, Winnipeg, is giving up business.

H. Crick, grocer, Calgary, has gone to Vancouver, B. C.

Fitzgerald & Ellis, auctioneers, Calgary, have dissolved partnership.

THE census of Rapid City shows there are 118 children of school age.

McCaughy & Beattie, hotelkeepers, National Park, have dissolved partnership.

STEWART BROS., of Miniota, propose starting in business as blacksmiths at Brandon.

JOHN CABLE, liveryman, Carberry, Man., has sold out and removed to Rapid City.

Madell & Robinson, dealers in wall paper, etc., Winnipeg, have dissolved partnership.

THE Saskatchewan river, on December 1st, was open at several places below Battleford.

JOHNSTON & Co., clothiers, etc., Emerson, are giving up business and removing to British Columbia.

A. W. DRAPER, late of Macleod, Alberta, it is said, has gone into the drug business in Vancouver.

ROBERT KERR will build an implement warehouse at Rapid City, Man., for the Massey manufacturing company.

THOMAS McCaughey and Francis Beattie, Banff Hot Springs Hotel, have dissolved partnership. Francis Beattie continues.

THE Portage tax sale was very successful.

ONIONS away up north, at Edmonton are worth \$4 per bushel.

THE C.P.R. authorities contemplate erecting a new passenger depot at Keowatin

THE Keewatin *Hunter*, is the name of a paper to be started at Keowatin, Lake of the Woods.

FRANK A. FAIRCHILD, wholesale implements, Winnipeg, returned home on Saturday from a trip south.

W. LITSTER, of Carberry, will represent the implement firm of John Elliott & Son at Neopawa, Manitoba.

HUNTER has opened a millinery and fancy goods store in the building vacated by Darroch, at Minnedosa, Man.

THE well known hardware dealers of Minnedosa, Manitoba, Humber & Boyd, have dissolved partnership. J. F. Boyd continues the business.

Y. C. KITELY & Co, merchant tailors, Calgary, have purchased the tailoring department of Rankin & Allan, general merchants of the same place.

GREGORY BARRETT, who passed his examination as barrister and attorney in November, will locate for the practice of his profession at Carberry, Manitoba.

A BY-LAW to grant a bonus of ten thousand dollars to establish reduction works for reducing silver and gold ore and for other purposes, will be voted on at Rat Portage on January 9th next.

THE settlers in the Battleford district, Saskatchewan territory, are going into sheep raising extensively. A herd of two hundred head was recently brought in from Montana, by J. M. Skelton.

THE loss by the recent fire in the McClary Manufacturing Company's works at London, Ontario, is estimated as follows: \$15,000 on one building; \$5,000 on the second; machinery and stock, \$60,000. The insurance is about \$50,000.

AT the last meeting of the Calgary council, a communication was read from a woolen manufacturing firm at Rapid City, asking what inducements the town would hold out for the establishment of a factory. It was referred to the finance committee.

GEORGE CRAIG & Co., the large dry goods dealers of Winnipeg, and who also have a general store at Portage la Prairie, have arranged to dispose of the Portage branch of their business to J. E. Brown, of Brown Bros., Paisley, Ontario, and Edward Brown, his brother.

J. R. TACEY, stove and tinware dealer, Winnipeg, who recently patented a heating apparatus which is pronounced a great fuel saver, has sold out his rights in the United States for \$10,000 to St. Paul parties, who have organized the "Tacey Radiator Company." Tacey retains the Canadian right.

THE Brandon council for 1889 will consist of the following: Mayor, A. C. Fraser; Aldermen, A. Kelly, James Russell, G. R. Coldwell, Charles Pilling, John A. Brown, T. E. Kelly, N. J. Halpin, and W. E. Flummerfelt. It is believed that this council will compare very favorably with former years.

It is stated that the anthracite coal mines, near Banff, Alberta, will shortly be worked by a force of 500 men. The mines have been closed down since last summer.

B. B. BRADLEY has sold his butchering business at Qu'Appelle Station, Assa., to C. A. Bonner. Bradley will resume his former business at Qu'Appelle, that of brewer.

GODDARD, of Toronto, a member of the company which will operate the Saskatchewan coal mines, near Medicine Hat, Assiniboia, arrived at the mines recently. He says work will be commenced at once.

CALGARY *Herald*: Some considerable sales of town property have been made of late which bodes well for the future of the town, as these sales were made for cash and to persons who have been acquainted with the town and its prospects for two or three years.

HOUGH & CAMPBELL give notice of application to the Dominion Parliament for an Act to authorize the city of Winnipeg to construct and maintain all works, canals, dams, mill-races, gates, locks, buildings, machines and all other things necessary to obtain or make use of the water-power of the Assiniboine river.

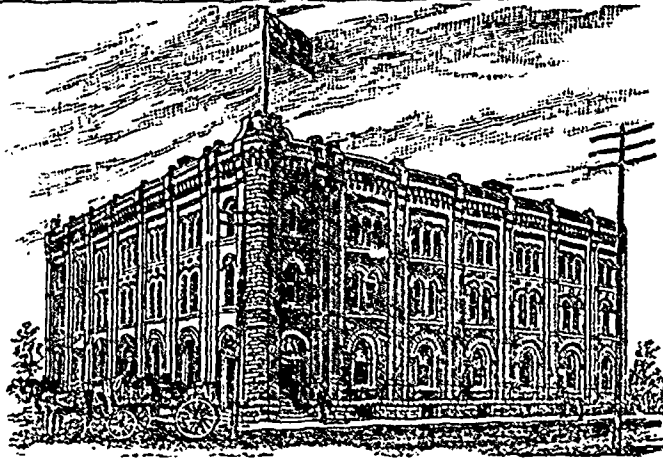
W. E. DAVIS, of the Edison Electric Light Company, has arrived in Winnipeg from New York. He states that a contract has been about closed with the Winnipeg Electric Light Company for putting in 2,500 incandescent lights in this city, and work will be commenced in the spring. It will be altogether for interior purposes. The company will also erect a station at Brandon, with a capacity of 450 incandescent lights.

A CABLE from London, England, says: McLean and friends, who desire to introduce new blood into the Hudson's Bay Company management, are determined to continue the agitation, and have formed an association to promote a more advanced policy. It is believed that, seeing the large support given, the movement at the meeting, the board will speedily effect some change of methods in northwest trade.

THE Bank of British North America has decided to open a branch at Brandon, Manitoba, H. M. Breedon, manager of the Winnipeg branch, visited Brandon recently, and after inspecting the situation, decided that Brandon would be a desirable point for the establishment of a branch. A building was accordingly secured and the bank will be opened shortly. The establishment of a branch of this sterling financial institution at Brandon, is another evidence of the prosperity of Manitoba's western city.

A BOARD of trade was formed at Macleod, Alberta, recently, when the following officers were elected: President, D. W. Davis; vice-president, J. B. Smith; secretary-treasurer, D. J. Campbell. Committee, T. H. Steadman, A. F. Grady, H. Taylor, G. A. Kennedy, C. E. D. Wood, J. Cowdry, and J. Hollies. A committee to frame by-laws was appointed. A resolution was adopted requesting the immediate construction of a bridge over the Old Man river at Macleod. Parliament granted \$10,000 for the erection of this bridge some time ago, but the Government has been very slow in undertaking the work.

GOODS SOLD TO THE
TRADE ONLY.



GOODS SOLD TO THE
TRADE ONLY.

G. F. & J. GALT,

DIRECT IMPORTERS

TEAS, SUGARS, WINES, LIQUORS and GENERAL GROCERIES
CORNER PRINCESS AND BANNATYNE STREETS, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

Exports from Great Britain to Canada shows a decrease of 16.8 per cent. for November, and 9.5 for eleven months. Iron shows the largest decline. Imports from Canada increased 1.59 per cent. for the month, and 11.35 for eleven months. Live stock, fish, metal and lumber imports expanded, and wheat was much declined. The total wheat imports this year are one million sterling less. Flour is about equal.

The mayoralty contest in Winnipeg has resulted in the return of Mr. Thos. Ryan. His majority of 235, though not as large as his friends calculated upon, is nevertheless a very decisive one. The number of votes polled was larger than in any previous election, thus showing that both sides worked hard. Mr. Ryan received his best support from the mercantile class, and his return will be satisfactory to a majority of the leading merchants of the city, with of course some exceptions.

SEVERAL reports have come in recently of mortality among hogs. These reports all come from sections of the province where the grain was damaged by frost last year, and it has been learned upon investigation, that farmers who have suffered from the death of their hogs have been feeding the animals upon damaged wheat. An authority in the city, to whom the symptoms of the disease which is carrying off the hogs was explained, says it is caused by over feeding on one kind of grain. The remedy is to feed the grain lightly, and give the animals plenty of roots. One farmer, whose hogs were taken sick, at once changed their diet to turnips exclusively and the animals soon were all right. The first symptoms of the disease is dullness and stupidity, and the animals succumb very rapidly. It must be understood that the frozen grain is not the cause of the trouble. It is over feeding that does the damage. Damaged wheat makes first-rate feed for stock, but it does not do to feed hogs exclusively upon any rich grain. There is nothing better for these animals than roots, for at least a portion of their food. Farmers who are feeding damaged wheat to their stock should be careful not to feed too liberally. Every farmer should grow a few

acres of turnips each season, for whether animals are fed upon hay or grain, or both, the roots will be found to have an excellent effect in keeping stock in a healthy condition. If the provincial papers will copy this paragraph, it may be the means of saving some farmers from the loss of their hogs.

The Travelling Men.

A meeting of the Commercial Travellers association was held in the Board of trade rooms at Winnipeg, on Saturday, Dec. 10, to nominate officers and directors for the year 1899. The business of the evening was proceeded with, and resulted in the nomination of W. M. Ronald as president, M. R. O'Loughlin as vice-president, A. Strang as treasurer. These three gentlemen were declared elected by acclamation, there being no other nominations for the respective offices.

The following gentlemen were nominated as directors: Alley, Bell, Chilcott, Montgomery, M. W. Rublee, D. C. McGregor, J. C. McLean, J. M. McDonald and H. Bruce Gordon. The directors will be elected from these nominees at the annual meeting to be held Dec. 26th. T. A. Montgomery and J. M. McDonald were elected auditors. The question of the annual celebration was discussed, and it was decided to hold a dinner sometime during Christmas week, and committees were appointed to make necessary arrangements.

Donald Truth: The other afternoon conductor Ensley stood gazing into a barrel of water that stands in an upstairs hallway in the Selkirk house. His steadfast interest in the barrel was noticed by Fred. Hughes and Fred. Chilcott, commercial men from Winnipeg. The former came up and asked "Dad" what so interested him, and got for a reply, "Why I am looking for the gold fish that are in this barrel." "Gold fish be blanked!" replied Hughes; "where could they get gold fish in this country?" "Dad" then told them the plausible story about someone at Victoria sending them to a young lady who makes the Selkirk house her home, and that they were put in the barrel until an aquarium could be procured. The two Freds thought

JAMES PYE, FLOUR MILL BUILDER

CONSULTING ENGINEER, &c.
218 Third Avenue South,
MINNEAPOLIS; - MINN.

A Manitoba Testimonial:

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, Dec. 8th, 1887.

JAMES PYE, Esq., Minneapolis, Minn., U.S.A.:
DEAR SIR,—In handing you our check for \$1,801.24, in full for balance of your contract for building and enlarging our mill, we without solicitation wish to state, that you have done your work in a manner highly satisfactory to this company. The capacity which you guaranteed at 276 barrels we find considerably under the mark, as we are at present making over 300 barrels, and the quality of the flour is all that we could wish for. Some of our largest purchasers frankly tell us, it is equal to any flour made in either Minnesota or this province. The yield also we find very satisfactory. We must also bear testimony to your pleasing and gentlemanly manner, and your willingness at all times to meet our wishes. This has made our business relations pleasant and we can honestly say, that we recommend you to any person, requiring anything in the mill building or mill furnishing line. Wishing you the success that straight dealing merits, we are
Yours very truly,

THE PORTAGE MILLING CO.
Jas. MacLennaghan, Managing Director.

it would be a good idea to "hook" a few of them, merely as a joke. No fish being visible, "Dad" was asked how they could be brought to the surface. He told them that any small bright article dropped in the water would attract their attention and bring them to the top. The two Freds then commenced dropping dimes and quarters into the water, and probably would still be at it if their supply of silver had held out. "Dad," in the meantime, had quietly stepped down stairs, so that when Fred Hughes turned round to ask him for some small change, he discovered no "Dad" and took a tumble. On emptying the barrel the next morning, the chambermaid was richer by \$6 35.

The New England Grocer tells of a little unpleasantness between two drummers, which occurred in a grocery store last week. One had entered the store a few minutes in advance of his rival, and proceeded into the back office. Commercial man number two came in, and was in the act of showing samples of his goods when number one emerged. Each claimed that he was ahead of the other. An altercation followed and they opened a fistic combat, finally grappling and coming to the floor. Both the combatants were light weights, and when nearly winded the proprietor undertook to expel them from his store. In the melee he got a black eye, being the only man who bore marks of the contest.

At the annual meeting of the Western Ontario Commercial Travellers Association S. Monroe was re-elected president; W. S. Case, first vice; Geo. H. Walker, second vice; R. H. Green, Hamilton, third vice; S. N. Sterling, treasurer. All the directors were re-elected. The president stated that an increase of fifty had been made in the membership during the year, and the total rest fund was now \$11,300.

It is rarely that a knight of the grip goes wrong, but F. H. Lyon, a well known traveller for the Ames Holden Co., of Winnipeg, is said to have done so. Lyon is said to have victimized a number of the boys, while on a western trip, and then left for the States from the Pacific Coast. Lyon was a good salesman, but too fond of the cards and bottle.

W. D. PETTIGREW & CO.

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Mill Supplies, Paints, Oils, Glass, Putty, etc., etc.

TINWARE, GRANITEWARE AND HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

—WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR—

WM. BUCK'S STOVES.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

528 Main Street, - WINNIPEG.

Donald Truth says: Winnipeg sends out some dainty drummers. One of them put in a couple of days at Donald last week. A friend invited him to a dance at Captain Holland's. After spending an hour in parting his hair exactly in the middle, he got there; only to find himself unbalanced by a single hair getting over on the wrong side during his first and only waltz.

A committee of the Commercial Travellers association met in the board of trade rooms Winnipeg, on Thursday evening to complete arrangements for the annual dinner of the association. It was decided that the dinner should take place at the Clarendon hotel on the 28th instant.

McMillan, of Winnipeg, is in B. C. on a business visit for the grain and milling firm of D. H. McMillan & Co.

Fred Hughes, of stove fame, is said to have gone to the States, via Vancouver.

Victoria's Progress.

It is encouraging to see that the customs receipts of this port keep on showing a handsome increase over those of the corresponding period of last year. The receipts for November this year were \$71,030.12 Last year the receipts for November were \$62,210.92. Since the beginning of the present year the customs receipts prove that the trade of the city is steadily and materially increasing. And this too from legitimate trade. The customs receipts of the first five months of the two years are as follows:—

	1888.	1887.
July	\$71,092.94	\$54,693.97
August	32,137.89	66,840.56
September	61,313.13	52,274.79
October	79,662.58	63,986.17
November	71,030.12	62,210.93

Total \$365,214.96 \$300,005.66

Excess of 1888 over 1887, \$65,236.30, or about \$21.74 per cent. The whole of this increase is in trade, properly so called; taxes collected under the Chinese Immigration Act form a very insignificant proportion of it. A city which has an established trade whose custom's receipts increase at the rate of very nearly twenty-two per cent. certainly shows no signs of decadence. The trade for the current month will compare equally favorable with the December of last year, for there are several ships unloading at the wharves and more to arrive before the New year, the duties on whose cargoes will appear in the month's receipts.—*Victoria B. C., Colonist.*

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STRAW GOODS,

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FURNISHINGS

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SCARFS, TIES, SHIRTS, COLLARS,

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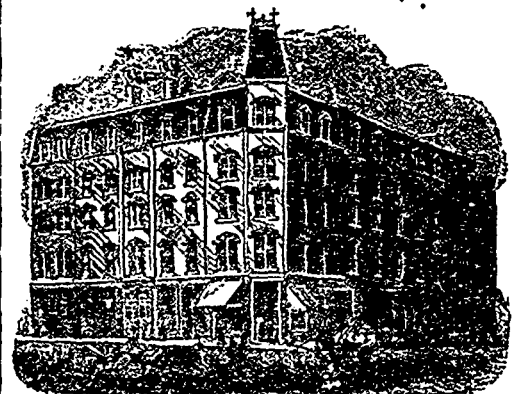
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The Commercial

WINNIPEG, DECEMBER 17, 1888.

TAXING FOOD.

Among all the taxes that have been denounced by the great political economists as burdensome to the masses of mankind taxes upon the bread of the people are the most notorious, and yet in this continent, where the will of the people is meant to rule, whether it does or not, taxes upon the bread of the people are not only tolerated and in force, but advocated in order to fortify the gap in a policy, which while no advantage to the producer, is thrown to him like a bone to a dog, to make him believe that he is a sharer in the general policy of plundering the consumer.

During the late presidential campaign in the United States the surplus of revenue from taxation was apparently the most difficult thing to dispose of, and while quite a powerful section of the now dominant party, rather than touch an import tariff that would lessen the cost of living to the masses, favored a complete abolition of the inland revenue duty upon whisky, or to put it more concisely, free whisky in preference to free bread.

Canadian politicians have for many years shown a weakness for copying the vices of United States politicians, and in some lines have outstripped those they imitate. For instance the single article of refined sugar is subject to a tariff amounting to nearly double the cost at a Canadian port of the raw material. In canned fruits the tariff is in the neighborhood of one hundred per cent on the cost of the imported article; but it must be remembered what a high price canners have to pay for their sugar—one of the leading articles used by them—which is thus responsible for a large proportion of this canned goods tariff. This principle in fact pervades the whole Canadian system of tariff, namely: when the raw material has to be imported the duty upon it is so high that when a tariff is again placed upon it in a manufactured state foreign competition is practically prohibited. We have another instance in the article rice, which in an unmanufactured state pays a duty, and when manufactured pays now a cent and a quarter a pound, while it can be laid down at present in a Canadian port for a shaving over two

cents a pound exclusive of this duty, and all this tariff is imposed to protect the owners of two mills, one in Quebec and the other in British Columbia. We have a striking contrast to this in the foreign product tea, which physicians tell us is responsible for half of the nervous diseases in the Dominion. This is admitted free of duty, because a tariff upon it would raise the opposition of the Province of Quebec, where it is the favorite beverage of the habitant, and the advocates of tariff could never afford to face such opposition.

Manitoba and the territories west, whose interests are identical with hers, are considered only minors in the business of administering the affairs of the Dominion. Youngsters like, who are expected to keep their mouths shut when their seniors are speaking and administering affairs. But upon the question of taxing food the Northwest cannot be looked upon in that light. We are getting close to the time when Manitoba and the Northwest Territories will export more food product than all the balance of Canada combined. Surely then the Northwest has some right to be heard upon such a subject. Let the voice of the people here be heard upon the matter, and it would be loud in its cry for the abolition of every tax upon the food of the masses, for they have learned from experience that the tariff placed upon their products from the soil are in reality a burden instead of an advantage to them. No tariff can raise the price of their grain above what will allow it to compete in a foreign market. The home consumer does not allow his patriotism to overcome his sense by purchasing even from the home grain producer at one cent higher than that producer is compelled to sell at. Thus the eastern manufacturer gets the kernel of the protection alleged to be given by the National Policy system, while the western man pays for that kernel and in return receives the husk as his share.

But the National Policy actually works evil to the agriculturalist in the selling of his product. It is an irritating barrier in the way of a free exchange of natural products with the United States, in which there would be profit to agriculturalists on both sides of the international boundary line, and so far as Canada is concerned this is plain to view. The barley of Canada is ruled in price by the United States market, and under the strained

system of tariffs between the two countries, Canadians sell just for the tariff less than they would receive under a system of free exchange of natural products. Even in the price of wheat Canadian farmers suffer at times, as will be seen by a comparison of prices at Port Arthur and Duluth the week before last. On Saturday No 1 hard was quoted at \$1.24 a bushel in Duluth while in Port Arthur it was worth only \$1.06; and yet the bolstered manufacturers of the east expect Northwestern grain raisers to rejoice in the benefits conferred upon them by the National Policy.

THE COMMERCIAL has still taken the stand that there are circumstances under which a so-called protective tariff is entitled to temporary toleration, but under no condition is a tax upon the food of the masses justifiable, and it is still less so when the greatest food producing province in the Dominion finds such a tariff a burden instead of a protection.

DOMINION AND PROVINCE.

Comparatively few people have any clear comprehension of the importance of the decision delivered last week by the Imperial Privy Council in the case of the St. Catharines Lumber Company vs. The Queen. The bulk of the careless newspaper readers will look upon it as the settlement of a squabble between the Province of Ontario and a private trading corporation in which the Dominion Government took an interest. Some people with a little more perception will see in it another instance in which the Ottawa Government has once more got snubbed for trenching upon the rights of a province.

A closer scrutiny of this decision of the Imperial Privy Council shows not only that the Dominion Government has received a decided check in its policy of aggression on provincial rights, but that the whole question of right to administer the public's lands, timber, mining and other resources of Ontario is now settled in favor of that province, and further it is explicitly declared that by no course of Dominion legislation can the Ottawa Government take possession of property thus entrusted to the province.

That the province has once more checkmated the Dominion, is not the only cause for congratulation that the Ontario and its people receive from this decision. They have a decision so clear, definite and comprehensive, that there need be no

further misunderstanding of the relations of Dominion and province as to ownership of all the natural resources within Ontario. The Government of the province must for all time to come administer the same.

What will be the bearing of this decision upon other questions in which the Dominion has interfered with provincial rights, it is difficult to tell. Since Confederation took place, every Government at Ottawa has pursued an aggressive policy with regard to the provinces generally, and Sir John Macdonald's has grown overbearing in their application of it. This is no doubt due in a great measure to the fact, that the natural resources at their command, from which returns in cash can be quickly secured are now rather slender. As soon as they layed hands on Manitoba and the Northwest Territories there was a general scramble among their following for plunder out of the newly acquired country, and as each natural resource of wealth became available for immediate money production, it was as a rule swallowed up by the insatiate following from Ottawa. The history of this continent furnishes no parallel to the reckless and corrupt manner in which the resources of this great country have been squandered, and while all this squandering has been going on, the debt of the country has been increasing in an equally reckless manner. At present the Ottawa Government find themselves short of the wherewithal to satisfy their hungry following from Dominion resources, and they accordingly attempt to purloin those belonging to the provinces. They have in this decision from London secured what should be a check, but they cannot afford to be checked, for they are feeding the wolves, and they must have something to throw, to keep them quiet if not satisfied.

Let us in Manitoba congratulate Ontario upon its just success, and hope that our turn may come round soon.

AGRICULTURE IN GREAT BRITAIN.

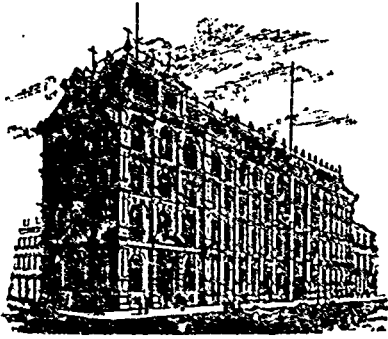
Complete returns of agricultural operations in Great Britain for 1888 have recently been issued. The area of land sown to grain crops shows an aggregate increase in comparison with last year of 50,297 acres. Notwithstanding the belief in some quarters that the British agriculturalists cannot make wheat a profitable crop, the returns show that a considerable increased area has been

given to wheat, as compared with last year. The total wheat area is placed at 2,668,226 acres, or an increase of 280,708 acres as compared with last year. In barley, 2,264,448 acres were sown, being an increase of about 9,000 acres over 1887. Peas cover 242,414 acres, or an increase of about 12,000 acres. There is also an increase in the acreage of rye of about 23,000 acres, the total acreage of this crop being 89,176 acres. The oat crop is apparently the most important grain crop, as 4,177,121 acres are given to this cereal. Oats, however, show a decrease in the acreage of 241,826 acres. About 344,000 acres were devoted to beans, a decrease of about 33,000 acres under 1887. But while the total acreage in grain was greater than in 1887, there is a decrease in the grain area, as compared with 1878, of about 1,250,000 acres, and a large portion of this decrease is in wheat. Ten years ago the wheat area was 3,381,701 acres. Thus while there was an increase in wheat this year, the last decade has shown a very considerable shrinkage in the area of this crop. Barley, next to wheat, shows the greatest shrinkage in ten years. The area given to roots and vegetables also shows a decrease in the ten years, of about 100,000 acres. Turnips and potatoes are the principal root crops, the acreage of turnips being nearly equal to that of wheat, and the acreage of potatoes 1,406,384 acres. The grand total area of land under cultivation is placed at 47,876,814 acres, but this includes pasturage land, to the amount of 26,700,000 acres, the balance being given to grain, roots, vegetables, hay, flax, hops, fruits, etc. Live stock show a considerable decrease in numbers as compared with last year, though for the ten years there has not been much change. The total figures for 1888 are: horses, 1,936,702; cattle, 10,268,600; sheep, 28,938,716; pigs, 3,815,643. The number of sheep has decreased 3,632,000 in ten years, while cattle have increased about 500,000. This brief article will give some idea of the agricultural wealth of the United Kingdom. The figures given include Ireland and the Channel and other islands.

THE EMERSON MAIL.

Up to the time of the recent change in the C.P.R. time table, Emerson, Manitoba, was supplied with a daily mail. Formerly the through trains between

Winnipeg and St. Paul went over the Emerson branch daily, but since the transfer of all through traffic from the south to the Gretna branch, the Emerson branch has only been served by a local train from Winnipeg, three times weekly each way. This local train makes the run from Winnipeg to Emerson and return the same day, and as the stop at Emerson is short, there is no time to answer correspondence between the arrival and departure of the train. For instance, the mail arriving at Emerson on say Saturday afternoon, could not be answered until Tuesday afternoon, and would not be delivered in Winnipeg until Wednesday morning. The Emerson people complained of this postal service to the department, with the result that a daily mail has been promised; but the way in which the mail is to be furnished is the cause of surprise. Trains run daily over the Red River Valley road, and there is a station on this road just across the Red River from Emerson. Of course every one supposed that the daily mail would be furnished over the Red River Valley road. The cost of conveying the mail from the R.R.V. depot to the Emerson post office would be about the same as from the C.P.R. depot at Emerson to the post office. The post office department however, does not always do things in a common sense and businesslike manner. Instead of sending the mail by the R.R.V. road, the Emerson mail is to be carried by the C.P.R. to Gretna, and thence across the prairie a distance of twenty miles by stage. In the face of the existing facilities this roundabout way of conveying the mail is certainly ridiculous. For cheapness, convenience and despatch there is nothing to favor the C.P.R. route via Gretna. Indeed, in bad weather the stage trip between Gretna and Emerson will occupy several hours and will frequently cause great delay, and the service can never be as efficient as if arranged for over the R.R.V. road. The trouble is the C.P.R. is in favor with the Government, while the Northern Pacific, which operates the R.R.V., is not. There are now ten or a dozen post offices along or in close proximity to the line of the R.R.V., and these offices could be best served by a mail over this road. Little towns are already growing up along the road, and these will also require better postal facilities. The efficiency of the postal service, therefore, demands that a mail route be established over the Red River Valley road, and the department should not allow favoritism for the C.P.R. to impair the usefulness of the service.



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Boot and Shoe Manufacturers,
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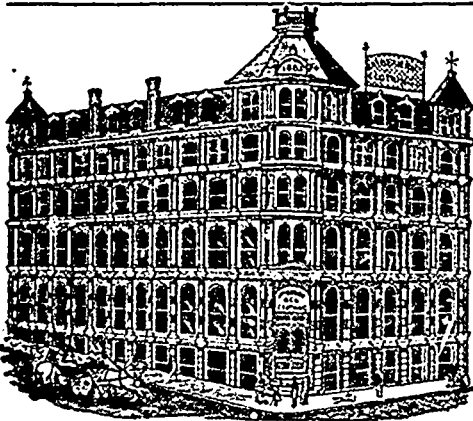
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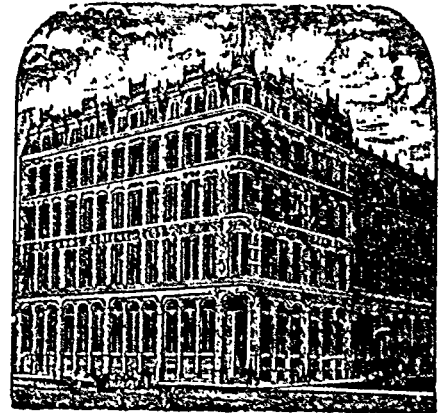
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Also with Donaldson's Block, WINNIPEG

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Special attention given to

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WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS OF THE

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Fine Shoes, Boots, Slippers,

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Every Variety of McKay Sewn, Goodyear
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WINNIPEG MONEY MARKET.

Monetary affairs in the city have quieted down to their usual calm flow since our last report, and around banks and other monetary institutions there is an absence of the bustle and rush which was so general during the first few days of December. The banks report a steady call for funds for general trade affairs, but no addition to the demand for funds for grain handling. Discount business generally runs very smooth, and were the volume a little heavier, banks would be ready to meet the increase. Rates are without change, general commercial paper going at 8 per cent. and gilt edge at 7. Loan companies report the usual number of new farm loans, but scarcely any applications from the city. Interest payments have been coming in freely, and agents calculate upon but few in the country to carry over this year, and these few such as have met with total or almost total loss of crops. The interest rates are unchanged and steady.

WINNIPEG WHOLESALE TRADE.

Business has not been specially brisk, considering the near approach of the holiday season. Indeed, in some lines it appeared last week that the rush for holiday goods was about over, and trade was commencing to slacken up. Dealers, however, were very busy in some branches, rushing out the remaining orders. This would apply mainly to fancy lines. In staple lines there was not much change. Cold weather which has been earnestly hoped for for some time, to start sorting trade in winter lines, apparently set in about the middle of last week, but the "cold snap" was of exceedingly short duration, only lasting one day, the following day—Friday—being quite mild and spring-like. Dealers are already complaining that it is now too late in the season to expect a big trade in winter sorts, as the mild weather has held out so long that purchases would be light, even should real cold weather now set.

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.

There has been quite an active movement in fancy lines for the holiday trade, and also a good movement in staple sorts.

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING.

The sharp spell did not last long enough to influence business in winter goods, and sorting trade in heavy lines has remained light. In fancy dry goods there has been some movement, but orders are for small amounts.

FRUITS.

Business has kept fairly active, and the weather, with the exception of a day or two, has been favorable for shipping. Apples hold steady. Oranges are easier. Grapes are going out for the season. The car lot of Concord grapes noted last week, arrived in poor condition, and are being sold at almost any price, 8 pound baskets going at about 50c. Cranberries are firmer. Quotations are as follows:—Apples, \$3.25 to \$3.50 for winter stocks, with some cull lots a little lower. Some Montreal fameuse are still to be had, at \$4.25 per barrel. British Columbia winter pears are offered in large boxes at \$4 to \$4.50 per box. Prices are: Lemons are quoted at \$6 to \$6.50, and Florida oranges

\$6.00 to \$6.50 a box; Malaga grapes in 50 to 65 pound kegs are quoted at \$8 to \$8.50; California pears in boxes, \$4.25 to \$4.50; Cranberries are quoted: jell and cherry, \$10.00; bell and bugle, \$11.50.

FRUITS—DRIED, AND NUTS.

A fair business is reported. Quotations are: Valencia raisins \$2.25; Malga \$3.00; London layers \$4.75; Black Basket \$5.50; Black Crown \$8.25. New currants 7½c; evaporated apples 10c; peaches, 30c; apricots 22½c; dried apples 7 to 7½c. Elmo figs, in different sized boxes, 18 to 20c per lb; walnuts, 18c per lb; peanuts, raw, 15c; roasted, 17c; almonds, 20c; pecans, 17c; Filberts, 15c; Brazils, 17c per lb.

FISH AND OYSTERS.

In fresh fish, Lake Winnipeg white are quoted at 7 to 7½c; boneless cod in crates of small boxes, 8½c per pound; in boxes of from 25 to 40 pounds, 7½c per lb; Labrador herrings, \$10 per barrel, and \$5.25 in half barrels; smoked finnen haddies, 11 cents per pound; smoked red herrings, 30 cents per box; Oysters quoted in bulk at \$1.80 a gallon for Standard and \$2 for Select. Cans are held at 50c to 55c for the same brands.

GROCERIES.

Prices are steady all around, and no important changes to note. The movement was in some instance reported lighter than a week ago. Prices are: Sugars—yellows 7 to 7½; granulated 9c; lumps 9½ to 9¾. Coffees—Rios, from 21 to 24c; Java, 25 to 30c; Old Government 33 to 34c; Mochas, 32 to 35c. Teas, Japan 23 to 46c; Congous, 22 to 60c; Indian teas, 35 to 60c; young hyson, 26 to 50c. T. and B. tobacco, 55c per pound; P. of W., butts 46½c; P. of W. caddies, 47c; Honeysuckle, 7s, 55c; Brier, 7s, 53c; Laurel Bright Navy, 3s, 56c; Index d. thick Solace, 6s, 48c; Brunette Solace, 12s, 48c. Special brands of cigars are quoted: Reliance, \$50; Gen. Arthur, \$50; Mikado, \$40; Terrier, \$30 per 1000.

HARDWARE AND METALS.

Heavy lines are now very quiet and likely to remain so for some time. No changes are expected in prices for the present. Quotations are: Cut nails, 10d and larger \$3.60; I. C. tin plates, \$5.75 to \$6.25; I. C. tin plates, double, \$11.50 to \$12.00; Canada plates, \$3.75 to \$4.; sheet iron, \$3.75 to \$5.50, according to grade; iron pipe, 40 to 45 per cent off list prices; ingot tin, 30 to 35c per lb., according to quality; bar iron, \$3.00 to \$3.50 per 100 lbs.; shot, 6¼ to 6¾; per lb.; tarred felt, \$2.60 to \$2.75 per 100 lbs. barbed wire, 6¼ to 7c

HIDES AND TALLOW.

Hides continue to drop in price, as eastern Canada markets are being supplied with cheap hides from the western states, owing to low railway rates from that quarter. Prices here are now quoted: Winnipeg inspected, No. 1, 4c; No. 2, 3c; No. 3, 2c. Frozen hides, 3c all round. Calfskins are quoted at 4 to 5c, but few are offering, and most are classed at rip, which are worth 2c. Sheepskins 25 to 50c as to quality. Tallow, 2½c for rough, and 5½c for rendered.

PAPER AND STATIONERY.

Dealers are now very busy sending out the last orders of holiday goods, Xmas cards, etc., but this trade will soon be over for the year.

THE MARKETS.

WINNIPEG.

WHEAT.

The general wheat situation was not greatly improved in the matter of prices last week, though there was a better feeling under the market, due mainly to the increasing export movement. For the first week in several months exports of wheat from Atlantic ports for the week ended Dec. 8th, were larger than for the corresponding week of last year. For the week named exports of wheat were 323,000 bushels, against 245,000 bushels for the same week last year. Exports of wheat and flour combined, however, were less than a year ago, being equal to 723,000 bushels, against 1,092,600 bushels for the same week a year ago. On some days last week the export movement was fairly good, and the returns when they come in will likely show up very well. This is the most encouraging feature of the present situation, and denotes that wheat is getting down to a solid basis. Any sharp advance in price, however, would at once check the export movement. The visible supply statement on Dec. 10 showed 36,570,000 bushels of wheat, being an increase over the previous week of 482,000 bushels. A year ago the visible supply was 42,004,182 bushels. Large receipts from Northwestern points in the United States have been discouraging to those who predicted a very light crop in Minnesota and Dakota, and it now seems that popular estimates of a couple of months ago were considerably under the mark. This has been the great source of weakness of late. Very heavy stocks of flour have accumulated to such an extent that there is a blockade at the termini of several of the large flour carrying railways, the storage capacity of the railways being greatly taxed. This is another cause of weakness.

The local situation remains more quiet, and deliveries at provincial points are very light. Wheat receipts at the Port Arthur and Fort William elevators for the week ending Saturday were 61,110 bushels; last year during the same period, 139,869; decrease for the week of 78,750. Total receipts to date this season, 1,537,410, as compared with last year, 2,808,470, a total decrease to date of 1,271,060 bushels. In store now, 427,183 bushels. Deliveries throughout Manitoba have fallen off very greatly since the decline in prices, and though lower prices have no doubt caused farmers to hold their wheat to some extent, in expectation of an advance, yet many believe that the reason for the light deliveries is, that the wheat is not in the country. Some well informed parties declare that the very lowest estimates of the crop will not be realized, and the very light movement would seem to lend color to these statements. At any rate there is no doubt now that the most generally accepted estimates of the crop a few weeks ago, will be shown to be excessive. There has been no important change in prices for the week, and about 82c was the usual price paid to farmers for No. 1 hard in provincial markets.

FLOUR.

The eastern flour markets continue very dull, and shipments are consequently almost nothing. Considerable stocks of Minneapolis flour are

said to be held in bond at Eastern Canadian markets, but this may be shipped out again to New England points. Prices to the local trade here have declined and are now quoted: Patents, \$2.90; strong bakers, \$2.70; XXXX, \$2.00; superfine, \$1.60.

MILLSTUFFS

Unchangeable in price bran being still quoted at \$12 and shorts \$14 per ton. Ground feed, \$22 per ton.

BARLEY.

There is a little offering and grain dealers are taking it from farmers at outside provincial points at 25 to 30c. The feeling is very dull.

OATS.

On the market about 26 to 27c was the range for ordinary feed oats, paid for loads, to farmers. As high as 28c was paid for choice, for milling. Farmers' deliveries have been about equal to the local demand, and no car lot transactions here are reported.

OATMEAL.

No change reported, prices are: Standard, \$2.50; granulated, \$2.65; rolled, \$3.

CHEESE.

Holds very quiet, and jobbing lots are still offered as low as 10½c, with some holding at 11c for choice.

BUTTER.

The feeling was if anything a little easier. Receipts are not large, but there is a large supply of medium to poor grades, selling at from 12 to 18c. The pick of receipts being from 20 to 22c, but very little comes up to the requirements.

EGGS.

Limed are about out of the market. Some few country fresh occasionally arrive, but they are not of very good quality and sell in case lots at 25c. Fresh Minnesota eggs of very good quality are being imported, and sell at 27c.

LARD.

Chicago quoted at \$2.50. Home packed is preferred by the city trade and brings \$2.55 to \$2.60 in 20 lb pails.

CURED MEATS.

Prices are steady. Dry salt, 11½ to 12c; rolls, 14 to 14½c; breakfast bacon, 14½ to 15c; hams, 15c; pork sausage, 10c lb; bologna sausage, 9c lb.

DRESSED MEATS.

Country dressed beef is now offered freely, and the price for sides ranges from 4 to 5½ cts, with poor stuff selling considerably lower than these prices. City dressed beef sides quoted at 5 to 6c. Dressed hogs are not offered freely. Packers are offering 7½c for round lots, but for a few odd hogs, of choice quality, packers and butchers occasionally from 7½ to 8c. Mutton is quoted steady at 10c for imported.

POULTRY.

Prices hold up well. Chickens bring 10 to 11c; ducks and geese, 11½ to 12½c; turkeys, 13½ to 14½c. The turkeys and geese in the market are mostly imported from the east. Drawn bring the top prices, with undrawn about 1c lower per pound.

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes are firmer and worth 25 to 30 cts. per bushel, the latter price being usually paid for loads on the market. Other prices are: Turnips, 25c per bushel; onions, \$1.50 per bushel; cabbage, \$6 to \$7 per 100; carrots, 60c per bushel; beets, 50c per bushel; celery, 50 to 75c per dozen bunches.

Grain and Milling.

D. H. McMillan & Co. have completed a grain elevator capable of holding 25,000 bushels, at Indian Head, Assa.

The last wheat charter of the season at Duluth, was made at 4c. as against 5c the week before, and about 6½c a year ago.

The machinery for the mill at Duck Lake, Saskatchewan Territory, is now en route to that place.

Tobias & Co. have commenced buying flax seed at Morden, Man., and they have already shipped several carloads to Minneapolis. The price to farmers has been advanced to 90 cents per bushel.

As far as can be ascertained, says the *Birtle Observer*, the municipality of Birtle is opposed to taking stock in the flour mill proposed to be erected by the Birtle milling company in Birtle next year. This will have the effect of preventing the town taking any action in the matter of granting a bonus.

It is reported at Neepawa, Man., that David Moore will make an offer to the adjoining municipalities to build a first class roller flour mill there, of a capacity of 100 bbls per day, if the municipalities give a bonus of say \$6,000, and the town of Neepawa exemption from taxation for 20 years.

It is announced that St. Albans, Vt., has been chosen as the flour distributing centre for New England. The Minneapolis flour men co-operating with the Central Vermont and Canada Atlantic railroads, are building two immense warehouses for storage purposes. A supply of 20,000 barrels can be kept there ready for Eastern buyers.

Rogers' elevator at Clearwater, Man., was burned last week. It contained about 13,000 bushels of grain, a portion of which was saved. The fire originated in the engine room. Loss on building \$7,000, and on grain \$8,000. Total insurance amounts to \$10,000, the risks being held as follows:—Citizens Insurance Co., \$2,000 on contents; London and Glasgow Insurance Co., \$4,000 on contents; Quebec Insurance Co., \$4,000 on building.

The flour receipts and shipments at Duluth for the year show a good increase over those of 1887. Receipts by all roads so far have been 1,724,693 barrels against 1,335,396 bbls. in 1887. Shipments have been 1,720,396 bbls, against 1,322,715 bbls. The increase is thus 389,297 bbls in receipts and 397,681 bbls in shipments. All the flour came from Minneapolis except about 100,000 bbls, brought by the Northern Pacific road from small mills in the interior. In wheat and flour reduced to wheat, Duluth has handled in the crop year of 1887-8 over 24,000,000 bushels.

At the last meeting of the town council of Calgary, a communication was read submitting a proposition from Mr. Prince, of the Eau Claire Lumber Co., to build a flouring mill of such capacity as the needs of the district required, provided the town would use its influence to obtain for the company from the Dominion Government a title in fee simple to the lands now leased by this company and the Bow River Islands adjacent, also the privilege to dam the Bow River, and exemption from taxation on the flouring mill, for 28 years. The council heartily approved of the project. As the Bow River is not navigable, no doubt the Government will grant the privileges asked.

The sale of the bankrupt grocery stock of Fraser & Co., Winnipeg, has been further postponed to Dec. 20.

Dairy Matters.

An effort is being made to establish a cheese factory at Neepawa, Man., and correspondence with an Ontario cheese manufacturer has been opened.

A meeting was held recently at Broadview, Assa., to ascertain the prospects of establishing a cheese factory. A committee was appointed to look into the matter.

The *Calgary Tribune* says:—In the early part of the season farmers were despondent because they could not get more than 25 cents per pound for their butter, and many said that before they would make butter for such a small price as that, they would let the calves run with the cows and thus get rid of a great deal of hard work, and some of them actually did so, and the consequence is that Calgary has again to import butter for local consumption. Had they gone to work and packed butter last summer, they might now have been realizing 35c for it." Calgary farmers may not want the earth, but they evidently want an enormous price for their butter, when they will not sell at 25 cents per pound. The western farmer has big ideas, but he may yet learn to make butter and sell it at a good deal less than 25 cents per pound, and find it a very profitable business too.

The following circular has been issued by W. Wagner, president of the Manitoba Dairymen's Association:—The annual meeting of the Manitoba Dairymen's Association is becoming a meeting of importance, as the dairying interests have in the past two years developed largely. Dairying ranks next in importance to the growth of wheat as a means of adding to the wealth of the farming community, and how to increase our dairy produce in quality, price and product is a question for the Association to consider. Our opportunities for successful dairying are unsurpassed by any country, and our position midway between the Atlantic and Pacific places us in a most favorable position for marketing our product, and the climatic difficulties do not affect this important industry. Every part of the province is deeply interested in the object of the Association and the directors bespeak for the forthcoming annual meeting a large attendance of those interested in the welfare of the province in this particular branch of its agriculture. An effort should be made by every municipality to be represented as well as by those directly interested in order to obtain and disseminate information that will enable every district to pursue an intelligent course in promoting the manufacture of butter and cheese of a uniform and good quality, that we may establish for Manitoba dairy produce the high character it already possesses for its wheat. Arrangements will be made with the various railway companies for a reduced fare to enable as many farmers as possible to attend and enroll themselves as members of the Association. The meeting will be held in the board of trade rooms at Winnipeg, on Tuesday, 18th December, commencing at 7 p.m.

The Brandon banks have advanced the interest rate on deposits to four per cent.

The Brandon *Sun* has been considerably enlarged of late. The *Sun* is one of the leading weekly journals of Manitoba.

**Business East.
ONTARIO.**

R. H. Lear, plumber, Toronto, is dead.
 Jas. Carr, butcher, St. Thomas, is dead.
 Wm. Baird, tailor, Trenton, burned out.
 B. E. Bell, grocer, Trenton, burned out.
 E. J. Smith, carter, Mattawa, has assigned.
 J. Avery, hotelkeeper, Novar, has sold out.
 O. Deans, hotelkeeper, Fergus, has sold out.
 Robt. Black, saddler, Guelph, has assigned.
 W. F. Jones, roofer, Hamilton, has assigned.
 F. King, dealer in cigars, Uxbridge, has sold out.
 John Shanahan, grocer, Welland, has sold out.
 James Oak, hotelkeeper, Exeter, has sold out.
 Solomon Damude, tanner, Flesherton, burned out.
 Wm. S. Boyle, M.D., Bowmanville, has assigned.
 Geo. Strathern, jeweler, Midland, has assigned.
 Benj. Vance, brickmaker, Paisley, has assigned.
 Wm. Geo. Empey, mill owner, Berwick, has assigned.
 W. G. Smith & Co., butchers, Almonte, have assigned.
 Thos. Fairbairn, publisher, Tecumseh, has sold out.
 Jones & Wall, auctioneers, London, have dissolved.
 J. A. Perry, dealer in hats and caps, Toronto, has assigned.
 Geo. McGurk, dealer in harness, Mono Road, has assigned.
 David Dube, dealer in furniture, Ottawa, has assigned.

Forler & Son, dealers in furniture, Wellesley, has assigned:
 Lefevre & McWaters, tailors, Ingersoll, have assigned.
 A. J. Wigle, general storekeeper, Kingsville, has sold out.
 A. Ross & Co., wholesale woolens, Toronto, have suspended.
 McMillan Bros., dealers in harness, Lucan, have sold out.
 Thos. A. Flynn, grocer, St. Catharines, is out of business.
 Daniel McCaskell, grocer, St. Catharines is out of business.
 T. S. Reid, general storekeeper, Belfast, is out of business.
 John Morgan, grocer, Blyth, stock advertised to be sold 11th inst.
 J. D. Miller, builder, Toronto, has called a meeting of creditors.
 J. F. Weir, dealer in dry goods, etc., Trenton, burned out.
 Morton & Warriner, general storekeepers, Keswick, have dissolved.
 T. L. Bowker & Co., general storekeepers, Marksville, sheriff in possession.
 F. E. Jackson, dealer in harness, Tilbury Centre, is offering to compromise.
 Livingston, Johnston & Co., wholesale clothiers, Toronto, have dissolved.
 C. W. Sanderson, general storekeeper, Kohler, has called a meeting of creditors.

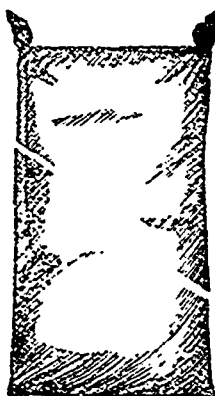
QUEBEC.

P. A. Leduc, tailor, Montreal, has assigned.
 John Campbell, dealer in shoes, Quebec, is dead.
 Bark & Tait, carpenters, Montreal, have dissolved.
 Chas. Wilson, haberdashery, Montreal, has assigned.

Toupin & Frere, grocers, Montreal, have dissolved.
 John Russell, dealer in dry goods, Montreal, has assigned.
 Geo. DuBerger, hotelkeeper, Pointe a Pic, has assigned.
 John Donaghy, dealer in shoes, Montreal, has assigned.
 Jos. Brunet & Co., contractors, Montreal, have dissolved.
 John Hamilton, dealer in dry goods, Montreal, has assigned.
 J. B. Brousseau, general storekeeper, Lapatrie, has assigned.
 M. J. Loranger, dealer in dry goods, Sherbrooke, has assigned.
 David Ethier, general storekeeper, St. Eustache, has assigned.
 Jas. Johnstone, general storekeeper, Drummondville, has assigned.
 † Sutton & Sutton, general storekeepers, Barnston, have assigned.
 Avila Bellefeuille, grocer, St. Cunegonde, a meeting of creditors held.
 Lyman, Sons & Co., wholesale drugs, Montreal, stock damaged by fire.
 La Manufacture de Plessisville, Plessisville, had a meeting of creditors.
 Montreal Moulding & Mirror Manufacturing Co., Montreal, have suspended.
 Bourdon & Frere, painters, Valleyfield; Didier Bourdon of this firm dead.
 Albert Tremblay, general storekeeper, Hebertville, had a meeting of creditors.
 G. Outram & Son, file works, Montreal, have sold out to the Globe File Manufacturing Co.
 Alphonse Peladeau, general storekeeper, St. Jeanne de Chantal, a meeting of creditors called.

MILLERS, ATTENTION!!

ESTABLISHED 1825.



The J. A. Converse Manufacturing Co

A. W. MORRIS & BRO., Proprietors, MONTREAL.

Our new bag works are now in full operation and are undoubtedly the finest equipped on the American continent.

The sewing, printing and uniformity of size are particularly noticeable and we are confident you will find the goods superior to anything offered in the Canadian market.

We would kindly ask you to favor us with at least a portion of your valued orders. A trial will convince you that our statements are not exaggerated.

Jute and Cotton BAGS GRAIN SACKS, FINISHED OR ROUND THREAD.

Manitoba and Northwest Agents:

MERRICK, ANDERSON & Co, Winnipe.

EASTERN MARKETS.

CHICAGO

On Monday, Dec. 10, wheat opened at about Saturday's closing prices. Trading was mostly in January and May options. May opened at 1.09, and ranged from 1.08½ to 1.10½. Closing prices were:

	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	May.
Wheat	1.04½	1.05½	—	1.10½
Corn	34½	34½	35½	37½
Oats	29½	29½	—	29½
Pork	13.37½	13.47½	—	13.87½
Lard	8.05	7.97½	—	8.10
Short Ribs	—	7.02½	—	7.15

On Tuesday May wheat opened at 1.10½, and ranged from 1.09½ to 1.11½. The break in prices was due to purely speculative influences. Closing prices were:

	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	May.
Wheat	1.03½	1.04½	—	1.09½
Corn	34½	34½	34½	37½
Oats	26½	—	—	29½
Pork	13.37½	13.42½	—	13.77½
Lard	8.07½	7.9½	—	8.05
Short Ribs	—	6.97½	—	7.07½

May wheat opened at 1.09½ on Wednesday, and ranged from 1.09½ to 1.10½. Wheat averaged higher and the market was stronger. Closing prices were:

	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	May.
Wheat	1.01½	1.03½	—	1.10½
Corn	34½	34½	35½	37½
Oats	26½	—	—	29½
Pork	13.47½	13.52½	—	13.92½
Lard	8.10	8.00	—	8.07½
Short Ribs	—	7.02½	—	7.15

On Thursday there was strength in wheat early, due to good cables and the cold snap in the Northwest, which was expected to reduce deliveries. May ranged from 1.10½ to 1.11½. Closing prices were:

	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	May.
Wheat	1.05½	1.06½	—	1.11½
Corn	34½	—	35½	37½
Oats	26½	—	—	29½
Pork	13.42½	13.55	—	13.97½
Lard	8.10	7.9½	—	8.02½
Short Ribs	—	7.07½	—	7.20

Prices for wheat opened a fraction higher, on Friday, but ruled lower through the day, and closed near the bottom. May ranged from 1.10½ to 1.11½. Trading was dull. Closing prices were:

	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	May.
Wheat	1.04½	1.05½	—	1.10½
Corn	34	34½	34½	37½
Oats	26	26½	—	29½
Pork	13.30	13.37½	—	13.75
Lard	7.92½	7.82½	—	7.92½
Short Ribs	—	6.95	—	7.07½

On Saturday Chicago wheat closed as follows: Dec. 1.05½, Jan. 1.06½, May 1.10½.

MINNEAPOLIS.

Closing quotations on Thursday for wheat were as follows:—

	Dec.	May	On track
No. 1 hard	1.20	1.25½	1.21-72
No. 1 northern	1.10	1.10½	1.13-15
No. 2	1.03	1.10	1.02-4

Closing quotations for flour were: Patents, sacks to local dealers, \$6.50 to \$6.65; patents to ship, sacks car lots, \$6.40 to \$6.65; in barrels, \$6.65 to \$6.75.

DULUTH WHEAT MARKET.

No. 1 northern was usually quoted at about \$1.65, and No. 2 northern at 97 to 98c.

Closing prices for No. 1 hard on each day of the week were:

	Cash.	Dec.	May	June.
Monday	1.23-23½	1.23-24	1.23½	—
Tuesday	1.23	1.24	1.23½	—
Wednesday	1.24	1.24	1.20	—
Thursday	1.24	1.24½	1.20½	1.20
Friday	1.23	1.24	1.20	—
Saturday	1.23	1.24	1.23½	—

CANADIAN SECURITIES IN ENGLAND.

The *Canadian Gazette* of Nov. 29, gives the following quotations of leading Canadian securities in the London market:

	Price.	Rise.	Fall.
Bank of British Columbia	35	—	—
Bank of B. N. A.	74	—	—
British Columbia 4½ per cents.	112	—	—
Canada 3½ per cents.	103rd	—	—
Ditto 3 per cents.	94½	—	½
Canada North-West Land	3	—	½
Canadian Pacific shares (N.Y. register)	54½	—	1
Ditto shares (London register)	53½	—	1
Ditto first mortgage bonds	107	—	½
Grand Trunk ordinary stock	10½	½	—
Ditto first preference	67	½	—
Hudson's Bay	15½	—	½
Land Corporation of Canada	3	—	—
Manitoba 5 per cents	112	—	—
Manitoba Mortgage	—	—	—
Manitoba Northwestern bonds	103½	3½	—
Quebec 5 per cents.	105	—	—
Trust and Loan of Canada, £5 paid.	5	—	—
Ditto £3 paid	2½	—	—
Vancouver Coal	6½	—	—
Winnipeg 5 per cents	108	—	—

E. J. BANGS has opened a Japanese store at Brandon.

AFTER January 1st next, Brandon stores will close at 7 o'clock in the evening.

MR. TICKETT, of the well known tobacco firm of Tuckett & Billings, (T. & B.) was in town last week.

TURNER & FAULKNER, painters, Keewatin, have dissolved partnership. Turner will continue the business.

H. A. DRISCOLL, of Hamilton, will, it is said, open a dry goods commission house in Winnipeg some time in January.

THE judges of the Supreme court have intimated that they will announce the result of their deliberations in the Manitoba railway crossing case on January 14th. It was thought judgment would be given on Thursday last, but at Tuesday's conference the present arrangement was decided upon.

SENATOR OGILVIE, W. W. and A. T. Ogilvie, F. W. Thompson and Andrew M. Robertson, all members of the Ogilvie Milling Company, arrived in Winnipeg on Tuesday. The object of their trip is to arrange business matters in connection with the changes in the Winnipeg business of the Ogilvie Milling Company.

WE stated in our last issue that the style of the firm of Chambre, Paterson & Co., real estate agents, had been changed to C. Grundy & Co. This is an error, the style is now Chambre, Grundy & Co., Mr. Paterson having taken up his permanent residence in Los Angeles, California. Messrs. H. W. A. Chambre and William R. Grundy have formed a partnership under the above name.

V. A. and Geo. V. Hastings and S. A. McGaw, who have withdrawn from the Ogilvie Milling Company here, will form a new grain

firm, and perhaps eventually embark in milling also. They are all very popular in the city, and the announcement that their withdrawal from the Ogilvie Company will not necessitate their removal from Winnipeg, will be received with general satisfaction. They have been largely instrumental in building up the very successful business of the Ogilvie Company here, and it is only to be expected that they will do as well in their present enterprise.

AN important change has recently been made in the Winnipeg business of the Ogilvie Milling Co. On the 11th instant, W. A. Hastings, manager; G. V. Hastings, mechanical superintendent; and S. A. McGraw, superintendent of the wheat buying department, retired from the company. They are succeeded by F. W. Thompson as manager, A. M. Robinson as mechanical superintendent and F. G. Simpson as superintendent of the wheat buying department. Mr. Thompson, the new manager, was formerly connected with the Winnipeg business of the company, in the capacity of secretary, though recently he has resided at Montreal. He is well known and popular here, and the appointment has been received with favor. It is undoubtedly the best the company could make. The new mechanical superintendent was formerly connected with the company's business at Montreal. Mr. Simpson, who takes charge of the wheat buying, was formerly traveller here for the company. Shirley Ogilvie, son of Senator Ogilvie, and A. T. Ogilvie, son of the late John Ogilvie, have been given an interest in the business here, and they will remain in Winnipeg.

Trouble with Natural Gas.

All is not always lovely in the region of natural gas, and in some localities, at least, it appears not unlikely that coal will again be burned where it was supposed the invisible fuel was a permanency. The *Pittsburgh Dispatch* puts the case strongly when it says, in a recent local article: Down in Bellevue borough and the neighborhood in which the Bellevue Heat and Light Company is supposed to dispense the blessings of a natural gas supply, scenes rivaling those of last year at the coldest times in the way of grim humor are being enacted. For instance, a lady, the most estimable head of an estimable household, told me a day or two ago that she had to sit up with the natural gas regulator till 3 o'clock in the morning on several occasions recently. This sounded enigmatic, and I begged her to explain. "Well, you see," she said, "there has been a ridiculous dribble of gas flowing in the pipes recently that we had to prop up the regulator to allow enough gas to enter the house to keep the fires alight. It wouldn't be safe to leave the regulator in this condition after the household had gone to bed, for a heavy pressure of gas might have been turned on and the fires would have flared up high enough to set fire to the mantles. At the same time I wanted the house to be warmed thoroughly. So I solved the difficulty by sitting up with a novel and a regulator. But I'm getting tired of the performance." Surely the officers of the company must be getting tired of telling their chilled and irate customers that "a new well of ample volume is to be turned into the pipes no later than tomorrow." It is apparent that where natural gas fulfills the requirements of a fuel no better than in the instance quoted its abandonment is only a matter of time. We have always held, the permanency of the natural gas supply is far from assured, is, in fact, a most unlikely thing. —*Black Diamond.*

Prices in British Columbia.

Wholesale prices at Victoria last week were reported as follows: Flour—Hungaria, \$7.40; strong bakers, \$7.20; Oregon flour, \$5.20 to \$6.20; wheat, per ton, \$35.05; oats, per ton, \$25.05; barley, per ton, \$30.05; middlings, per ton, \$28.00; bran, per ton, \$23.00; ground feed, per ton, \$32.50; oil cake, per ton, \$37.50; cornmeal, Canadian, per 100 lbs., \$2.70; oatmeal, Canadian, per 100 lbs., \$4.20; oatmeal, native, \$3.50; potatoes, per ton, \$15.00; hay, baled, per ton, \$20.50; straw, per bale \$1.25 to \$1.50; eggs, per dozen, 50c; eggs, imported, per dozen, 30c; butter in roll, native per lb., 40c; imported, per lb. 27c; tub or firkin, creamery, 29c; dairy, 24c; cheese, local, per lb., 15c; Canadian, 12½c to 15c; California, 17c to 18c; hams, local per lb., 15c; American, 17 to 18c; bacon, local, breakfast, per lb., 14 to 16c; American, 16½c; rolled, 14c; shoulders, per lb., 12½c; lard, 12½c; Meats, beef, 8c; mutton, 9c; fresh pork, 12½c; dressed veal, 12½ to 15c; tallow, 2½c; hides, 4 to 7½c; sheep skins, each, 25 to 35c; salmon, 7c; halibut, 9c; apples, Gravenstein, per 50lb. box, \$1.50; melons, must, per crate, \$3.70; water, \$4.05; bananas per bunch, \$4.00; pears, choice Bartlett, per box, \$2.00; peaches, \$1.25; plums, local, per lb. 2 to 3c; grapes, Muscatelle, 25 lbs. \$1.50; coconuts per 100, \$11.00; tomatoes, California, 25lb. box, \$1.00.

At Vancouver, according to the News, trade was good. Real estate was moving fairly well. In flour there was a decline of \$1 in Manitoba brands, per barrel. The market was well stocked with produce of all kinds. Poultry was scarce and in demand. Prices were: Flour, Manitoba patents, \$6.80 per bbl.; Manitoba bakers', \$6.40; Columbia Milling Co's. patents, \$6.25; straight grade, \$5.75; bakers', \$5 25; Oregon family, \$6. Oatmeal—Standard, 100lb. sacks, \$3.25, granulated, \$3.50. Vegetables, potatoes, \$14 to \$15 per ton; cabbage, \$12; carrots, \$20; parsnips, \$20; onions, \$25; beets, \$15; turnips, \$15 to \$20; sweet potatoes, \$6 per cwt. Feed, bran, \$25 a ton; shorts, \$26; chopped stuff \$23; oil cake meal, \$40; oats, \$26 a ton; wheat, \$35. Dairy, etc.—Butter, creamery, 29c and 30c per lb.; dairy, 25c; cooking, 18c; eggs (pickled), 28c; fresh, 30c; cheese, 13 to 15c per lb. Fish, poultry and game—Live chickens, \$9 per dozen; geese, \$30; turkeys, \$30 to \$35; ducks, \$12; Labrador herring, \$15 per bbl.; half bbl. \$8; George's baked cod, \$9 per cwt.; salt salmon, \$9 per bbl.; red salmon bellies, \$16; fresh herring, 5c per lb.; smelts, 10c; salmon, 12½c; smoked salmon, 15c; blk. cod, 8c; red cod, 7c; sturgeon, 8c; halibut, 10c. Fruit—California oranges, \$6 to \$6½ per box; Japan oranges, new crop, \$1.50 to \$1.75; Sicily lemons, \$8 per case; bananas, \$5 to \$6 per bunch; apples, \$1.25 to \$1.50 per box; pears, winter Nellies, \$2 to \$2.50 per box; grapes, \$3 to \$3.25 per crate. Bread, 14 loaves for \$1; bacon, 18c to 19c per lb.; ham, 19 to 20c per lb. Fuel—House coal delivered, at \$10 per ton; wood, \$5 per cord.

A LONDON, England, cable says that a petition to the directors of the Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk railways, in favor of a friendly agreement, is being actively signed among shareholders, though it cannot be learned that the movement has influential support. It appear

the English association of American bondholders sent a protest to the Canadian Pacific last month urging a cessation of hostility. It is stated a meeting of shareholders will be held in London if the boards do not comply.

J. S. NORRIS. JAS. CARRUTHERS.

**Norris & Carruthers,
FLOUR AND GRAIN
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.**

Produce Exchange Bu Idings:
COR. SCOTT & COLBORNE STS., TORONTO. CORN EXCHANGE, MONTREAL.

Liberal advances made on consignments of Flour, Wheat, Barley and Oats.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

**DRESSED
HOGS**

J. Y. Griffin & Co.

Packers and Provision Merchants,

Are now in the market for DRESSED HOGS. Highest market price either delivered at our warehouse or at any Railway point in the Province. Consignments of Farm Produce carefully handled.

CORRESPONDENCE AND CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED
WINNIPEG.

**Allen & Brown,
(LATE OF GRIFFIN & ALLEN)
PORK PACKERS,**

Will pay the Highest Cash Price for Dressed Hogs.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.
70 McDERMOT STREET, - WINNIPEG.

**J. S. CARVETH & CO.,
PORK PACKERS**

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

General Produce Dealers. Correspondence solicited.

23 Jemima Street, WINNIPEG

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR
DRESSED HOGS.

Quotations furnished upon application,

A. MACDONALD & CO.,

Packers and Commission Merchants,

228 MAIN STREET, - WINNIPEG.

LIVE OR DRESSED
HOGS

WANTED

For which the highest price will be paid.
Correspondence Invited.

**Manitoba Packing & Provision Co. (Ltd.)
WINNIPEG.**

**A. H. PLEWES, --
Grain and Flour Exporter,
OFFICE: CLEMENTS' BLOCK, 486 MAIN ST.
Winnipeg, Manitoba.**

**THE LANGHAM HOTEL,
BRANDON, - MANITOBA.**

Situated on 12th Street. Free Bus meets all trains. Commercial Sample Rooms. Newly furnished throughout. Every room heated by steam.
JAS. W. NEALON, Prop. A. W. LEFLAR, Mang'r.

HILLIARD HOUSE

RAT PORTAGE.

The Palace Hotel of the Northwest, Ontario. Newly and elegantly furnished throughout. The only Commercial House in the district. First class Sample Room. Terms Reasonable.

LOUIS HILLIARD, PROPRIETOR.

**ANGLO - AMERICAN HOTEL ! !
GRETNA, - - MAN.**

J. D. PIERSON well known to the commercial trade throughout the west, has lately taken charge of this house and fitted it up with Sample Rooms and every convenience for Commercial Travellers

WOLSELY HOUSE,

WOLSELEY, - ASSINIBOIA,

E. A. BANBURY, PROPRIETOR.

Headquarters for Commercial Men. This house has been recently refitted with special reference to the convenience and comfort of the commercial trade. Good Sample Rooms. Livery in Connection.

PALMER HOUSE,

REGINA, - - ASSINIBOIA,

THE LEADING COMMERCIAL HOUSE. Free Sample Rooms for Travellers. Opposite C.P.R. Station.

CHAS HARLEY, PROP.

QUEEN'S HOTEL,

QU'APPELLE, - - ASSINIBOIA
G. S. DAVIDSON, PROP.

Largely patronized by commercial men and possesses special features for the accommodation of this trade. Large Sample Rooms Free.

**Cosmopolitan Hotel,
MEDICINE HAT, - - - ASSA,**

Headquarters for commercial travellers and tourists. Good sample rooms and clean and comfortable sleeping apartments.

HUGH DEMPSEY, Proprietor.

HOTEL BRUNSWICK,

MINNEDOSA, MAN.

The leading and best appointed hotel on the Manitoba Northwestern Railway. Commercial Travellers seek it for Sundays. Sample room and other conveniences.

J. D. MCKENZIE, Proprietor.

GRAND VIEW HOTEL,

BRANDON, MAN.

Directly opposite Passenger Depot. The leading commercial house. Sample Rooms and first class livery

A. F. BOISSEAU, Proprietor

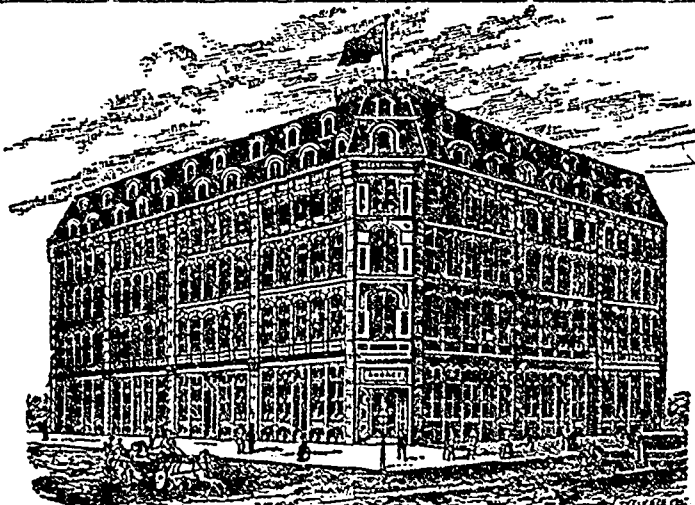
STEWART HOUSE

COR. MAIN & ELLIS STS., MANITOU, MAN.

First-Class in every respect! Re-fitted! Re-furnished Good Table! Good Rooms! Three best Sample Rooms in the Province.

ROUNTREE & CONNOR, Proprietors,

MEN'S, BOY'S and YOUTH'S CLOTHING
CHILDREN'S CLOTHING a specialty.



Our Samples for the Spring Season 1889,
are now on view at 35 Lombard St., Winnipeg

H. SHOREY and CO., WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS,
1866, 1868 and 1870 Notre Dame and 36, 38, 40 and 42 St. Henry St., MONTREAL.

J. & A. Clearihue,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND MANUFACTURERS AGENTS,
Dealers in—

Fruits and Produce
YATES ST., VICTORIA, B.C.

Representing D. Richards, Manufacturer of Laundry and Toilet Soaps, Woodstock, Ontario; Jas. Hall & Co. manufacturers and dealers in Gloves, Mitts and Moccasins Brockville.
Consignments Received in all Lines. Correspondence Solicited.

Schmidt & Buss,
—WHOLESALE DEALERS IN—
BULK AND CAN OYSTERS
FRESH AND SALT FISH, POULTRY, &c.
Cor. Main and Logan Streets,
HIGGINS' BLOCK, WINNIPEG
Send for Price List '62

Williamson, White & Co.,
28 WELLINGTON STREET WEST,
TORONTO.
IMPORTERS OF FINE WOOLLENS
AND TAILORS' TRIMMINGS.
Samples on application.

EUCENE. WATER WHITE. SUNLIGHT
STANDARD OIL COMPANY,
(CLEVELAND, OHIO)

Manitoba & Northwest Department, Winnipeg.
ILLUMINATING OILS LUBRICATING
GASOLINE, AXLE GREASE, CANDLES and all PRODUCTS of AMERICAN PETROLEUM.
Our stock here embraces all the Manufactures of the standard Oil Company. Correspondence solicited.
W. P. JOHNSON Mgr., Office 543 Main St
CAPITOL CYLINDER ELDERADO ENGINE. CHALLENGE MACHINERY

THE DRIARD,
VICTORIA, B.C.

The only strictly first-class hotel in the province.

LELAND HOUSE, VANCOUVER,

British Columbia.
The leading commercial hotel of the city. Directly above the C. P. R. Station and Steamboat wharf. All modern improvements. Sample rooms for travellers.
J. E. INSLEY, Mgr. WM. PROUT, Prop

The Canadian Rubber Co
OF MONTREAL.
Manufacturers of
RUBBER SHOES, FELT BOOTS,
RUBBER PACKING, HOSE, &c.
WORKS: Papineau Square, Montreal
WAREHOUSE: 335 St. Paul St.
Branch: Cor. Front & Yonge Sts., Toronto.

JOSEPH CARMAN,
WHOLESALE
Commission Merchant,
WINNIPEG, - MAN.

Dealer in Pickled, Dried and Smoked Fish, Eggs, Butter, Cheese, Meats, Lard, Green and Dried Fruits, Poultry, etc.
Orders, Consignments and Correspondence Solicited.
Reference: Commercial Bank of Manitoba, Winnipeg.

FOR SALE! At SINTALUTA, on main line of Canadian Pacific Ry.
A STORE, STABLE & BLACKSMITH SHOP,
with Post Office attached, at a bargain. References as to business lookout, etc.
R. A. WALKER, MR. TAYLOR,
Brasido, Sintaluta. care D. H. McMillan & Bro
Winnipeg.
For particulars apply to Hattiscombe Bros., Sintaluta.

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DU PONT GUN POWDER.

COMPLETE STOCK
Breech-Loading Guns, Winchester Rifles and ELEY'S AMMUNITION.

LOW PRICES ON APPLICATION
MILLER, MORSE & CO.,
Wholesale Hardware Merchants,
PRINCESS STREET, WINNIPEG.

White & White,
(LATE WHITE, JOSELIN & Co.)

7 Wellington Street West, TORONTO.
Laces, Embroideries, Curtains, Gloves, etc.

WHITE & WHITE.

PUBLISHING!

Warwick & Sons,
Publishers, Wholesale Booksellers and Stationers. Printers and Binders to the Ontario Government.
Toronto, - Ontario.

Printing rooms large, well organized and completely fitted up. New and improved machinery and appliances. Every class of publishing work executed with neatness and dispatch. Book work completed in all details on our own premises.
ESTIMATES SENT ON APPLICATION.



First-class in every respect
Appointments Perfect.
Graduated Prices.



ST. LAWRENCE HALL
HENRY. HOGAN.

Every Attention paid to
Guests.
MONTREAL.

Wm. Ferguson,
WHOLESALE
WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS
Permit Orders Promptly Executed
8th Street, - - Brandon

EMERSON.

Emerson is one of the most widely known towns of Manitoba. Years before the great majority of our thriving prairie towns and villages were heard of, Emerson was a bustling little frontier town. Only a few years ago the wolf and the gopher played catch (the catch being disastrous to the gopher) on the virgin prairie, now occupied by such busy places as Brandon, Morden, Virden, Glenboro and many other of our leading provincial towns, but even at that time Emerson had a distinct existence as a town, second only in importance to Winnipeg. Indeed, in the palmy days of the Gateway City, the enterprising Emersonians would hardly admit the "second in importance," and they hoped and at times sanguinely expected that the time would come when their city would be the great commercial metropolis of the prairie province.

The early rise of Emerson was due to its geographical position. It was indeed the gateway to the Canadian wonderland, both by water and by land, and when the town grew up, it was appropriately designated the "Gateway City." In the early days the Red River was the great and only artery of export and import commerce and trade, and all the traffic and travel flowed through the portals of Emerson. When the railway came to supersede the river as the channel of traffic, Emerson was the first point to be reached, and for years it remained the gateway by rail. All settlers coming into Manitoba passed through Emerson, and many made it their headquarters and base of supplies. Before the construction of railways westward and southwestward from Winnipeg, the principal course of settlement was westward from Emerson. Perhaps the most important and most frequented trail or road in the province ran westward from Emerson, through the country now served by the Pembina branch of the C. P. R. There was a large stream of immigration into this excellent region, and all this country was tributary to Emerson. The newly arrived settler purchased his outfit at Emerson, and started westward to look for a homestead, and those previously settled in the region, came from an indefinite distance westward, to Emerson, to dispose of their produce and buy supplies.

With these favorable influences Emerson soon grew to be a prosperous town. During the boom years of 1881-82, it reached the zenith of its prosperity. It was a favorite for a time with the real estate speculators, and large sums of money changed hands for Emerson lots. Money was also invested freely in business and building enterprises, and some handsome business blocks and private residences were erected. This accounts for the fact that Emerson has the finest business block, finest hotel building and finest residences in Manitoba outside of Winnipeg, but unfortunately many of the buildings have fallen into the hands of the loan companies, and are now largely unoccupied. The advances on Emerson property have therefore not been very profitable to the loan companies. The companies would now be glad to exchange some of these properties for even a small portion of the original mortgages upon them.

The Hudson's Bay Company established a

general business and flour mill on the west side of the Red River, opposite Emerson, and called the place West Lynne. This also grew to be a thriving village, but it was finally united with Emerson, the two towns being incorporated as the city of Emerson.

When the iron horse crossed the Red River at Winnipeg, and railways were constructed westward and southwestward from Winnipeg, the effect was soon felt very disastrously upon the trade of Emerson. The most deadly blow was given to the place when the Pembina branch of the C. P. R. was constructed. New towns grew up upon the railway, west of Emerson and soon cut off this valuable trade, upon which the town so largely depended. Emerson made an effort to obtain connection with the Pembina branch, with the hope of doing a wholesale trade with the merchants in the new towns springing up along the railway. In this she was unsuccessful, and the wholesale and jobbing trade of the southwestern country went to Winnipeg. The opening of the C. P. R. to Lake Superior and eastward, took away from the prestige of Emerson as the only gate of entrance to the country, and with railways radiating in all directions from Winnipeg, incoming settlers no longer found Emerson a convenient base of supplies.

Altogether, those who invested their means in Emerson during the era of its prosperity, have had a hard time. In addition to the collapse of the "boom," from the effects of which they had to suffer in common with the people of nearly all the old towns of Manitoba, they have had other drawbacks. Before they could recover from the collapse of the real estate boom, they found their trade being cut off by the construction of railways throughout the province; and the place was left with a heavy municipal indebtedness to carry. Railway construction has therefore been the great cause of Emerson's decline. The people held out bravely for a time, but one after another was obliged to succumb to the inevitable. During the years following 1882, a great many of the residents pulled out for fresh fields, and some who had done a prosperous business, left with their funds at about zero.

Emerson as it now stands has a population of about 550, not including West Lynne, the union between the two places having since been dissolved. The town would appear to be much larger from the number of buildings, but many of the houses are vacant, and this gives the place a somewhat dreary appearance to the visitor. Business, however, is not so dull as the number of vacant buildings would indicate. The town has got down to a solid basis, and with the fine crop last year, the merchants did a very good trade, and the town was fully as prosperous as the average of Manitoba towns. From Jas. Thompson, who has a grain elevator at Emerson, it was learned that about 275,000 bushels of wheat were taken from farmers last year. This shows the importance of the place as a primary grain market. This year deliveries are not expected to be as large, owing to lighter crops and some damage to wheat. A very large amount of breaking and fall plowing has been done in the district, and with a good crop next year, grain deliveries will be very large. One drawback is the lack

of a flour mill. There is no mill in the district in operation, though where so much wheat is handled, and so many farmers come to market, a mill would do a good trade.

Most lines of business usually found in a town of the size, are represented in Emerson. J. J. Smith & Co. and McGirr & Hinton carry large stocks of general merchandise. R. A. Whiteman also does business in groceries and general goods. Jas. A. Pyka carries a large stock of boots and shoes. J. I. Johnson does the merchant tailoring line, and carries a considerable stock of clothing, furnishings and cloths. S. A. Hamilton is the leading hardware dealer. F. Casselman carries a considerable stock of drugs, fancy goods, etc. E. M. Gatliff handles lumber and building material, and has a branch business lately established on the Red River Valley road. D. McArthur conducts a private banking and brokerage business, A. R. Irwin also does business as broker. Thos. Sturdy, who handles groceries, etc., lately succeeded to the business of V. R. Johnson. H. H. Root does the principal furniture trade of the town, in which business, in connection with undertaking and contracting, he has been established for some time. Christie & Fares do the local meat trade, and also ship stock and meats largely, mainly to Winnipeg and Port Arthur. T. B. Rehill carries on a harness shop, in which business he has been established for four years. There are four hotels. The Carney House, kept by Wm. Robinson, is the largest hotel building in Manitoba, outside of Winnipeg. It is a four story brick building. The Russell House, kept by J. A. Williams, is a quiet and comfortable place, and a favorite house with the travelling public. The press is well represented by the *Times* and the *International*, the latter paper published by C. S. Douglas, who is well known in political circles. Mr. Douglas has stuck to the town through prosperity and depression, and still holds the fort. During the palmy days the *International* appeared daily, but now it is published weekly. Perhaps the most important recent addition to the business places of the town is the carriage manufacturing industry just established by D. J. W. & J. B. Ackland. These three gentlemen have lately arrived from Almont, Ontario, and have selected Emerson as a desirable point to carry on their business. They propose turning out new work in carriages, sleighs, etc., on a considerable scale, and as each member of the firm is master of a particular department, they should be able to work to good advantage. There are a number of other business places in the town, including the implement agencies, blacksmiths and wood workers, law offices, physicians, feed and grain dealers, etc., altogether numbering about forty business concerns.

At West Lynne the Hudson's Bay Co. is the only store left. A general stock of goods is carried, the same as at the other posts of the Company. W. D. Hamilton is the local manager for the H. B. Co. The company also owns a splendid mill building at West Lynne, but the mill is not in operation. The engine and machinery is first-class, but the mill is fitted on the stone process. The mill is convenient to the Northern Pacific railway and could be readily connected with the railway by a spur track. Now that railway connection can be had, the mill should prove a profitable investment, if fitted up with improved milling machinery.

Emerson is connected with West Lynne by two bridges across the Red River. One of these bridges was built with the object of securing connection with the Pembina branch of the C. P. Ry. It is a substantial structure, and would answer for a railway bridge. The Emerson people hope to have the Northern Pacific railway enter their town over this bridge. At present the depot on the new railway is situated at a considerable distance from both Emerson and West Lynne, which renders it very inconvenient for the travelling public. The station is fully a mile or more from the town.

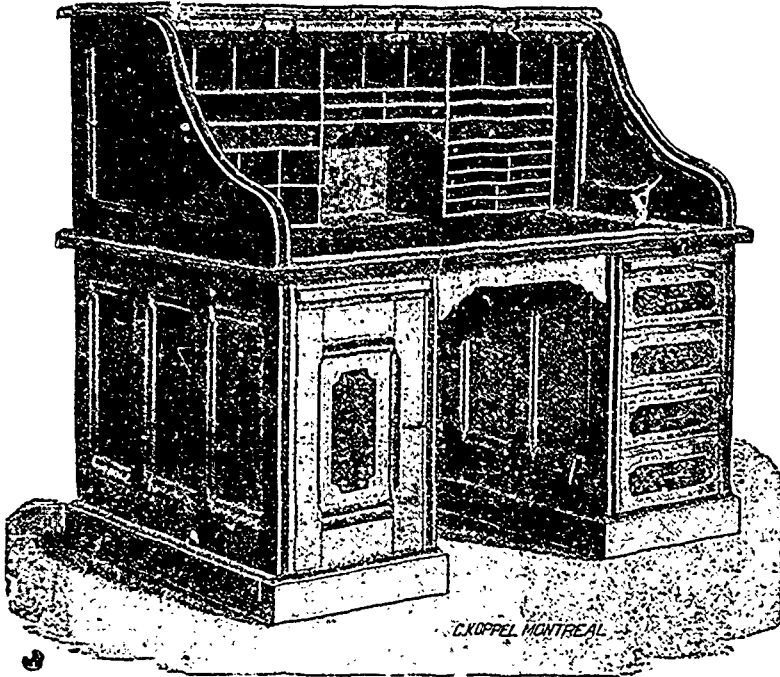
THE S & COY, MONTREAL,

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

CYLINDER,
ROLL TOP
PEDESTAL
PALLOR
DESKS

AGENTS FOR MANITOBA:

**Scott & Leslie,
WINNIPEG.**



Lumber Cuttings.

Bulmer & Co., Rat Portage are taking out six million feet of logs this winter.

Brown, Rutherford & Neilson, of Selkirk, Man., have sold out their entire stock of lumber to the Selkirk Lumber Co.

The saw mill at Macleod, Alberta, which some time ago closed down for the winter, has resumed operations owing to the mild weather.

A by-law will be voted on at Rat Portage, on January 9th next, to grant a bonus of \$15,000 to Ross, Hall & Brown, to establish a saw mill in the municipality.

The saw mill in the New Sweden Colony, north of Minnedosa, Man., was burned to the ground on Saturday. This will be a heavy loss to Mr. Hemmingsen and the colony.

Tait and his men have already taken out 26,000 spruce logs in the Riding Mountain district of Manitoba, and expect to take out 80,000 during the winter. Some of the logs have to be drawn about three miles to the river.

The increase in the export duty upon logs shipped from this country, from \$2 to \$3, has caused a good deal of discussion both in Canada and the United States. Mill owners in the State of Michigan will suffer the most, as they were the principal shippers of logs from Canada. These lumbermen have been in the habit of buying Canadian limits and shipping the logs to their mills in Michigan. The increase in the duty will strongly interfere, if it does not entirely prevent the export of logs. The Michigan mill owners are accordingly dismayed, and

they are asking the United States government to increase the duty on Canadian lumber. It is hardly probable, however, that the popular will would sanction an increase in the duty upon lumber, and the Michigan lumbermen will be obliged to move their plants to Canada, if they wish to cut Canadian logs.

The *Mississippi Valley Lumberman* says that the sash, door and blind business is badly demoralized. As to the fact all dealers and manufacturers are unanimous, but information as to the causes of this condition is contradictory and meagre. With all the rivalry and fierce competition incident to the trade it would be difficult, if not wholly impossible, to create such uncertainty, recklessness and demoralization without the influence of a disturbing factor. This factor exists in the jobbers, who more than any are responsible for the present disturbed market. Two other facts are obtrusive. One is that the dealers, both manufacturers and jobbers, are all at sea as to how to construct an association for the future. The other is, that there is an imperative need of protection against cut-throat competition before entering upon another year, else there will be nothing but loss, and possible bankruptcy, as a result to many.

Mississippi Valley Lumberman: The indications are that more lumber was made in Minneapolis during the past year than at any point in the country, with the possible exception of Muskegon and Menominee. The cut of the Minneapolis mills was approximately 338,000,000 feet. The cut of the Eau Claire mills was 188,000,000 feet; another 48,000,000 was made at the big mill at Chippewa Falls, and Knapp.

Stout & Co, at their various mills on the Red Cedar cut not to exceed 70,000,000. This makes an aggregate of 306,000,000 for the Chippewa valley. The La Crosse mills turned out 213,465,000 feet, and the mills in the St. Croix valley 177,000,000. The cut in the Wisconsin valley was somewhere in the neighborhood of 250,000,000, including Wausau, Merrill and Stevens Point. Muskegon and Menominee, Mich., are to be heard from yet, with the probabilities that their cut will not very much if any exceed that made by the Minneapolis mills.

British Columbia

Harry Bolton, of the Britannia hotel, Nanaimo, is dead.

A. U. Milne has opened a tailoring establishment at Vancouver.

Manahan Bros., brickmakers, Westminster, have established a pottery at that place.

Over 4,000,000 salmon eggs have been so placed to hatch out in the hatchery on Harrison River.

Isaac Oppenheimer, Mayor of Vancouver, has been re-elected mayor for the ensuing year by acclamation.

The Lovell block, Vancouver, fell with a crash and is now a heap of ruins. The building was in process of construction.

Dr. Griffin, of Victoria, has been convicted and sentenced to five years penal servitude for threatening, by the medium of anonymous letters, to kill Hon. Robert Dunsuir.

FISH, HYMAN & CO.,
Importers of
FINE HAVANNA CIGARS

212 St. James St., MONTREAL.

CAUTION!

EACH PLUG OF THE

Myrtle Navy

IS MARKED

T. & B.

IN BRONZE LETTER.

NONE OTHER IS GENUINE.

Forbes & Stirrett

PLANING MILL

AND SASH AND DOOR FACTORY,

10th St., south Rosser Av
BRANDON

Jos. Schilitz Brewing Co's

MILWAUKEE EXPORT BOTTLED
AND DRAUGHT

LAGER!

PERMITS FILLED.

GEO. YELIE, Agent for Manitoba and the Northwest,
WINNIPEG.

DICK, BANNING & CO

MANUFACTURERS OF

Lumber, Shingles and Lath,

DOORS AND SASH.

MILLS AT KEEWATIN. OFFICE: OPPOSITE C.P.R.
ASSENGER DEPOT, WINNIPEG.

Toronto Hide & Wool Co

Wholesale Dealers in

HIDES!

SHEEPSKINS AND WOOL.

JOHN HALLAM

88 Princess St., WINNIPEG
83 and 65 Front Street East, TORONTO.
PROPRIETOR.

Frank Lightcap, - Traveler.

We will be in the market this season
as usual for all classes of Wool, and
are prepared to pay the highest market
prices.

E. A. SMALL & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

CLOTHING

WHOLESALE

203 and 210
McGILL STREET, MONTREAL

SAMPLE ROOMS:

30 AND 32 McINTYRE BLOCK,
WINNIPEG.

COCHRANE, CASSILS & CO.

Wholesale Boots and Shoes

Cor. Craig & St. Francis Xavier Sts.,
MONTREAL.

Samples with McLean Bros.,
Donaldson's Block, WINNIPEG.

ROYAL SOAP MFG. CO.

WINNIPEG.

BRANDS: Hardwater, Dominion, Linen, Ivorine
and Electric, also a full line of Toilet Soaps.

Protect HOME Industry!

DOLL

W. F.

WHOLESALE JEWELER.

Watches, Diamonds, Clocks, Spectacles,
Gold-headed Canes, Silver-plate, Watch
Material, Tools, etc., etc.

525 Main St., WINNIPEG.

NEUMEYER AND PARES,

Brandon Brewery

BRANDON, MANITOBA

Brewers of the Celebrated Export
India Pale Ale, Imperial Stout, Noted
XX Porter in Casks or Bottles.

EVERY VARIETY OF

Painters Brushes,
Artist Brushes,
Household Brushes,
Stable Brushes,
Toilet Brushes,

—MANUFACTURED BY—

Chas. Boeckh & Sons,
TORONTO.

All our Brushes are branded **BOECKH**
to distinguish them from inferior imitations
and as a guarantee of their quality.

JAMES WHITHAM. A. A. AEYR, Special Partner

James Whitham & Co.

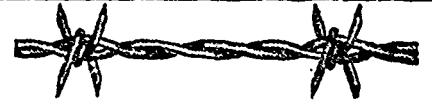
Manufacturers of & Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS and SHOES,

43, 45 and 47 St. MAURICE STREET,
Near McGill Street,

MONTREAL.

Represented by J. M. MACDONALD,
525 MAIN ST., WINNIPEG



Home Production

WE MANUFACTURE

BARB WIRE,

PLAIN TWISTED WIRE, WITHOUT
BARRIS

And are Agents for the

Woven Wire Fencing

We are in a position to fill all orders promptly.
Ours is the only wire manufactured in the Dominion of
Canada on which is found the GENUINE LOCK BARB.
A personal inspection will convince you of this fact. Quality
of wire the best ENGLISH BESSEMER STEEL.
Every pound guaranteed.

Manitoba Wire Company

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 C.P.R. Shipping Stations

LIVINGSTON, JOHNSTON & CO.,

WHOLESALE

Manufacturers of Clothing

44 BAY STREET,

TORONTO.

Smith & Keighley,

TEAS,

EAST and WEST INDIA PRODUCE

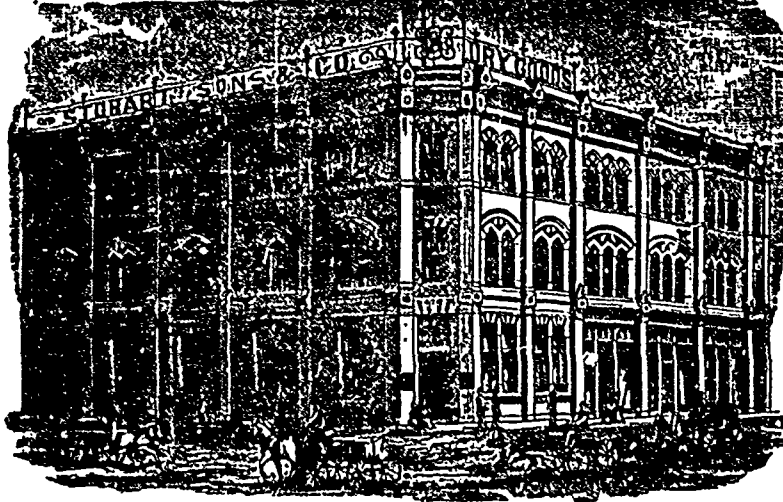
—AND—

GENERAL GROCERIES.

9 Front St. East,

TORONTO

Importers British & Foreign Dry Goods

A Full Range of Canadian Staples
always in stock.

STOBART, SONS & CO.

PORTAGE AVENUE, WINNIPEG.

British Columbia.

Donald has nine hotels and restaurants.

Geo. Roedde, bookbinder, Victoria, is out of business.

Coal in large quantities has been discovered at Ashcroft.

The Rock Bay House, kept by R. Ferguson, Victoria, is burned.

An effort will be made to organize a provincial press association.

William Jackson, drugs, Victoria, style now William Jackson & Co.

Application has been made for the incorporation of the North Pacific Canning Co.

The Cannery Association and Victoria board of trade are agitating for a modification of the fishery regulations.

Application has been made by Corbould & McColl for incorporation of the Vancouver Street Railway Co.

The Ferland estate has concluded not to resume business at Donald, and the goods saved from the fire have been disposed of.

The new two-story brick building in course of erection by the Bank of British Columbia, at Nanaimo, is about ready for occupation.

Customs collections at Vancouver for November, were:—Import duties, \$8,963.47; Chinese revenue, \$3,724.00; minor receipts, \$406.96.—Total—\$13,094.43.

The total value of assessed real property in Nanaimo for the year 1888, is \$557,091; total value of personal property, \$1,015,650; total assessed income, \$31,200.

Inland revenue collections at Victoria were: Tobacco, \$740; cigars, \$1,150.65; spirits, \$7,145.83; malt, \$992.11. Total—\$10,028.59. November, 1887; \$6,333.52. Increase—\$3,695.07.

The magnificent steamship built on the Clyde to ply between Victoria and Vancouver, has arrived from Scotland, and will be placed on the route. She will be called the Islander.

Nanaimo customs returns for November were:—Import duties, \$5,412.50; sick marine fund, \$243.30; petroleum inspection, \$21.40; steamboat inspection, \$17.46. Total, \$5,694.75.

A large steam railway ferry will be built at Westminster at once, for the purpose of transferring trains across the Frazer River, for the Westminster Southern Railway, now under construction.

Westminster *Columbian*:—Venison is the cheapest meat one can purchase at present. Fore quarters are selling at four cents per pound, and hind quarters at from five to six cts per pound.

Capt. Grant, of Westminster, is drying and smoking the halibut he caught while on the cruise among the northern islands. The smoking process is proving a success and some of the fish will be placed on the market.

Customs collections at Victoria for November were:—Duties, \$70,141.06; miscellaneous, \$611.56; Chinese Immigration Act, \$307.50; total—\$71,060.12. Collections, Nov., 1887—\$62,210.93. Increase—\$8,849.18.

A daily paper, the *Morning Courier*, will be established at Nanaimo, by Strong, Todd & McGregor. The *Nanaimo Free Press*, heretofore published semi-weekly, will also publish daily, thus giving the coal town two daily papers.

There was no whiskey in Donald recently, owing, it is said, to large shipments into the Territories. The town was considerably exercised over the event, as the Donaldites are used to partaking pretty regularly of the beverage.

A. B. Diplock & Co., commission merchants, Vancouver, have admitted Osburne as a partner, and the firm hereafter will be known under the style of Diplock & Osburne. Mr. Diplock leaves for England to purchase a stock of goods for the spring trade.

Donald *Truth* complains grievously of the postal facilities in that district, and calls for the establishment of additional post offices and better service. Post offices are wanted at Field and Jubilee Landing. The residents of each of these places are 35 to 40 miles from the nearest office.

Canadian trade with Australia is light. Last year we exported \$270,000 worth of goods to that country and imported therefrom \$110,500 worth of wool. More than half this export was from British Columbia, that province sending

GRANT AND HORN,

PRODUCE and
COMMISSION

• • MERCHANTS. • •

19 Alexander St. West,

WINNIPEG, MAN.

FLOUR EXPORTERS,

AND DEALERS IN
BUTTER AND EGGS, CHEESE

☞ Potatoes in Car Lots. ☞

BALED HAY,

SACKS.

FOR GRAIN AND FLOUR.

COARSE - LIVERPOOL SALT - DAIRY

to the antipodes \$60,000 worth of salmon and \$92,000 worth of planks and boards.

The schooner *Mary Ellen* arrived at Victoria last week from the black cod banks with a large catch. Black cod were found in large quantities. A permanent station was established and men and boats left to prospect the banks during the winter. Fishing for black cod will be extensively engaged in during the coming year.

Smoked British Columbia herring which, says the *Columbian*, look and taste superior in every way to the Nova Scotia fish, have been placed on the market. British Columbia smoked herring is something new in the market, but when once the quality of the fish is established an effort will be made to find a market for them in the interior and Northwest.

John Brown, hatter and furrier, Victoria, has skipped out. His creditors are mainly English and Eastern Canadian houses. Brown came to Victoria from the States about 18 months ago. Before leaving he shipped a quantity of goods to Portland, and raised a considerable amount of money from city pawnbrokers by leaving new stock in pledge.

The foreign coal shipments from Nanaimo for the month of November amounted to 46,887 tons, being the largest shipments from this port in the history of Nanaimo. The shipments of last July amounting to 40,158 tons, was the largest reached before November. November month therefore beats all previous records by 6,729 tons of coal.

An effort will be made to establish a quartz mill at Victoria. The city council and provincial government will be asked for assistance. The *Standard* says:—There is known to be vast quantities of low-grade ore on this island, and if a suitable mill was erected, where the ore could be treated at a small cost, a tremendous impetus would be given to quartz mining on Vancouver Island.

The Vancouver and Westminster boards of trade have protested against the use of the name "The British Columbia Board of Trade," heretofore used by the Victoria board. They claim that the name is misleading, and that the Victoria board should not assume a provincial

name. Victoria people claim that their board, being the principal commercial body in the province, is justified in calling itself the British Columbia Board of Trade.

Notice is given in the official gazette of the registration of the Nicola Mining Co (Limited) under the Foreign Mining Companies Registration Act. The object is to acquire certain mining properties on Mineral Hill, above Stump lake, Nicola; and to acquire all powers and privileges of a general mining company. The capital stock is fixed at £50,000, in £1 shares, headquarters on the Island.

Last week the Monarch mine at Field shipped five cars of ore to the smelter at Vancouver, making ten cars in two weeks. The shipments will approximate 200 tons. The ore carries about \$26 a ton in silver and a large percentage of lead. Pig lead was selling in New York city on November 29th at 3¼ to 3½ cents a pound; therefore, it is safe to estimate the metal value of the ore at \$50 a ton, which would make the two weeks' shipments worth fully \$10,000.

Application will be made to Parliament to incorporate a railway company, said railway commencing at a point on the north side of that portion of the Kootenay river, which is the outlet for the waters of Kootenay lake in British Columbia, and contiguous to the Toad Mountain district, thence northerly along the west shore of Kootenay lake to its north end, then by the valley of the Ill-com-opallux river to the south end of Upper Arrow lake and thence by the valley of the Columbia River to the Boat Encampment, with power to build branch lines and steamers to navigate the waters contiguous thereto.

New and more stringent fishing regulations for B.C. have been adopted. Fishing for salmon by means of nets and other apparatus, without permission of the minister of marine, is prohibited. This does not apply to Indians when the fish is for their own use by means other than spearing. The meshes of nets shall be at least six inches. Any extension of the method of drifting with salmon nets shall be confined to tidal waters. Drifting nets shall not be used so as to obstruct more than one-third of an river. No fishing for salmon between six o'clock on Saturday morning and Monday is permitted. All boats are to be registered under penalty of forfeiture. The minister of fisheries shall determine the number of boats, and the seines or nets to be used in any waters of the province. Trout fishing is prohibited from the 15th October to the 15th March inclusive, but the Indians may catch them for their own use.

Lake Superior District.

S. J. McCutcheon, painter, Port Arthur, has assigned.

At Fort William trade is good and real estate is moving freely.

The first car load of Manitoba wheat was stored in the new elevator at Fort William on Dec. 1st.

Robt. Cuthbert, who kept a restaurant at Fort William West, has skipped leaving his debts unpaid.

The last large boat of the season to clear from Port Arthur for lower lake ports, left on the 23th November.

The chimney for the new elevator at Fort William was completed and the Union Jack planted on its summit. It is 186 feet high.

A cablegram from London to Ray, Street & Co., bankers, Port Arthur, announces the sale of the Wolverine silver mine in this district to English capitalists. A practical man will be sent out to begin actual development work on the property at once.

Their supply of logs having run out, says the Port Arthur *Sentinel*, Graham, Horne & Co.'s shingle mill has been closed down for the season. The total cut is slightly in excess of 3,000,000 shingles, and represents just that much money's worth of a staple article manufactured at home, instead of, as formerly, being imported from the Northwestern States.

The council of the Port Arthur board of trade had a regular meeting recently. The report of the grain examiners was submitted, detailing an account of their visit to Toronto to fix the grain standards and the result. A motion was passed instructing the secretary to communicate with the Commissioner of Inland Revenue, asking that the order in council (passed before the Port Arthur board of trade was incorporated) appointing grain examiners for the district be rescinded. The Secretary was instructed to write to the *Pioneer Press*, of St. Paul, asking it to carry out its arrangements with the subscribers here respecting the write up of the town.

The customs report for the month of November last shows that Port Arthur imported goods of the value of \$33,992, on which the duties collected amounted to \$6,865.47, as compared with imports for same month, 1887, \$74,649, on which there was collected \$6,894.82. There is a large decrease in the exports, however, the figures being: November, 1887, exports \$151,743, as against \$1,332 in November, 1888. This, however, is accounted for by the fact that ore shipments from the mines were made much earlier this season than last; but the main reason is that wheat receipts and shipments show a very marked decrease when compared with the corresponding month of last year.—*Sentinel*.

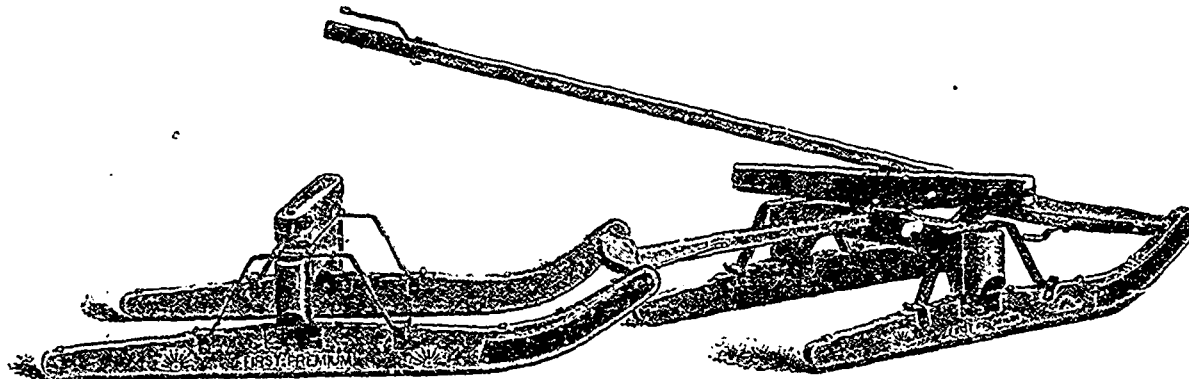
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WINNIPEG.

The English Speaking Races.

In an article contributed to the *Youth's Companion* of Boston on "The Future of the English Speaking Races," Mr. Gladstone computes that the habitual speakers of English have increased from 15,000,000 to 105,000,000 during the last 100 years, that they will number 130,000,000 by the year 1900, and that at that rate of increase, seven times in a century, they will include 840,000,000 of people by the year 2000.

The increase during the past century has, of course, been due chiefly to the growth of the United States. Since 1787 our population has multiplied twenty times, while that of the British Kingdom itself has only a little more than doubled. We have increased from 3,000,000 to more than 62,000,000, and the British Isles have increased from 14,000,000 to 35,000,000. Her colonies add 8,000,000; total, 43,000,000. In other words, while this country contained only one-fifth of the total of English speaking people a century ago, it now contains three-fifths.

The increase during the next century, as computed by Mr. Gladstone, must also be in the United States in chief part. If the present rate of growth, about three per cent. annually, should continue our population one hundred years hence would be 700,000,000, or nearly twice the population of China. Even assuming the gradual fall of the ratio of increase to two per cent. a year it would be more than 550,000,000, and by the year 2000, out of the 840,000,000 English speaking people in the world, more than three-fourths would be in the United States.

No man ever smoked "Myrtle Navy" tobacco for a fortnight and then took to any other brand in preference to it. It bears its own testimony of its qualities, and it is a testimony which is always convincing. The smoker who uses it is never annoyed by getting it sometimes of good quality and sometimes of bad. The arrangements of the manufacturers for keeping its quality equal are very elaborate and complete, and are the results of many years of experience and close observation.

Northern Pacific & Manitoba Ry.

ARRIVE DAILY		LEAVE DAILY	
8 15 p.m.	Winnipeg	9 10 a.m.	
8 05 "	Portage Junction	9 20 "	
6 48 "	St. Norbert	9 40 "	
5 27 "	St. Agathe	10 20 "	
4 42 "	Silver Plains	10 47 "	
4 20 "	Morris	11 10 "	
4 04 "	St. Jean	11 28 "	
3 43 "	Catharine	11 55 a.m.	
3 20 "	West Lorne	12 20 p.m.	
3 05 p.m.	Pembina	12 35 "	
6 25 a.m.	Winnipeg Junction	8 50 "	
8 35 p.m.	Minneapolis	6 35 a.m.	
8 00 "	St. Paul	7 05 "	
6 40 "	Helena	4 00 p.m.	
3 40 "	Garrison	6 15 "	
1 05 a.m.	Spokane	9 45 a.m.	
8 00 p.m.	Portland	6 30 "	
7 40 "	Tacoma	3 50 "	
4 30 "	Via Cascade	6 40 "	

P.M.	A.M.	St. Paul	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
2:20	8:00		7:30	3:00	7:35
P.M.	A.M.	Chicago	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
10:30	7:00		9:00	3:10	8:10
P.M.	P.M.	Detroit	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.
6:46	10:15		7:15	10:45	6:10
A.M.	P.M.	Toronto	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
9:10	9:05		9:10		9:05
A.M.	P.M.	New York	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
7:00	7:50		7:30	8:50	8:50
A.M.	P.M.	Boston	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
8:30	3:00		9:35	10:50	10:50
A.M.	P.M.	Montreal	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.
9:00	8:30		8:15		8:15

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Manitoba and Northwestern Ry.

CHANGE OF TIME.

Taking Effect November 24th, 1888.

PASS Tuesday Thursday and Saturday	Miles from Portage	STATIONS.	PASS Monday Wednesday and Fridays
LEAVE		Portage la Prairie	ARRIVE
16 00		Gladstone	13 30
17 45	35	Nepawa	12 05
18 45	61	Minnedosa	10 38
19 45	79		9 55
20 50	94	Rapid City	8 30
21 30	115	Shoal Lake	8 00
22 30	138	Little Bismarck	7 00
23 30	155		5 55
24 10	166	Russell	5 15
24 40	180	Laureburg	7 15
1 45	200	Saltcoats	3 40
ARRIVE			LEAVE

Meals.
 Trains for Bismarck leave Birtle Tuesdays and Saturdays only at 22 50; returning, leave Bismarck Wednesdays and Mondays only at 5 55. For Russell leave Birtle Tuesdays only at 22 50; returning, leave Russell Wednesdays only at 5 15. For Langenburg and Saltcoats leave Birtle Saturdays only at 22 50; returning, leave Saltcoats Mondays only at 3 40. For Rapid City leave Minnedosa Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 20 00; returning leave Rapid City Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 8 30.
 Above trains connect at Portage la Prairie with trains of the Canadian Pacific Railway to and from Winnipeg. For information as to Freight or Passenger Rates apply to A. Macdonald, Assistant Freight and Passenger Agent, Portage la Prairie, or to W. R. BAKER, General Superintendent.

THESE VESTIBULED TRAINS
 go in service May 15th.

Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Ry
THE NORTHWESTERN LINE,

The best equipped line to CHICAGO, OMAHA AND KANSAS CITY.

The ONLY line to Chicago running Pullman and Wagner Vestibuled Trains.

These Vestibuled Trains are limited as to time but not limited as to number of passengers. All classes of Passengers carried, with separate apartments for each class, and NO EXTRA FARES.

Trains Eastward will run as follows: Leave Minneapolis 6:50 p.m.; St. Paul 7:50 p.m. Arrive Milwaukee 7:40 a.m.; Chicago 9:30 a.m.

The Sleeping Cars on these trains have been prepared especially for this service, and together with the Vestibuled Dining Cars, Coaches and Baggage Cars are the finest equipped trains of their class in the world.

Tickets at Lower Rates, and good on these Vestibuled Trains, can be secured at the following offices: St. Paul, 160 East Third Street; Minneapolis, 13 Nicollet House Block; Duluth, 112 West Superior Street, also at St. Paul and Minneapolis Union Depots and at offices of connecting lines. Sleeping car accommodation secured in advance.

NOTE—The above advertised time is the actual running time, and the motto of the Northwestern Line is "ALWAYS ON TIME."

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F. B. CLARKE, General Traffic Manager
T. W. TENDALE, General Passenger Agent



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For maps, time tables, rates of passage and freight, etc. apply to the nearest station agent of the CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY, or to any Railroad Agent anywhere in the World.

ROSWELL MILLER General Manager.
A. V. H. CARPENTER, Gen'l Pass. and Tkt. Agt.
J. F. TUCKER, Asst Gen'l Manager.
GEO. H. HEAFORD, Asst Gen'l Pass. and Tkt. Agt.
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.

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What! This!

A great many persons of late have been trying to determine which would be the most advantageous thing to do, to enjoy health and pleasure.

After careful investigation it has been ascertained that the most practical, is to purchase a ticket to one of the numerous Winter Resorts of the South or West via

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