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**THE
McClary Manufacturing Co.**

OF
LONDON, TORONTO AND WINNIPEG,
Manufacturers of
McClary 'Famous' Stoves.
And Dealers in
TINSMITH'S METALS AND SUPPLIES.
WHOLESALE ONLY.
Warerooms—Point Douglas Avenue. Office and Sample
Room—Gerrie's Block, Princess St., near City Hall,
WINNIPEG.
J. W. BRISCOLL, Manager.

**S. P. CLARK,
STOCK BROKER**

AND
Commission Merchant.
Member of the Winnipeg Stock Exchange.
Special Attention Given to Contractor's Supplies.
ROOM 9 OVER HINGSTON SMITH'S STORE

WINNIPEG FURNITURE and UNDERTAKING HOUSE
M. HUGHES,
Dealer in
HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE.
Undertaking a Specialty. Coffin Caskets and Trimming
Wholesale Metal Caskets also in Stock.

PALMER HOUSE.
POST OFFICE STREET,
WINNIPEG,
JOHN A. BROOKS, PROPRIETOR

JOHN W. WINNETT,
MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN
Fine Furniture, Office Desks, &c., Picture
and Mirror Frames, &c.
Factory Corner Princess Street and C. P. R. R.
Warerooms, Main Street Opposite Queen Street.
WINNIPEG.

WILLARD C. COPELAND. JNO. A. GIBBONS.
COPELAND & GIBBONS,
BROKERS,
AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
Custom House business attended to promptly.
All kinds of goods bought and sold on commission.

**ROB'T ADAMSON & CO.,
BANKERS.**

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

Money to Loan on Mortgage.
Drafts Sold on Principal Cities in Cana-
da and United States.

OFFICES:
Robart Eden Block, Main St., Winnipeg.
Branch—Main St., Portage La Prairie.

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

—AND—
General Commission Merchants.

All Supplies Brought Direct From
China and Japan.
Gerrie Block, Princess St., Winnipeg.

VAN BUSKIRK KEIZER & CO., D.L.S. & C.E., Locate
and compute milling powers, mining, timber, coal and
stone limits. Engineering the construction of canals, and
locks; also draining submerged lands. Advice and as-
sistance to inventors, and drawings made for the "Patent
Office" of any Mechanical Invention. Office: 19 Donald-
son's Block, upstairs.

D. L. SCOTT, BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR
&c., Regina, North-west Territory.

R. P. MULIGAN, WHOLESALE WINE AND SPIRIT
Merchant. Liquors and Cigars, all kinds always on hand.
Sixth Street, Brandon, Manitoba.

W. B. CANAVAN, BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, CON-
VEYANCER and Notary Public for Manitoba and Ontario,
Portage Avenue, (North Side), near Main Street, Winni-
peg.

L. McMEANS, BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR,
&c. Office 515 Main Street, Harris Block, opposite City
Hall, Winnipeg.

WADMORE & CO., ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS,
Topographical and Patent Draughtsmen. Sale maps
made, plans enlarged, etc. Biggs Block, Main Street,
Winnipeg.

R. Y. ELLIS, DRAUGHTSMAN, TRACING AND
Enlargement of Plans carefully executed. Golden Sale
Room, Portage Avenue, Winnipeg.

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

JOSEPH BARROWCLOUGH, MATTRESS WORKS,
11 James Street East, Winnipeg, is now prepared for fall
trade with a large stock of material.

T. H. CARMAN, CONTRACTOR AND MANUFAC-
TURER. Stone, Lumber and Brick for sale.

EDF & HOOPER, DEALERS IN MONUMENTS, HEAD
Stones, Mantle Pieces, Grates, &c. Special designs fur-
nished on application. Main St., Winnipeg.

ANDREW SCHMIDT, MANUFACTURER OF TELE-
phon Instruments, Annunciators, and all electric work.
Silver plating a specialty. All kinds of small work in
brass, iron and steel to order. Hotels and private houses
fitted up with electric bells. Brass Castings of every
description. No. 15 McDermott street, cor. Arthur st.

ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY. THOMAS G.
FLETCHER, Manufacturer of Choice Havana Cigars. All
orders promptly filled. 301 Main Street, opposite Dun-
ce Block, Winnipeg.

JOHN BOULTBEE, SOLICITOR, CONVEYANCER,
etc. A Commissioner for Ontario. Portage la Prairie,
Manitoba.

FRANK J. McJOHN, SOLICITOR, CONVEYANCER,
Notary Public, &c., &c., Real Estate and Mining Agent.
Main Street, Rat Portage.

W. C. HARRIS, ARCHITECT, ASSOCIATE ROYAL
Canadian Academy of Art. 562 Main Street.

SNOW & CODD, LAND SURVEYORS, CIVIL ENGI-
NEERS and practical draughtsmen. Office in rear of Reg-
istry Office, Main Street, Rat Portage.

GEORGE MITCHELL, CONVEYANCER, DRAUGHTS-
MAN, Mining and Real Estate Agent, Commissioner in
E. R., &c., County Court Office, Rat Portage, Man.

C. I. FOUCHE, DOMINION LAND SURVEYOR,
Civil Engineer, Winnipeg and Dytchov.

Hodgson, Sumner & Co.

Importers of
DRY GOODS.
SMALL WARES.
AND FANCY GOODS,
BEADS, CUTLERY,
JEWELRY,
STATIONERY.

Druggists' Sundries, Etc.
Princess St., Between McDermott and Bannatyne.
WHOLESALE ONLY.

LINKLATER & DESLAURIERS.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Hardware, Stoves & Tinware

MANUFACTURERS OF
GALVANIZED IRON CORNICES.
Roofing, Steam Heating, Plumbing and Gas Fitting and
General Jobbing promptly attended to.
520 & 522 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG

G. F. STEPHENS & CO.,

Importers of and Wholesale Dealers in
PLAIN, FANCY AND PLATE

WINDOW GLASS

Mirror Plates, Paints, Colors, White Lead, Oils
Varnishes, Brushes, &c.
93 Portage Avenue, - - - WINNIPEG.

THE VULCAN IRON WORKS.

CASTINGS, BRASS AND IRON,
IRON COLUMNS.
FORGINGS, LIGHT AND HEAVY,
GRATINGS.
GENERAL BLACKSMITHING.
ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.
MILLWRIGHTING.
POINT DOUGLAS AVE., F. H. BRYDGES & CO.,
WINNIPEG.

E. F. RADIGER & CO.

IMPORTERS
—AND—
WHOLESALE DEALERS

WINES, SPIRITS AND CIGARS.

—IN—
MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG.

ROWE, NEWTON & CO.,

GENERAL WHOLESALE IMPORTERS OF

BRITISH, FOREIGN & AMERICAN

DRY - GOODS.

Gerrie Block, Princess St.,
WINNIPEG.

A. C. FLUMMERFELT,

(Late of W. H. Higgins & Co.,)

IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Boots and Shoes,

FELT AND RUBBER GOODS
AND MOCCASINS.

TRUNKS, VALISES, ETC.

GERRIE BLOCK, PRINCESS ST.
WINNIPEG.

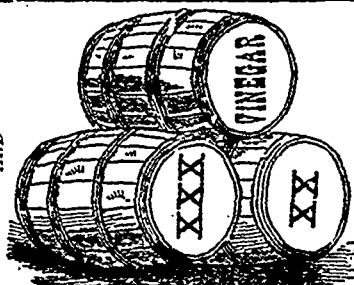
Sole Agents
for
FERON,
3 Bannatyne St. e.
Winnipeg, Manitoba.



Agents
Manitoba,
SHAW & CO.,
Bannatyne St. e.
Manitoba.

The Cans which we use for our
Cooked Corn Beef
unlike those used by other Companies, are SOLDERED ON THE OUTSIDE, thus doing away with the great prejudice against Canned Meats on account of the cans being SOLDERED ON THE INSIDE.
FAIRBANK CANNING CO., CHICAGO.

COFFEE, SPICE, AND VINEGAR WORKS.



Special attention given to
ROASTING & GRINDING COFFEES
C. H. Girdestone, Proprietor.
30 Owen Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Plewes, Mann & Co

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS IN

Lumber, Sash, and Shingles,

WINNIPEG.

Office and Yard opposite C. P. R. Freight Sheds, North of Track.

F. R. BRYANT & CO.,

(KING STREET, NEAR MARKET.

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

Butter, Eggs, Apples, Fruit,

Potatoes, Vegetables, Poultry, Cranberries,
OYSTERS, ETC., IN SEASON.

Our Terms are Cash, or all Bills payable on Demand. Eggs a Specialty.

P. O. BOX 1118, WINNIPEG.

GRAND UNION HOTEL, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Douglas & Co., - - - Prop's.

The Largest and Most Popular House of the North-west. Complete in all its appointments. Graduated prices.

Thompson,

Codville & Co.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

26 McDermott Street,

WINNIPEG.

THE PIONEER Wholesale Establishment

FOR

Boots and Shoes, Trunks and
Travelling Bags, Moccasins,
Felt Goods, Etc.

W. HIGGINS & CO.

Ample experience as to the requirements of Manitoba and the North-west Territories; very best connections with Eastern manufacturers; large stock constantly on hand; reasonable prices and liberal terms should commend this firm to the favorable consideration of the present and prospective Retail Merchants of Manitoba and our great North-west.
35 Queen St. East, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

LYON, MACKENZIE & POWIS,

IMPORTERS,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

—AND—

PROVISION MERCHANTS.

5, 7, 9 & 11, McDermott St., Winnipeg.

Sutherland & Campbell,

WHOLESALE GROCERS

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

STOCK LARGE AND WELL ASSORTED.

PRICES LOW TO CASH AND
PROMPT MEN.

PRINCESS ST. WINNIPEG.



We Have Received Our Direct Importations of
Herrings in brls and 1/2 brls.
Figs in boxes, 1/2 boxes and mats:
Boneless fish 40 lb. boxes.
Boneless fish 5 lb. boxes.

WHITE BEANS, DRIED APPLES
Evaporated Apples in 50lb. Boxes in
Stock and Arriving.

Turner, MacKeand & Co.

BANNATYNE STREET.

The Commercial

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

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

VOL. 1.

WINNIPEG, MAY 15, 1883.

NO. 33.

The Commercial

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

ISSUED EVERY TUESDAY

THE COMMERCIAL will be mailed to any address in Canada, United States or Great Britain at \$2.00 a year in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES

1 month, weekly insertion.	\$0 30 per line.
3 months, do.	0 75 "
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Reading notices in news columns, 15 cents per line each insertion. Special location will be charged extra.

THE COMMERCIAL will be circulated extensively amongst wholesale and retail Merchants, Jobbers, Bankers, Brokers, Manufacturers, Hotel Keepers, Insurance and Loan Agencies throughout the entire Canadian North-West.

Book, Newspaper, Railroad, Commercial and Job Printing specialties.

Office, 16 James St. East.

STEEN & BOYCE,
Publishers

WINNIPEG, MAY 15, 1883.

Messrs. Finnerty & Co. are erecting a new store in Fort Qu'Appelle.

GEORGE WATTS furniture dealer Stonewall, is about to retire from business.

THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY'S new store at Fort Qu'Appelle is about to be opened.

BREADY & PARSONS, of the Turf Wine Hall, have sold out their business to S. Cornell.

MR. J. E. PROOF has re-opened the Princess Steam Laundry in the Grand Union Block.

THE effects of Mrs. I. Bayley, milliner, Winnipeg, are advertised for sale by the bailiff.

W. M. STEVENSON, grocer, Winnipeg, is about selling out and retiring from business.

RESIDENTS of Fort Qu'Appelle are about to make provisions for starting a local newspaper.

MESSRS. Godfrey Bros. from Nelson are at Pilot Mound with a view of opening a hardware store.

THE Assiniboine Mills are obliged to run night and day to supply the demand of the west.

LAST year 21,000,000 feet of lumber was sold in Regina, of which 9,000,000 was imported from Minneapolis.

RESIDENTS of Moose Jaw feel and are expressing the want of additional postal and banking facilities.

MESSRS. Mather and Atkinson are the publishers of the Manitoba Liberal, a new weekly in Portage la Prairie.

THE Fort Macleod Gazette says that numbers about Helena are selling out their stock and coming to this country.

J. D. O'NEILL, insurance agent of Walford, Ont., is about to remove to the North-west and seek a location in Manitoba.

LANGRIDGE & WILSON, wholesale drug merchant, Princess street, Winnipeg, have advertised their business for sale.

MCLROY & FLEMING, grocers, Winnipeg, have dissolved partnership, and the business will be continued by James McLroy.

MR. GEO. WEBB contemplates re-entering the lively business in the city, and is negotiating for the purchase of an establishment.

W. WINDER & Co., general storekeepers, Fort McLeod, N.W.T., are about to form a partnership with Cassils, Stinson & Co. of Montreal.

J. L. EWING general storekeeper Otterburn, has been endeavoring to arrange with his creditors for an extension, and will probably succeed.

MR. W. P. SMITH is about to commence operations in his brick yard at the Portage. His saw-mill erected at the same place is no running.

DURING the past week there has been a keen competition in the purchase of hides which has raised the price of butcher stock to six cents per pound.

A PETITION is to be laid before the municipal council of Lorne asking the construction of a bridge across the Pembina River in township 10 range 4.

A. CARMICHAEL, general storekeeper of Cannington, Ont., has removed to Manitoba with the intention of opening up business in some of the towns of the Province.

MANNING, McDONALD, McLAREN & Co., the contractors of the Thunder Bay branch of the

C.P.R., have decided upon closing out their general store at Rat Portage.

RUFUS ATKINSON, formerly in the agricultural implement business in Winnipeg, has formed a partnership with one Gill, making the firm of Gill & Atkinson contractors.

MR. JOHN SINCLAIR, lately of the Queen's hotel in this city, and previously of the Grand Central, has taken a lease of the Pacific Hotel at Prince Arthur's Landing.

MR. JAMES MAXWELL intends to enter the lumber business in this country. He was formerly connected with the firm of Guy, Stewart & Co., and late of Fredericton, N. B.

THE mercantile firms of Portage la Prairie have arranged to close their store at 7.30 p. m. It would be a wise thing for our Winnipeg storekeepers to try the same course.

THE copper produced at Lake Superior mines for the first three months of this year was 6,946 tons 360 pounds. The product for the corresponding months last year was 6,919 tons, 1,779 pounds.

A FIRE broke out in Mr. Peddie's dry goods store in Richard Block, Main street, on Sunday night and did considerable damage. Mr. Spring's stock was also damaged. Loss covered by insurance.

THE firm of McKay & Shaw, dealers in dry goods, boots and shoes, Pilot Mound, has undergone a change. Shaw has sold out his interest to H. Wood, and the firm in future will be McKay & Wood.

THE Thunder Bay line of the C. P. R. is now in the hands of the syndicate, and the new freight tariff via that route dates from May 12. Copies of the same can be had at the office of the traffic manager.

THE Dominion Express Company have just effected the extension of their business to Port Arthur. They have arranged with other companies for a through business to and from all points in Eastern Canada.

THE first steam plow for Manitoba, manufactured by Haggart Bros. of Brampton, Ont., and purchased by the St. John Farming Syndicate for \$5,000 is now at Regina. It is capable of breaking 100 acres in 24 hours.

English Bankruptcy Statements.

During the first week of April the number of failures gazetted in England and Wales was 208, being a decrease of 18 compared with the corresponding week of 1882, and a decrease of 55 compared with the same week in 1881. These figures may be regarded to some extent as an indication of the return of mercantile prosperity in England, but at the same time there is no doubt the more rigid administration of the bankruptcy law during the past few years has operated in some degree to bring about the gradual decrease of failures. Some years ago the British mercantile world was thrown into consternation by a few gigantic and fraudulent cases of failure, and various schemes were propounded attracting more or less attention with a view to prevent such cases of fraudulent or reckless dealing in future. It was strongly urged that the bankrupt should be subjected to a severe examination, and, in case of dishonest practices being proved against him, that such punishment should be meted out as would deter others from following his example. It was suspected, and in many cases admitted, that the bankrupt "had kept himself all right," but even in such cases, the bankrupt, after a formal examination, had no difficulty, in the great majority of cases, in effecting a composition with his creditors. While the bankruptcy law in England has not undergone any material change subjecting bankrupts to a more crucial test and visiting them with sterner punishments, there can be no doubt that the outcry that followed the fraudulent cases above referred to, led to a more rigid administration of the law, such as it was, and that the decrease in failures has been in some measure the result. In this country things are different, we have commercial prosperity, we have no bankruptcy law, no examination of bankrupts, and we have not a decrease but an increase of failures. The following is a comparative statement of the failures in England and Wales during the first week of April for the last three years, showing how they are distributed amongst the various trades:

	1883.	1882.	1881.
Builders, building materials,	22	20	27
Chemists and druggists,	4	3	6
China, glass, earthenware,		1	1
Confectionery, toys, fancy goods,	2	3	5
Corn, coals, minerals,	8	13	9
Drapery, clothing, textures,	19	22	31
Farmers,	15	10	25
Furniture, upholstery,	1	7	5
Horses, vehicles,	2	1	6
Jewelry, watches,	2	3	4
Leather,	13	14	12
Metals,	7	8	6
Paper, printing, etc.,		9	2
Provisions,	43	48	45
Wines, spirits, tobacco,	33	36	40
Miscellaneous,	33	23	13
	208	226	263

Newspaper Enterprise.

The Commercial Bulletin of Minneapolis gives the following statistics of newspaper enterprise on the American continent. It says: "The newspapers and periodicals of all kinds in

the United States and Territories now reach the imposing total of 11,100. This is an increase of 535 in twelve months. Taking the States one by one, the newspaper growth in some is very considerable. The present total in New York State for instance, is 1,300—a gain of 80 in the past year. The increase in Pennsylvania is 48, the existing number being 943. Nebraska's total grew from 175 to 201, and Illinois' from 800 to 904. A year ago Massachusetts had 420 papers, now the number is 438. In Texas the new papers outnumbered the suspensions by 8, and Ohio now has 738 papers, instead of 602. The most remarkable change has occurred in the Territories, in which the daily papers have grown from 43 to 63, and the weeklies from 160 to 243, Dakota being the chief area of activity. The number of monthlies throughout the country grew from 700 to 1,062. The figures given above are exclusive of Canada, which possesses a total of 608. It is interesting to note that the newly settled regions of the Canadian Northwest are productive of newspapers as well as wheat, for the number of journals issued in Manitoba was nearly doubled during the year."

Advertising.

It has been said that advertising stands in exactly the same relation to the commercial world as steam to the mechanical world—it is the great motive power. The ways of advertising are almost without number, ranging all the way from the straightforward and formal appeal to the public through the medium of the press, to the clap-trap device of the medical practitioner who arranged to be called out of church or to be roused from his nocturnal slumbers in such a way as to rouse the whole neighborhood at the same time. Whatever be the mode of advertising adopted, repetition is usually found essential to its success. One appeal, in whatever way made, is very liable to be forgotten. Mr. Robert Bonner, of New York, who has amassed a great part of his fortune through judicious and persistent advertising, makes the following statement: "One of the points of good advertising is to address the same people over and over again. For instance, suppose you were introduced, with about 500 others, to the President, the chances are that the President would not remember you. But if you had an opportunity of seeing him again, and said, 'Mr. President, I am Charles Wolsey, of Brooklyn; Senator so and so did me the honor of introducing me to you,' and you did this two or three times, you would be sure to be remembered. In the same way an advertisement presented once is forgotten almost invariably, and so thrown away, while one presented three or four times makes an impression."

Canadian Railways.

The following interesting statistics of Dominion railway affairs for the year ending June 30 are taken from the Government Blue Book just to hand:

	1881.	1882.
Miles in operation,	7,200	7,630

Do. track just laid,	335	530
Under construction,	2,910	3,180

Of the 3,180 miles under construction, 2,184 miles were on the line of the Canadian Pacific, 218 on the Quebec and Lake St. John, and 180 on the Ontario and Quebec. Of the railways in operation on June 30, 7,166 miles were of standard gauge (4 feet 8½ inches), 60 broad, and 304 narrow gauge. All the roads under construction are of standard gauge.

Traffic increased largely in 1882, but the receipts were by no means in the same ratio. In 1882 there were 34 per cent more passengers carried than in 1881, but the receipts increased only 22 per cent. Freights increased 12 per cent in tonnage, while the receipts actually decreased 5 per cent. The number of passengers carried was 9,332,323 in 1882, against 6,943,671 in 1881. The tonnage of freight was 13,575,787 in '81, against 12,065,323 in '81. The corresponding receipts were for passengers, \$10,018,478 and \$8,223,254; for freights, \$17,729,645 and \$18,668,982.

The total receipts of the railways for the year ending June 30, 1882, amounted to \$29,027,789. In 1882 the working expenses were 77.13 per cent of the receipts, against 71.91 per cent in 1881. Thus the net earnings in 1882 were \$6,637,081, against \$7,808,091 in 1881. The capital nominally invested in 1882 was \$415,611,810, against \$389,285,700 in 1881.

Land Titles.

A bill entitled "An act for the declaration of titles to lands and to facilitate its transfer in the territories of Canada" has been prepared and introduced by Mr. McCarthy. The bill is a lengthy one, and has no chance of being passed this session. It is based on what is known as the Torrens Act, and proposes to establish in the North-west a system of mutual insurance under which every owner of land brought under the operation of the bill shall contribute one-quarter of one per cent to an "assurance fund" to pay damages to persons who may be injured by the declaration of indefeasible titles. In the North-west, where titles are not many removed from the crown, and where a vast extent of territory is still ungranted, there is the most favorable field for the operation of such a bill. In the older Provinces there would be the difficult and expensive operation of quieting titles before a certificate of title under the proposed act could be granted. Even apart from the quieting of titles the expense involved in supporting the assurance fund would be considerable, and might be objected to. But the certificate of title may itself be unsatisfactory. It would not shew what decrees, orders or executions, if any, had been made against the owner after the certificate had been granted by the registrar-general or examiner of titles. There might be reservations in the original grant, taxes overdue, rights of way, or leases impossible to discover from the certificate. The bill in its present form is liable to numerous objections, and there is no likelihood of its becoming law without amendments. It ought to be mentioned as a matter of no small importance that it is not proposed to make the act compulsory.

The Commercial Man, Past and Present.

Even in the most democratic countries people have some regard to their ancestry and even more for the origin of the profession or trade to which they belong. There is among all engaged in trade a sort of reverence for trade heraldry, and the calling which can trace its origin back to some monarch's favorite artificer can always find among its followers a good proportion who will make a boast of the same if only in a jocular manner. It is to be feared that in this respect the commercial traveler cannot boast of any honorable pedigree. His commercial ancestor was undoubtedly the pedlar, that individual who in bygone days put the trade laws and restrictions of guilds and commercial corporations at defiance, and was subjected to endless prosecutions, or persecutions, as his troubles may be interpreted, for his lawless daring in this respect. The stocks, and in a few instances even the whipping post, were among the punishments inflicted upon the alleged mercantile pirates who dared to indulge in trade transactions without possessing the rights of a freeman or burgher of some town or city. But after all there should be no disgrace in a commercial pedigree like this. Some of the proudest families of England, and Scotland boast of ancestry, whose qualifications were altogether connected with border robbery and throat cutting; and why should the commercial men of the present day not boast of progenitors, who were pirates and outlaws, in the interest of free and unfettered trade.

From the persecuted pedlar the first move towards respectability on the part of the itinerant trader which we find in literature is to the Bagman of Sir Walter Scott, mounted upon his ponderous steed, and surrounded by bags and bundles of merchandise, under which the quadruped often looked diminutive. Even in this role the traveling trader was only a shade above the pedlar, and had perhaps only his license to sell, to protect him from equal persecution. The term of bagman hung long to the profession, and numerous writers, such as Prof. Ayton, seem to have delighted in ridiculing that individual and representing him as a boorish animal possessed only of a knowledge of trade, and of scarcely a trait fit to be displayed in refined society.

Dickens seems to have been about the first writer of note who recognized the bagman's claim to the reputation of jolly good fellow, and the one-eyed representative of the profession portrayed in his Pickwick papers was the very soul of good nature and gammon.

But the bagman eventually began to make himself felt in the world, and with the advent of steam boats and railways his social power became considerable. What wonder then after centuries of being ignored, or of being noticed only as the butt of some stupid joke that he should develop into the rather exclusive individual, who up to some twenty years ago in England asserted with such dogmatism, the privileges of the commercial room and other little particulars of exclusiveness claimed by the members of the profession. Like all other individuals, he rose to power and he felt inclined to play the tyrant. But his contact with

other men made him essentially an individual of progress, and even in England the exclusiveness of the profession is fast dying out. In Canada it is practically dead, and the commercial man whenever he gains a footing proves himself a genuine herald of trade and progress. In some portions of the United States, especially the west, according to the ideas of older travelers, the dignity of the profession is also gone, and the commercial man has become degenerate. There is some little truth in the statement no doubt, and it does not require an over-conservative observer to discover the degrading influence of men of Sam'l of Posen type. But after all these are decidedly in the minority, and it stands to reason that in a profession where success depends upon straight business action, the evil must eventually bring its own cure, and the profession gradually fall into the hands of the men fitted for it.

Looking at the history of the commercial man from the first, it must be acknowledged he has been a progressive mortal, and his progress has always been the triumph of untrammeled trade. He has no reason to be ashamed of his pedigree, even if in framing an escutcheon for his commercial ancestor, he could find no better emblems for the same than the pillory and whipping post the latter often suffered at.

The Iron Ore Business.

In every direction the fates seem to be against the iron ore business. The demand for pig iron and other products of iron ore is hardly one-half of that of twelve months ago, and the shrinkage in demand is not all, but the price is lower, too low for any profit at present expense of production. The output will probably be materially reduced, and all parties engaged from vessels to mines must seek other employment to a large extent. An exchange remarks that the prospect of a remunerative season for vessels engaged in the iron ore trade are not encouraging, and carriers are despondent. The low scale of rates offered by shippers at the opening has dropped still lower, and there is but little demand for vessels. This state of affairs arises from the depressed condition of the iron ore trade and the fact that a large number of mills have been shut down during the winter. Out of 709 furnaces in this country 234—or nearly one-half—are out of blast, with no immediate prospects of resuming operations, and the prospects are that a number of others will shut down as soon as they have filled the contracts on hand. All of the mills in operation have a large surplus on hand, and the market is so irregular and unsettled that it is next to impossible for them to unload, even at a dead loss. The mines are not pressing the production to any extent, as there are decided objections to piling up ore on the docks, and then running around after purchasers. The condition of the iron market, it is thought, may have a tendency to depress the grain trade, as unless there is an immediate revival of the iron interests, a large number of barges and schooners hitherto engaged in the ore trade will be forced to carrying grain. In fact, this is the only discouraging feature in grain freights at present, and it is claimed that this was in a

measure one of the direct causes of the recent cut in grain-freight rates. The rates on iron ore from Escanaba to Cleveland have been made at \$1, and it is doubtful if they will go any higher this season.

Several more of the charcoal furnaces would blow out were it not that there is wood and other material on hand which would entail a greater loss if the furnaces were idle than if run until the material is used up.—Chicago Journal of Commerce.

Indian Competition in Wheat.

Great Britain at present affords the great market for the disposal of wheat produced on the American continent, and some speculations have of late been indulged in as to a probable rivalry that may spring up in supplying her wants from the wheat fields of India. An exchange, after reviewing the situation in India in regard to the wheat resources of that country and the facilities for handling and transporting it to Britain, arrives at the following conclusions:

"That India can produce an average quality of wheat at as low cost to the producer as the most favored locality in the United States.

"That she can now supply the European market with about 40,000,000 bushels annually, and possesses facilities for increasing the supply to an almost unlimited extent, owing to the great elasticity of the home consumption, and to the vast amount of land awaiting cultivation.

"That in quality, cheapness of transportation, facilities for handling, safety against damage during transit, and stability of money exchange, the American wheat, especially that from the new North-west, has such advantages that there need be no serious apprehension on account of Indian competition at legitimate prices; but that in order to maintain this advantage, it is absolutely necessary that America should keep pace with India in the efforts to reduce and maintain freights as the lowest possible minimum.

On the other hand, it is an indisputable fact that Indian wheat has already become and will continue to be a very important factor in the grain markets of Europe, and a check against high prices, brought about either by speculation or any other unnecessary artificial means.

"And finally, that upon a basis of a fair average crop throughout the world, the American farmer will have to prepare himself to reduce the cost of production to the lowest minimum, and be content with small profits, or else wheat growing in India may be stimulated to such an extent that subsequent competition would become extremely formidable.

Dr. G. M. Dawson and J. B. Tyrrell, B. A., of the Dominion geological survey, leave Ottawa this week for the North-west. They will explore and report on the coal seams in and at the foot of the Rocky Mountains. They will be away all summer. Mr. Tyrrell is a graduate of the University of Toronto, and a son of Mr. Tyrrell, of Weston.—[Toronto Globe.

There can be no doubt but that the scientists start out with a laudable object, but a practical miner with the party would no doubt make their researches of more practical value.

The Commercial

WINNIPEG, MAY 15, 1883.

BUCKET SHOPS.

It has ever been the wonder of the commercial philosopher, why human nature should be so prone to a love of excitement in connection with every day business affairs, and why the sphere of steady remuneration should be so often forsaken for that of chance. There are in every city or town of any pretensions on this continent many who shrink with something like horror from the path of the gambler, and criticise severely the course of that creature of chance from a social, moral and perhaps a religious point of view. Yet these same persons are in no way averse to taking a deal in stocks, grain or pork, and in so doing often take risks that the professional gambler would characterize as extreme folly, even when judged by his own questionable theory of wisdom. It is unmistakably the desire for excitement as well as gain that prompts these parties to such a course, and unfortunately the opportunities for indulging their infatuation are too numerous. In every institution where risk, rapid loss or gain, are the motives which prompt investment, there always will be a gambling element. To such, stock exchanges and boards of trade are the very temples of chance, while the faro bank is the home or slum of the same. An air of solidity and opulence which every lover of chance cannot support is necessary to secure a footing in the two former, and many who cannot attain such, scout the idea of operating at the faro bank. To suit the delicate susceptibilities of this class the Bucket Shop, a comparatively modern institution has come to the relief. It is astonishing as well as amusing to note the ingenuity in selecting names for such institutions, that has been put forth by their projectors, all with the object of covering up as much as possible their real aim. One bucket shop keeper will call his place a private stock and produce exchange, another, an independent board of trade, and another who pretends to court investigation of the legitimacy of his business, an open board of trade. The faro bank to avoid criminal prosecution is operated in secret, but the more openly the bucket shop is operated the less liable is it likely to come within the scope of criminal law. Yet it is only those who

have had opportunities of closely watching their workings who can estimate the demoralizing effect they produce upon those who patronize them. Enter one of these institutions in Chicago, where they are to be found in their worst form, and the visitor can find hangers-on who spend their days watching the bulletin board and its quotations. Among the watchers can be found many who were once business men of good standing, and some who could at one time in their career have counted their wealth by the hundred thousand dollars. These have followed the sliding scale, commencing with speculation on the regular board of trade, until their resources were almost gone, then entered the bucket shop to follow out their infatuation upon the slim funds left. It is but one step from there to the faro or keno game, but more of these financial wrecks go directly to the poor house or the grave of the sot. This picture is not an overdrawn one of a Chicago bucket shop, and it shows only a portion of the evil that is on the surface, while the ruin they bring to many who are only casual speculators it is impossible to estimate.

In smaller cities and towns the bucket shop is too heavy an institution for one individual to conduct upon his own responsibility, and recourse is had to running them upon something like a joint stock principle. The multiplicity of proprietors can in no way change the character of the institution, but it assists very materially in evading laws that might seriously hamper the workings of the organization. Laws against gambling are not difficult to enforce in a small city, and the business of a bucket shop, whether conducted by an individual or an association of individuals, is gambling in the most literal sense of the term.

Parties who are interested in the healthy development of the North-west cannot but notice the attempts that are being made to establish such institutions in Winnipeg. The parties so engaged may deem it advisable to have another stage in the downward course of speculation. There is a sufficient stock of bursted land boomers to create a demand for such an institution. Heretofore crazy speculators in the North-west have went directly from real estate business to ruin, and the proportion of those that have reached the doom of the sot no Winnipegger cares to estimate. Reasonable

business men however fail to see the necessity for such, and still less for the legalizing of them. It is therefore the duty of every conservative business man to use every influence in his power against such institutions securing a footing in the country. Let the pressure be put on in every possible way. The wholesaler should refuse credit to the retailer who patronises such, as commercial safety is menaced by them. The mercantile agency should at once disestablish the rating of the bucket shop patron, and bankers should at once stop financial supplies to the man who speculates in them. Every pressure applied against them is justifiable in a struggle in which legitimate commerce and dishonest gambling are the contestants.

SUB-CONTRACTS.

The rapidly increasing system of subletting contracts has of late been forcing itself upon the attention of certain branches of the wholesale trade in a way that is anything but agreeable. According to this system, the contractor, so called, to whom the work is originally let, furnishes the stipulated bonds and sureties, and takes upon himself the responsibility of completing the work according to plans and specifications. In many cases however, nothing is farther from his intention than to complete the work in detail himself. Instead of doing so he goes to work and sublets to a number of minor contractors on such terms as to leave himself a suitable margin for the responsibility which he assumes, and for risks which he may incur in the execution of the contract. In some classes of work this system may be unobjectionable so far as the execution is concerned; in others there may be a very detrimental clashing of interests among the sub-contractors. But with this aspect of the question we do not propose to deal. It is our object to consider the effect of the system commercially, and the grievances to which certain trades are subjected in consequence of it. The system, it will at once be seen, gives rise to a multiplicity of contractors whose wants in the execution of their part of the work gives rise to a multiplicity of customers in the wholesale trade. Instead of having to fill five or six large orders wholesalers have often to deal with 30 or 40 small ones. The effect of this is not a mere multiplicity of accounts in the ledgers of the

houses applied to. The filling of numerous small orders occasions much extra labor and expense, and it is no easy matter for wholesalers under these circumstances to make out even the smallest margin of profit on their transactions. But in addition there is the risk of collections, which, it is to be regretted, are not unfrequently attended with extreme difficulty. Altogether the system has been, and in all probability will continue to be a bugbear to the wholesale trade.

EARLY CLOSING.

It is high time that some arrangements were made for the early closing of retail stores in Winnipeg. To make such, so that they will be observed, will be a difficult matter no doubt, as there always will be a class of merchants who will keep their doors open if only for the pleasure of burning gas or coal oil. These as a rule employ but little clerk hire, and are not affected by customs observed by larger concerns. To compel such to abide by any reasonable limit of business hours is impossible, for those in opposition in the same line of business, but the public should take a little thought on such matters and throw the bulk of their patronage to merchants who close their places of business at reasonable hours. They are not aware of the great public good they are working by such a discrimination. In consultation with a number of the medical men of this city it has been ascertained that a very large proportion of the sickness among the business classes of Winnipeg is attributable to overwork. Men connected with mercantile affairs here work at least one fifth longer hours than in eastern cities, and when it is considered that many have no homes of their own, but have to get along with very imperfect house accommodation it is not to be wondered at, that the effects of overwork are so seriously felt.

But there are numbers of retail mercantile houses in the city who keep employees to unreasonably late hours at work, and since the cheap sale craze commenced the evil seems to have become aggravated. While the cold of winter lasted the hardships of long hours was not so much felt, as outside enjoyments in the evenings could not then be indulged in, and only those who had a home and family had to suffer. Now it is different. A few months of beautiful temperature, and weather suitable for out-door enjoyment

may be expected, and there is no reason why the mercantile classes should not profit by the same. No class are more in want of a little fresh air, as the atmosphere of a retail store is anything but conducive to rugged health. Employers and employees both require it, and it cannot be anything but thoughtlessness, which keeps the former from thoroughly appreciating the fact.

As yet nothing in the form of a factory act is in operation in the province of Manitoba, and so far as the regulation of juvenile labor is concerned such an act is not yet wanted. Juvenile labor is still so scarce, that it can dictate its own hours of work, and these will naturally be limited. It is different however with female labor, which is fast making itself felt in both mercantile and manufacturing pursuits, especially in Winnipeg. Whether we reason, that the sex are yet too few in the North-west to be oppressed, or from the broader view of humanity, we cannot escape the necessity for watching jealously the hours of employment for girls. It would be well if employers would give attention to the matter, and save any legislation upon the subject. Factory laws have a sort of emancipation taint about them, and it is too early in the history of this prairie land to have to admit by legislation, that any system of oppression has found a footing here.

But employers will find it true economy to close their places of business at comparatively early hours. Over worked employees are not liable to give the same attention to their business, as when properly rested. This is particularly so in mercantile circles, where a salesman requires to feel both rugged and fresh to successfully prosecute his calling. Employers here are not troubled with the nonsensical labor laws of trades organizations, which shorten hours to cause employment for the many. There is no excess of the labor supply, and hours of work can be regulated to the demands of trade. The employer is therefore in a position to dictate to some extent, and what evils do exist from overwork he is solely responsible for. In the retail store late hours do not increase the demand for goods, but merely pander to the whims of customers, who will not make their purchases during reasonable hours. There is a point even in mercantile affairs, when courtesy develops into toadyism, and keeping open to unreasonable

hours, to suit the eccentricity and not the convenience of customers, seems not far distant from that point. Although the recent actions of some dealers would lead one to think, that they believed in the elasticity of the local demand for staple goods, that is limited, and purchasers will procure supplies before seven or eight o'clock in the evening, if they know for certain that they cannot be purchased after these hours.

UNDERESTIMATING THE NORTH-WEST.

It is a common mistake to underestimate the resources of a new country, and in fact to underestimate everything connected with the progress of the same, and it is only natural that the North-west should come under this same system of miscalculation. It may seem to many, however, that this is rather an incomprehensible statement, and numerous disappointed speculators may be of opinion that estimates about the North-west have been too sanguine instead of too limited. If a careful investigation is made into the speculative mania which affected the real estate business of the country for at least one year previous to the spring of 1882, it will be found that the same had its origin, not in the overestimation, but in an underestimation of this country. Speculators who invested in real estate preferred town lots as investments as the channel in which money could be most quickly made. In this manner somewhere near 100 square miles of lots, occupied and unoccupied, were included in the plat of the city of Winnipeg and surroundings. Portage la Prairie had over thirty square miles, and Brandon, Emerson and other railway towns assisted to make up a grand total of at least 300 square miles of town lots, while the imaginary towns, marked only by surveyors stakes on the prairie, or at most by an odd shanty and an occasional hay stack, would foot up an area almost equal to that of real railway towns. Strange as the statement may seem, these 600 square miles of town lots were a huge monument to the underestimation of the North-west, by those who were foolish enough to believe in finding profitable investment therein. Within these 600 square miles real estate speculators had evidently calculated to locate the immigration of the next five years, while nature had spread out for settlement 500,000,000 acres of rich and productive land, any section of which could be staked out at

small expense into an imaginary town. The whole real estate bubble was floated upon an underestimate of the vast area of the lands of the North-west. In the same manner we read reports in the Eastern Canadian press from correspondents who have visited the North-west, which would lead parties at a distance to think that the few land and colonization companies who have secured a footing in the North-west have seized all the good lands of the country, when in reality all the lands owned by such corporations are but an infinitesimal fraction of what are open for settlement. Indeed there is good reason to believe that the stockholders of these companies make the foolish mistake of underestimating the North-west, and fancy they have something of a corner on its lands. In fact nearly all the speculative investments made in this country by capitalists at a distance, have been made with the desire of securing something like a corner, which desire is the product of an underestimate, as the resources of this country are too vast to allow of corners being secured, at least in such staple resources as farming lands.

But underestimating is not confined to the lands of the North-west, but is fast beginning to make its appearance in other affairs. Mining, and especially gold mining, is already loaded down with the idea; and any day a gullible investor can find some Keewatin explorer with a claim, as Colonel Sellers would say, with millions in it, into which the investor can be admitted on the ground floor, while a hundred equally as good claims can be secured in the vast mineral fields of the North-west for the expense of location and surveying. Here, as in lands, the resources are underestimated, and the tendency is to persuade investors that something of a corner has been secured; while the only guide to successful investment, and that a very imperfect one, is to be found in the progress towards actual production already made. In all these North-western speculative schemes where disappointment has been met with, it will be found that under-estimation of the resources of the country has been directly or indirectly the cause of loss, and where over-estimation has taken place it has been the overestimation of the sanguine gambler, who has never based his calculations upon the axiom that industry is the surest producer of wealth. It has been the aim

of THE COMMERCIAL from its first issue to show that the North-west is a field where capital and patient industry is the only combination which can carry forward a lasting work of development and insure steady and regular profits. Any calculations on securing a corner upon raw material of any description are folly as nature has provided plenty of the same in every field for investment, and left only the spheres of capital and labor unsupplied.

The same theory which has demoralized real estate business and threatens to have a similar effect upon mining affairs in the North-west has to some extent affected industrial and commercial affairs, and in cases where disappointment has been met with it will be found that the dreams of the wild speculator have led the party disappointed to imagine that his was the only, or at least a prominent part of a limited and non-increasing supply. In these fields, however, the instances have not been so marked, as in commerce and industry illusory hopes of quickly attaining wealth are not held out as they are in less useful investments. Yet disappointment in returns in these fields in the North-west is as much the result of under-estimation, either in growth of supply or demand, as in those of non-productive investment.

LUMBER SUPPLY.

Reports given by American journals of the lumber trade in the Western States of America reveal the fact that the present supply is far from equal to the demand. In many places the stock has been reduced to such an extent that it will be very difficult, if not impossible, to procure a supply of seasoned timber before the available stock is entirely exhausted. In Chicago the stock is 100,000,000 feet less than it was a year ago. In Minneapolis there is 44,000,000 feet less than at the beginning of the present year, leaving a stock of 60,000,000 feet. The whole stock at St. Paul, Stillwater and Eau Claire does not exceed 50,000,000 feet, while at many other places the supply is so insignificant as scarcely to deserve mentioning. In Michigan there is a small surplus, but to judge from the state of markets in the East there is no probability that it will find its way westward. Looking to these circumstances it must be regarded as highly paradoxical that the Chicago price list for May quotes lower figures for common boards and cer-

tain dimension stuff than those quoted for April.

Considering the rapidly widening field in the West, for which a supply of lumber must be provided, it is safe to predict that timber will find a ready market for many years to come. The supply for 1884 is calculated to be large, but there is little probability of its exceeding or even equaling the great and growing demand for building and other purposes in the West. While at Chicago prices have, strange to say, shown a slight tendency downwards, the state of the markets have operated with different effect at certain other points. At Muskegon and other places the mill-men have resolved to reduce the cut of their mill and maintain present figures. Future developments will be watched with interest.

In Winnipeg and the North-west the state of the lumber business is in exactly an opposite condition. Here the supply is very heavy, while the demand is light and the prospects anything but bright. Some mill-men believe and assert that the lumbering operations carried on during the winter were altogether out of proportion to what might reasonably have been expected to be the demand. Dealers in the city complain of the heavy stocks they have on hand, and although building operations are being carried on extensively and vigorously, still the demand is so light that no fixed scale of prices can be agreed upon, and cutting is done to a great extent.

Some dealers have stated that they intend to shorten their logging operations of next winter in order to guard in the future against the glut that seems at present to exist in the market. We hope that our local dealers are in some degree underestimating future requirements. Such would be in pleasing contrast with what has been done in some other staple branches of trade in the city. We believe, however, that lumber dealers have a sufficiently good safeguard, against gloomy forebodings, in the variety of markets available for this class of merchandise.

Should the supply of lumber here at any time run short, it will not now be necessary to depend entirely on importations from the States, as was the case in previous years. The Thunder Bay route will afford an inlet from the Georgian Bay and other portions of Canada so that a recurrence of the state of affairs of former years will be practically precluded.

WINNIPEG MONEY MARKET.

In financial circles during the past week there has been an absence of the feeling of anxiety which characterized the opening days of May, and the most marked feature has been the want of excitement of any description. There has been no let up to the pressing demand for money in eastern trade centers, and consequently no addition here to the funds from such sources. Light money in the east seems to be calculated upon here as a foregone conclusion now, and arrangements made accordingly to place no dependence upon extra resource from there, but get along with what are now available here. There is consequently been a conservative although not oppressingly strident state of monetary affairs in connection with commercial affairs, which has been well adapted to the wants of the occasion. Banks have been able to attend to all the wants of regular customers, but have as a rule refrained from undertaking any new or promiscuous risks. Very little financial inconvenience has been experienced in mercantile circles, and among such there has been an evident desire to supplement the conservative action of the banks. Rates for commercial paper have not changed, first-class being good at 9 to 10 per cent., and ordinary at 11 to 12. In loans on landed mortgage security, business has made something of a stir up during the week, and funds for that purpose are not scarce in the city. The straight 10 per cent. has been the usual rate of interest, while in a few instances 9 has been the figure. Some companies offer at 8 per cent., but with the usual commission added the borrower has to pay at least 9, if not 10. Altogether the monetary affairs of the city, while they have not been in an easy condition during the past week, have shown an improvement upon those of the week previous.

WINNIPEG WHOLESALE TRADE.

Making due allowance for the anticipated influence of the slaughter sales now in full blast in the city, the wholesale trade generally must be pronounced good. Even in the dry goods business where that influence has been direct and consequently felt with greatest force, trade during the past week has only in a very few cases been reported actually bad, while one house has had an agreeable surprise. The city trade for the present is of course paralyzed, and city orders are being filled with great caution. Wholesalers in this line are, at the present crisis, contented to "make haste slowly." They can see no bright prospects in the immediate future, and have made up their minds to weather through a period of depression as best they can. A good many months are expected to elapse before trade in dry goods returns to a solid basis. It is a fact that disappointment is never impossible, and if in the dry goods wholesale trade of the next six months disappointment should occur, there will be rejoicing. While the slaughter sales bear directly upon the dry goods trade, their influence is not unfelt in other lines. Such sales have always a fascination for a large proportion of the public, who cannot resist the temptation of spending their money on what is cheap, even although

the commodity may not be required. The consequence is that the money of the purchasing public flows into these irresistibly tempting channels to the great detriment of other branches of trade. The crockery, glassware and furniture business, so far as the city is concerned, has been affected, and, what may seem a little surprising, there has been a quietness, compared with the previous week, in groceries, liquors and drugs. With regard to collections, slowness is in some cases complained of. This, however, is not unexpected in the early part of the month.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.

During the past week the amount of business done in this department must be regarded as very satisfactory. One of the wholesale houses is jubilant, having shipped during the week not less than seven cars of goods. The business done by this house in the past three months is upwards of \$30,000 in excess of that done in the corresponding months of last year, and their prospects are all that could be reasonably desired. Notwithstanding the favorable state of trade there are complaints in some quarters. While staple trade is in excess of last year the trade on account of immigration has not been up to the expectations entertained by some, and consequently they are not satisfied. It is in this city that the largest trade is being done. Men operating outside are a little disappointed. The trade in harvesting implements is reported first-rate. Collections are in many cases a little hard, but symptoms of improvement are not wanting.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

The city trade in boots and shoes is at a standstill in the meantime, and very little is doing in the country. So far as the country trade is concerned no alarm is felt, as a dullness at the present season was fully expected. Seeding operations are occupying the attention of the great bulk of purchasers, and business is consequently light. A revival is, however, confidently expected, and wholesale dealers are making preparations for a heavy fall trade. Collections are about an average.

CLOTHING.

The extent of business done in winter clothing during the week has been a little disappointing in some houses. Anything that has been done in this line has almost exclusively gone to the country. A lively business has prevailed in sorts, which has in some degree compensated for the falling off in the other line. Money is coming in rather slowly.

DRY GOODS.

Reports for the week in this department are considerably varied, but on the whole decidedly unsatisfactory. Only one house in the trade has been able to furnish a really good report. Other houses report trade either moderate or not good, and they are proceeding with that caution which the existing state of affairs renders imperative in complying with the orders received. The fortunate house above referred to believes that their success of the past ten days is altogether spasmodic, and in no way to be regarded as the true state of trade. They look forward to nothing but depression. In money

matters, while collections are not worse, no improvement can be reported. Renewals called for have been for short periods.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

In this branch the reports of different houses are at variance, some having a better report than last week, while with others trade has decidedly fallen off. On the whole orders are not so satisfactory as the week before. Prices are unchanged. Collections are reported improving.

FANCY GOODS AND SMALL WARES.

Wholesalers in this line are this week wearing countenances expressive of at least a satisfactory state of trade. No special activity is to be noted, but no complaints are made, rather the reverse. Collections and trade in this line have gone hand in hand. It is satisfactory to be able to report both improving.

FISH AND POULTRY.

No new shipments have been received during the week. Dealers have been waiting for the opening of traffic from Lake Superior, and some consignments from that quarter are daily expected. There is little variety in the market at present, and prices remain unchanged. White fish are 8c. pickerel 3c, Findon haddock 12½c. Poultry is scarcely to be seen in the market.

FRUIT.

A very satisfactory trade has been done in fruit during the past week. There has been no excitement, but the demand has been firm and steady. A supply of bananas and pineapples is under way to the city and will be on the market at an early date. Only a few barrels of grapes are now left. Prices are practically unchanged, although there has been a stiffer feeling in oranges and lemons and an upward tendency in prices. The rates current during the week are as follows: Apples, finest repacked, \$8; oranges and lemons, \$7.50 to \$8; Almeria grapes, \$8; coconuts, \$1.50 a dozen; golden dates, 11 to 12c in sacks and 15c in boxes; figs, 10c in mats and 14c in boxes; loose Muscatel raisins, \$3; black crown, \$4.75; triple crown, \$8; dried apples, 12 to 12½c.

FUEL.

As was to be expected at this season of the year the demand for fuel has considerably fallen off. Prices are still the same and will remain so until the opening of the Thunder Bay route, which took place on the 12th inst., has exercised its influence on the market. Anthracite coal, \$15, delivered; bituminous, \$13.50 to \$14.50. Wood, dry poplar, \$6; tamarac, \$7 to \$8.

FURNITURE.

The report from this branch is good for country trade. Several very heavy consignments have been shipped westward during the week. So far as orders are concerned, dealers have no reason to complain, and their prospects are perhaps better than any other branch of trade, with the exception of agricultural implements. The large immigration that has now begun for the season, and will continue for some months to flow into the country, cannot fail to enlarge the demand. While orders have been all that

could be desired, complaints are made in regard to collections.

GROCERIES.

The trade of the past week in groceries has been dull. Retailers complain that their stocks are too heavy, and that the overstock in other lines is affecting them most unfavorably. This state of affairs cannot be expected to continue long in a staple such as groceries, for which immigration is daily increasing the demand. Any stagnation that at present exists can be but momentary, unless dealers have greatly overestimated the requirements of immigration and have made excessive provision for it. Prices are unchanged, but firm. Pork, \$26.50; in lots, \$26; dry salt, 14c, will be 14½; smoked, 15½; rolls, 16 to 16½c; hams, 16½ to 17c; prime 17c. Sugars, 9½ to 10c for yellows; 11 to 11½c for granulated; 12½c for Paris lumps. Coffees, Rios, 16 to 20c; Javas, 22 to 30c; ceylon, 24c. Some specimens of local butter have found their way into the market during the week, but the quality is not the finest.

HARDWARE AND METALS.

Business in this line is fair, but collections are made with greater difficulty than some time ago. Prices are practically unchanged, and are as follows: Tin plate, 14x20, \$8.00 to \$8.25; 20x28, \$15.00 to \$15.25; bar iron, \$3.75 to \$4; sheet iron, 5½ to 6c; iron piping, 25 per cent off price list; ingot tin, 32 to 35c; pig lead, 6½ to 7c; galvanized iron, No. 28, \$3 to 9c, according to quality.

LEATHER AND FINDINGS.

Quietness has prevailed in this line of business during the week. The principal business done has been with country towns westward, but shipments have not been extensive. Quotations are: Sole leather, No. 1 Spanish, 33 to 35c; kips, slaughter, 70 to 75c; B. Z., \$5 to 90c; French first choice, \$1.15 to \$1.25; French calf first choice, \$1.40 to \$1.50; wax upper, No. 1, 55c; grain, No. 1, 55c; harness leather, 34 to 36c for plump stock.

LUMBER.

This branch of trade is still in an unsatisfactory and unsettled condition. No scale of prices has yet been agreed on or attempted to be made. Dealers are obliged in the meantime to wait patiently for developments that may be brought about by the opening of the Thunder Bay route, which will no doubt eventually lead to a regular system of quotations.

STATIONERY AND PAPER.

A very good business has been done in this line during the week, and collections are also reported pretty good. Travelers in the country are sending in excellent reports. Business is particularly good in Moose Jaw and Regina.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

Trade in this branch has been quiet, showing a decline compared with the previous week. Wholesalers, however, are retaining their spirits, ascribing any dullness to the uncertainty in the minds of hotel keepers of obtaining renewals of license for the coming year. An improvement is anticipated. There have been no changes in prices. Staple goods are as follows: Hennessy's one star, in cases, \$14; V. O., in cases, \$18; Jules Robin,

cases, \$10.50; in wood, \$4 per gallon, Imperial measure; Pinetto, in wood, \$4 per Imperial gallon; Louis Freres, in cases, quarts, \$10; flasks, two dozen in a case, \$11; half flasks, four dozen in a case, \$12; M. Dubois, in wood, \$3.50 per gallon; cases, quarts, \$8; flasks, \$9; half flasks, \$10. Gin, Holland, in wood, \$3 per gallon; red cases, \$11; green cases, \$6; Old Tom gin, Bernard's, in wood, \$3.25 per gallon; Booth's, in wood, \$3.25; Booths, in cases, quarts, \$8.50; Scotch whisky, Ramsay's in wood, \$4; Stewart's, in cases, quarts, \$8.50; flasks, \$9.50. Irish whisky, John Jameson & Sons, in wood, \$4.50; Bernard's, in cases, quarts, \$8; flasks, \$9.50. Jamaica rum, \$3.50 to \$4 per gallon. Domestic whiskies, Gooderham & Wort's, in wood, \$1.65 per gallon; G. o. p. rectified, in wood, \$3.50; W. F. L. five-year old, \$2.50 per gallon; cases, quarts, \$7.50; flasks, \$8.50.

Winnipeg Manufactories.

Great activity at present prevails among the manufactories of Winnipeg in almost every branch. Iron workers are in some cases running night and day, and those that are not quite so hard pressed with business have all that they can do. Heavy orders are at present on hand at one factory for saw mill machinery and fittings for eastern points; while another is busy constructing gold mining machinery from a model stamp mill which has been procured from Chicago. There is a very heavy demand for general castings from all points. Some extensions of premises have just been made and others are in contemplation. The demand for barbed wire fencing has recently been much on the increase, and it has only been with the utmost exertion that orders have been filled. The number of hands employed is steadily on the increase.

The manufacture of biscuits is now receiving increased attention, and there is probably no variety of biscuit manufactured on the American continent that cannot now be procured as well in Winnipeg. A new factory in this branch was opened about six weeks ago, and already they have the satisfaction of being able to report an excellent business done, and equally good prospects ahead. Orders have been received from three of the largest wholesale dealers in the North-west, who have hitherto favored Montreal and St. Louis with their orders. There is no probability of their orders in future going beyond Winnipeg. While the biscuit factories are doing well, they express themselves capable of doing more, and have no fear of being able to meet all demands that are likely to be received.

Manufacturers of house building materials and furnishings have their hands full, and are quite satisfied with their prospects. They are not at present quite so hard pushed with work as they were last summer, and the number of hands employed is not quite so great, but there are no complaints about the state of affairs. In this, as in most other lines, money is found to be somewhat scarce.

The manufacture of furniture has received a slight impetus recently. This may to some extent be due to the fact that a number of people have now become settled in business in Winnipeg and have decided to take up their abode

here permanently. But there is no doubt that the main cause is the attempt that is now being made to manufacture goods that have hitherto been imported. Manufacturers are hopeful and we trust they are so with good reason.

THE MARKETS.

WINNIPEG

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

The report of the grain market of the city for the past week differs very little from that of the week previous. There has been a no notonous stagnation and no business done. This is no worse than might be expected at this season. The fine weather has afforded too good an opportunity for seeding operations, for farmers to do any hauling to market, and the stock in country storage has all reached the city so far as wheat is concerned, while in rough grain the storage room of the city is still pretty well tested. The millers here have somewhere about 150,000 bushels of a stock, and that will supply all the local demands and leave a margin for shipping to eastern markets until the spring operations are over and grain hauling commences. In rough grain the demand has been very light, and dealers with stocks on hand are not feeling hopeful over the present prospect. At least 200,000 bushels of oats and barley could be thrown upon the market in a few days, and at the rate of the present demand this quantity would last a long time. The demand has increased somewhat within the past ten days, but not enough to cause any activity. Altogether the week has been a very dull one in grain affairs, and not much life is expected to be felt until much further on in May.

WHEAT.

There has been literally no movement during the week. Not a wagon load has reached the city, and by rail the receipts have been nil. There has been no shipment to eastern points, although markets there have been firm and tempting during the past two weeks. Prices under these circumstances are purely nominal, 85c being the standing offer for fine hard Fife, with hints held out that a little more would be paid for gilt-edge lots.

OATS.

There have been no street receipts during the week, and only one car has arrived by rail in the city, which was sold to a consumer at 50c. The general range of prices offered is from 40 to 45c, but these are merely nominal. The sales of the week have shown a slight increase on those of the previous week.

BARLEY.

There has been very little done in this grain during the week, only one sale of 100 bushels being reported at 50c. Dealers make no offers, and do not want receipts at any price. The brewers seem to have a sufficient supply for the present.

No other grain is now in the market.

FLOUR.

There has been a little more activity at the mills during the past week than for several previous. There has been a steady if not overactive demand for the home market, and some six cars have been shipped to the Montreal market. Mills have been running every day of the week, and will probably continue so from this forward. Prices have not changed, and quotations are: Patents, \$3 to \$3.20; xxx or strong baker's, \$2.50 to \$2.60; baker's \$2 to \$2.10; trader's or xx, \$1.50.

BRAN.

With mills in fuller operation the supply has increased during the week, but no stock is accumulating. Prices still remain \$10 a ton in car lots.

SHORTS.

No change has taken place in price, quotations still being \$12 a ton on track.

CHOPPED FEED

Is steadily falling off in demand, but still sells in small lots at \$28 a ton.

POTATOES.

Markets have held sufficiently high in this city to admit of shipments from Minneapolis after paying duty to enter into competition. Small lots have sold during the week at \$1 per bushel, car lots in bulk at 85c and in sacks at 90c. Once seeding is over and farmers can come to town with fresh supplies, there will in all probability be a decline in prices.

BUTTER.

There has been but little change in the butter market of the city since our last report, the only new feature being the increase in the receipts of fresh rolls from local dairies. Some of these have been of prime quality and sold as high as best Ontario creamery, while others have been very inferior and have sold very slowly and at reduced prices. Prices have scarcely changed during the week. Prime creamery has sold at 30 to 31c, choice dairy at 26 to 27c, with a few prime lots at 28c. These grades have all been scarce, while poor qualities have been abundant, although little in demand, and were offered from 22 to 25c. The consignments now on their way from the east are neither numerous nor heavy, nor will they be so until the Ontario new season's goods are on the market.

EGGS.

The range of prices has been very limited during the week, 22 and 23c being the quotations. The downward tendency of two weeks ago was arrested by a sudden firmness in eastern and United States markets, and the feeling here has been steady. The stock in the city is liberal, but the demand is proportionately heavy and active, and any sudden drop in prices need not be expected.

CHEESE.

There has been no change in the quotations of our last report. Prime qualities are still wanted at 16c, and holding firm at that.

HAMS.

As in all other pork products, there has been quite a firm feeling during the week and a tendency towards an advance in prices. Some medium quality smoked have sold at 16c, but the general quotation has been 16½c, while for some prime lots 17c was asked. Some very fine American canvassed were to be had at 16½c. Pickled hams were not to had and were not asked for.

BACON.

The demand for this product has been active during the week, and prices have held quite firm all round. Some lots of dry salt have sold at 14c, but the bulk of the sales have been at 14½c. Long clear smoked has been sold at 15c. Spiced rolls have sold at 16 to 16½c, the majority of the sales being at the latter figure.

MESS PORK.

There has been no advance in the price of this article during the week, although dealers are now down to a very close margin, and the slightest further advance at Chicago and other packing centers would make importing a losing business. Some sales were made early in the week at \$26, but \$26.50 was the general quotation. Even this figure it will be impossible to maintain should packers hold to present prices, and a further advance of 50c is very likely during the current week. At present dealers are handling for almost nothing.

MESS BEEF.

There has been almost no demand for this article during the week, and quotations have been steady at \$18.50.

MINNEAPOLIS.

The grain markets of the past week have been about an average in volume, and the advanced prices of the previous week have been, with a few exceptions, maintained. On Monday of last week prices in the better grades of wheat fell about one cent, but gradually rose on the following days, reaching very close to the prices of the previous week. The absence of demand for corn has been a feature of the week's markets. Oats in the early part of the week were in some demand, and sellers on subsequent days strictly adhered to their prices. Flour has remained steady.

On Tuesday the situation in the grain market changed but little from the state of affairs previously existing. No trade was done in the lower grades of wheat. Some No. 2 corn was offered, but nobody seemed to want it. Oats were in fair demand. Quotations were as follows:

WHEAT, No. 1 hard, \$1.12 to \$1.12½; No. 1, \$1.08 to \$1.09; No. 2 hard, \$1.08 to \$1.09½.

CORN, No. 2, 49 to 50c; rejected, 45 to 48c.

OATS, No. 2 white, 42 to 43c; No. 2, 41 to 42c; rejected, 37 to 40c.

FLOUR, patents, \$6.50 to \$7.00; straights, \$5.50 to \$6.25; clears, \$5.25 to \$5.50.

On Wednesday there was a stiffer feeling in the wheat market. For corn there were no purchasers at the prices asked. Quotations were:

WHEAT, No. 1 hard, \$1.12½ to \$1.13; No. 1, \$1.08 to \$1.09; No. 2 hard, \$1.09 to \$1.09½.

CORN, No. 2 49c to 50c; rejected, 45 to 48c.

OATS, No. 2 white, 42 to 43c; No. 2 41 to 42c; rejected, 37 to 40c.

FLOUR, patents, \$6.50 to \$7.00; straights, \$5.50 to \$6.25; clears, \$5.25 to \$5.50.

On Thursday wheat was offered more freely. Local millers were, however, slow to take hold and shippers were off ¾c for No. 1 hard. Corn was nominal, with sellers at 50c for No. 2. Quotations were:

WHEAT, No. 1 hard, \$1.12 to \$1.12½; No. 1, \$1.08 to \$1.09; No. 2 hard, \$1.09 to \$1.09½.

CORN, No. 2, 49 to 50c; rejected, 45 to 48c.

OATS, No. 2 white, 42 to 41c; No. 2, 41 to 42c; rejected, 37 to 40c.

FLOUR, Patents, \$6.50 to \$9.00; straights, \$5.50 to \$6.25; clears, \$5.00 to \$5.50.

On Friday markets were reasonably active, and prices almost unchanged. Quotations were:

WHEAT, No. 1 hard, \$1.12½; No. 1, \$1.07½ to \$1.08; No. 2 hard, \$1.09 to \$1.10.

CORN, No. 2 49 to 50c; rejected, 45 to 48c.

OATS, No. 2 white, 42 to 43c; No. 2, 41 to 42c; rejected, 37 to 40c.

FLOUR, patents, \$6.50 to \$7.00; straights, \$5.50 to \$6.25; clears, \$5.25 to \$5.50.

On Saturday there was a firm feeling in grain, shared by flour. Quotations were as follows:

WHEAT, No. 1 hard, \$1.12½; No. 1, \$1.09; No. 2 hard \$1.09.

CORN, No. 2, 49½c; no grade, 45 to 48c.

OATS, No. 2 white, 42 to 43c; No. 2, 41 to 42c; rejected, 37 to 40c.

FLOUR, patents, \$6.50 to \$7.00; straights, \$5.50 to \$6.25; clears, \$5.25 to \$5.50.

CHICAGO.

The markets of the past week opened with a sudden and decided fall in the prices of wheat, corn, pork and lard. Wheat on the previous week closed at \$1.12½ and \$1.14½. On Monday the opening prices were down as far as \$1.06½ and \$1.08½. Pork fell from \$19.92½ and \$19.95 to \$18.05 and \$18.20. The fall in corn and lard was also marked, though not quite so great. Gradually the prices rose, each day adding to them perceptibly. On Thursday the price of wheat had advanced four cents on Monday's prices, and pork 5½ cents. If the gradual advance be maintained former prices will soon be reached.

On Tuesday lower prices prevailed. Corn remained steady at opening prices, while in wheat, pork and other commodities there was was more or less fluctuation. Closing quotations were:

Wheat,	May,	\$1.08½	June,	\$1.10½
Corn,	"	54½	"	56½
Oats,	"	43½	"	42½
Pork,	"	18.32½	"	18.50
Lard,	"	11.45	"	11.55

On Wednesday there was a small but marked advance in prices of everything except oats, which perceptibly declined. There was little fluctuation, and quotations closed as follows:

Wheat,	May,	\$1.09	June,	\$1.11½
Corn,	"	54½	"	56½
Oats,	"	43	"	42½
Pork,	"	18.45	"	18.57½
Lard,	"	11.45	"	11.57

On Thursday the markets opened with prices a trifle in advance of Wednesday's closing quotations, and with the exception of oats, which remained unchanged, the prices generally rose. Quotations closed as follows:

Wheat,	May,	\$1.10½	June,	\$1.12½
Corn,	"	55½	"	57½
Oats,	"	43	"	43
Pork,	"	18.57½	"	18.72½
Lard,	"	11.52½	"	11.65

Receipts of wheat on Friday were small and that of grain unsettled. Corn was active and higher, and oats rather dull. Offerings of pork and lard were liberal. The following were closing quotations:

Wheat,	May,	\$1.12½	June,	\$1.14
Corn,	"	54	"	55½
Oats,	"	41	"	42½
Pork,	"	\$20.05	"	\$20.07½
Lard,	"	\$11.92½	"	11.95

On Saturday the demand was active and prices of all products advanced more or less. Quotations were:

Wheat,	May,	\$1.12½	June,	\$1.14½
Corn,	"	55	"	55½
Oats,	"	41½	"	42
Pork,	"	\$20.30	"	\$20.12½
Lard,	"	11.95	"	11.97½

TORONTO.

STOCKS.

The appearance of one or two of the long looked-for bank statements has caused some little excitement in stocks during the week, and the satisfactory character of these statements has continued the upward tendency of the previous week. The statement of the Dominion just published shows a good balance of profit and at the same time affords an evidence that Ontario banks are conducted on sound principles. There has been considerable

activity during the week and a general firmness in quotations. In the case of Montreal and Dominion stocks there has been an appreciable advance, while others have remained firm or have slightly advanced. In the stock market on Wednesday rumors of the statement gave an impulse to Dominion's and sent it up to 199½, sellers asking 200. The fluctuation which has prevailed during the week has only been slight in extent. The easiness in N. W. Land of the previous week continued during last week. Closing bids on Wednesday were: Montreal, 202½, Ontario, 11, Toronto, 194½ Merchants, 125½, Commerce, 135½, Imperial, 146, Federal, 160, Dominion, 199½, Standard, 115½, Hamilton offered at 116. North-west Land Co., 78, with 79 asked.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

In fall wheat there has been moderate activity during the week, but quietness has prevailed in all other commodities. Holders expect higher prices and consequently offerings have been limited. Present prices of wheat and flour are regarded by millers as incompatible. Either the one must fall or the other rise. Receipts in Montreal have been on the increase and the result has been a weakness in the market. Markets closed in a somewhat unsettled state. Stocks on hand have decreased slightly. Prospects of supplies during the rest of the season are not very assuring. There has been considerable uncertainty in prices.

In provisions trade has been fairly good though not quite so active as the previous week. Eggs, pork and hams have advanced in price, and ready sales have been effected. Other articles have as a rule remained firm and in fairly good demand. On the whole the provision market has been good and is likely to continue so.

WHEAT

Unsettled was the characteristic of the market during the week, but prices generally have ranged higher than the previous week. No 2 fall opened at \$1.07 and continued two days at that price, when a firmer feeling prevailed and the price began to advance. On Friday \$1.09 was bid. Sales were effected on Saturday at \$1.10 and \$1.11. No 2 spring was wanted at \$1.10, but no sales were reported. Closing prices were about \$1.03 to \$1.04 for fall, from \$1.05 to \$1.10 for spring and \$1 for goose.

OATS.

Last week's prices have remained steady. Supplies have been limited and scarcely equal to the demand. Eastern sold in cars at 44 and 44½, but as high as 50c was paid on the street. Western continued firm at 47c.

BARLEY.

Business done almost nil, and prices therefore nominal for all grades. Purchasers could have been found occasionally for No. 2 at 45c. One lot equal to good extra No 3 was sold on track by sample at 59c. Street receipts have been very limited at prices ranging from 45 to 65c.

RYE

Prices have remained steady at 65 to 66c for car lots.

PEAS

Nominal values continue at 80c, but none to be had except small street supplies.

POTATOES.

Prices have fluctuated considerably with a slight downward tendency. Sales in cars were offered at 60 and 65c.

FLOUR.

The market in flour has been unsettled, with advancing prices. Holders are not disposed to press sales and offerings are small. Some inactivity has prevailed owing to the difference of opinion between buyers and sellers in regard to prices. Superior extra of choice quality sold at \$4.75 and very choice extra at \$4.69. De-

mand at the prices asked was quiet and a slight decline may be looked for.

BUTTER.

Very little change has taken place since last week. Receipts have been almost entirely of large rolls with prices at 17 to 18c; the inferior have been rather lower. Choice lots not offered, but would command 18 to 19c. Medium sold at 16c; inferiors nominal.

CHEESE

The supply of cheese has been better and sold in small quantities at slightly easier prices ranging from 13½ to 14c. No old in the market.

EGGS.

There has been a good demand at advanced prices, closing at 14½c for round lots.

PORK.

An advance of \$1 over last week's prices is reported. A fair business has been done in small lots at \$23.

BACON.

Stocks of all sorts are rapidly diminishing. Prices show a perceptible advance. Long clear has sold at 11½ and 11¾ to 12c for tons and cases. One lot of Cumberland consisting of 200 sides sold at 10½c tons, and cases 10¾ to 11c. Rolls, short, 12½; long, 13c.

HAMS.

Few sales of hams are reported. Smoked ranged from 13½ to 14c; canvassed from 14 to 14½c; pickled 12½c.

SUNDRIES.

Oatmeal, quiet but firm at \$5.25 in car lots and \$5.50 in small lots. Bran quiet and easy at \$14. Apples scarce but sufficient for the demand at \$2.50 to \$3.50 for really sound; inferiors at \$2. Dred apples, country lots scarce, 9½c offered; barreled selling at 10½ to 10¾c. Poultry scarce at 75 to 90c per pair for chickens.

Markets by Telegraph.

Special Despatches to the Commercial.

STOCKS.

TORONTO, May 14.

Stocks have been fairly active, but generally lower for day or two, owing to disappointment expressed at the Bank of Montreal statement. The feeling this afternoon was not as weak, and closing bids were as follows: Montreal, 197½; asked, sales at 197½; Ontario, 114; Toronto 193½, sales at 193; Merchants, 124½; Commerce, 135, sales at 135½; Imperial, 145½; Federal, 158½, sales at 156; Dominion, asked, 199½, sales at 198 to 109½; Standard, 115½, sales at 115½; Hamilton, 114½; North-west Land Co., 72½; Ontario and Qu'Appelle \$5, sale at 85½.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

TORONTO, May 14.

Flour and grain have been quiet and steady for a day or two, closing to-day the same. Superfine extra flour was wanted at \$4.70 and extra at \$4.60, with sellers holders for 5c more for average brands. Wheat sales were heavy Saturday, but lighter to-day. No. 2 fall was worth \$1.08; No. 2 spring, \$1.10; No. 3 spring sold at \$1.57, and more wanted at that figure. Oats are scarce, and sold, eastern at 44c; western, 57c. Barley was nominal and unchanged in price, the demand being very light. Rye was worth 65 to 65c. Butter was quiet. No new tubs were offered. One lot of old sold at 13½c; rolls were selling freely at 16 to 18c. Eggs were in good demand and firm at 14. Meats were quite firm; round lots of Cumberland sold at 10c; long clear held at 11½. Lots of pickled hams sold at 12½, but could not be had at that figure near the close; smoked were scarce and held at 13½c; round lots new Liverpool sold by cars at 65c.

MINNEAPOLIS, May 14.

Fair offerings of grain to-day, with reasonably active markets. Wheat, No. 1 hard, \$1.12½;

No. 1 soft to 1.08½; No. 2 hard, \$1.09 to \$1.09½; Corn, No. 2 49 to 50c; rejected, 46 to 48c. Oats, No. 2 white, 42 to 43c; No. 2, 41 to 42c; rejected, 37 to 40c. Flour, patents, \$6.65 to \$7.00; straights, \$5.50 to \$6.25; clears, \$5.25 to \$5.40.

CHICAGO, May 14.

Grain market firm all round. Corn still advancing. Pork and lard slightly lower. Wheat May, \$1.12½, June \$1.13½. Corn, May, 55½, June, 57½. Oats, May, 41½, June, 42½. Pork, May, \$19.95, June, \$19.95. Lard, May, \$11.87½, June, \$11.90.

NEW YORK, May 11.

Despatches to Bradstreets from the principal business centres of the country disclose no marked change in the trade situation, which continues in the main fairly satisfactory. The growing cotton is late, but the weather is favorable and prospects good. Raw iron is weaker. Petroleum steady. Speculative holdings of wheat have held prices of that staple from declining, and export has been checked thereby. There were 149 failures in the United States reported to Bradstreets during the past week, an increase over preceding week of 17, and 31 over like week in 1882. Canada and Provinces had 20, a decrease of 5.

Immigration.

The flow of new-comers into the Province still continues, and the recent arrivals include a good many from the other side of the Atlantic. There has been but a small proportion of the arrivals who lingered long in Winnipeg, and Portage la Prairie and other points high at hand seem to have been equally slighted. The rush is westward, and the immigrants are mostly those seeking a home and farm, and who have no time to linger in cities and towns. The number who have remained at Winnipeg are mostly of the laboring class, and the male portion are far too numerous for the local labor demand. They are wanted, however, out west, and the rapidity with which they are dispatched to work out west prevents their number from accumulating in the city. For instance, one employment agency received on Saturday evening an order for fifty men for the construction of the Manitoba North-western Railway, and on Monday morning he had the number ready to proceed west by the morning train. This is only one of the instances in which a demand for laborers has been quickly filled, and these demands are frequent.

As yet the proportion of female immigrants is remarkably small, and those arriving are mostly the wives or daughters of men who have a location selected for a future home. Altogether the immigrants now arriving are not the class to bring wealth to the hotel keepers and bar-room proprietors of Winnipeg and other older towns, but they look like a class that would contribute the bone, sinew and energy to build up a new country.

There are 50,000 bushels of grain lying in the Millford elevator on the banks of the Assiniboine, awaiting transportation to Winnipeg.

The settlers in the Souris district are agitating vigorously for a railway, and are prepared to assist in its construction by giving a substantial bonus.

EMERSON.

R. Dick & Co., ready made clothiers of Emerson, have announced their intention of going out of business there, and are selling off for that purpose.

The new hotels at West Lynne and Riverside mentioned in our last issue have not yet been re-opened.

The demand for graders to be used in the construction of the C. P. R. at the end of the track has been keeping the Emerson Harvester works busy for some time.

Seeding operations are exercising the same effect on the grain markets in Emerson and West Lynne as in other places. Business in that line is for the present all but suspended.

The decision of Judge Dubuc in Winnipeg this week in the case of the McLeary Manufacturing Co. vs. Cooper, has left people here in doubt as to whether Cooper or Deacon is owner of the hardware stock and business on Dominion st.

Mr. Woodley, late of Bass & Co., Burton on Trent, England, who has been visiting the dual towns, has been so favorably impressed with the situation that he will probably join Mr. H. Tennant in the brewery business in West Lynne.

A good steamboat trade is at present being done at West Lynne. In fact this place has now acquired a reputation in this trade. Two-thirds of the entire cargo of the Cheyenne was consigned to West Lynne. This vessel has been unfortunate enough to incur bills of damages both at Emerson and West Lynne. At the former place she damaged a bridge, while at the latter she was driven by high wind against the H. B. Co.'s warehouse.

SELKIRK.

A lady from Winnipeg was here to-day negotiating for a store to open up a dressmaking and millinery establishment.

The county court for the county of Lisgar will be held in F. W. Colclurgh's Hall on the 15th inst. There is a large docket.

Sutherland Bros. have the tug May Queen gathering up the logs about the river which were carried away from Winnipeg by the freshet.

Rather a serious accident occurred on Tuesday at the N. W. Lumber Company's mill. While some men were engaged in placing the large boiler, which weighs 3½ tons, it unexpectedly fell a distance of about seven feet, and seriously injured two men named Dan McDonald and Frank White.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE.

The new hotel belonging to Mr. Thompson, and situated near the C. P. R., has been leased to Mr. Sinclair, who will run it along with the Central.

The Portage Milling Company have been doing a good trade for some time, so much so that they have now made up their minds as to the desirability of extending the capacity of their mill. In fact they contemplate doubling

it. Its present capacity is 300 barrels a day, and when extended it will be a large mill.

The holding of the Provincial Exhibition here in the first week of October is looked forward to with much satisfaction. It may be taken for granted by outsiders that the people of the Portage will consult mutual interests in making provision for the event.

The directorate of the Portage manufacturing Company has been reorganized and now consists of T. B. Miller, president; F. McLean, vice-president; C. B. Glass, secretary; A. Mowat, J. A. Little, H. R. Banks and E. Porter. The factory is now doing a good business, and an increased staff of men has been employed.

Seeding operations have for some time been going on vigorously around the Portage, and are now approaching completion. There is no doubt that this is to a great extent the cause of the quietness in trade that has prevailed for some time past. It is also a source of no small disappointment to storekeepers here that so many of the visitors and immigrants to the North-west are passing westward, contenting themselves with giving the Portage a mere cursory glance.

First Steel Rail Rolled in America.

A Chicago exchange gives the following interesting account of the first steel rail rolled in America:

The first steel rail rolled in America was rolled at the North Chicago Rolling Mill Company's works in Chicago, May 25, 1865, eighteen years ago the 25th of this month. That steel rail cost those who made it over half a million dollars in experiments and outlay and when it was made there was only the fact to show for the outlay that the rail was an established fact. At the time this rail was rolled the Albany and Rensselaer works at Troy, N. Y., and the Wyandotte works at Wyandotte, Mich., were experimenting with the Bessemer converters in making steel. The steel from which the rail was rolled was made at Wyandotte and the plant cost \$350,000. The ingot was taken to the North Chicago Rolling Mill to be rolled.

Notwithstanding the fact was demonstrated at Wyandotte that steel could be made, still the Bessemer plant there erected was found so defective and so many disadvantages existing that the plant was dismantled and abandoned, and what had been learned and demonstrated in the experiments embodied in an entirely new plant at Chicago, but not until after the four years of labor and another half million of money had been expended was the business of rolling rails made a commercial success.

The plant erected fifteen years ago at an expense of over a million dollars is now idle, later improved processes and machinery rendering an entire new plant at an expense of \$2,500,000 necessary to keep pace with the development of the steel industry. From this it will be seen that the income earned by the plant during its life time was too small to provide for the improvements necessary to continue the business and keep pace with the decline in price which is inevitably resulting from the progress making in the steel industry.

American Grain Trade.

A correspondent of Bradstreet's, in a historical sketch of the grain trade in the United States, gives some interesting statistical information in regard to the production and exportation of grain. He says: The United States have always been, as they were in their colonial time, an exporting country of grain. The only marked exception to this was in 1836, when considerable quantities of wheat were imported. The small importations of 1837 and 1866 are too trivial to take into account. The normal condition of this country, whether our crops are abundant or deficient, is that of an exporter of grain. So generally is this fact known that it has been remarked for many years by sea captains that one can purchase a barrel of American flour and pork at any port in the world.

It may be said England is the largest importer of grain and the United States the largest exporting country. Within the last ten years the United States has completely out-ranked all other countries, including Russia. Previously to 1873 the latter had been at the head of the list.

Our power of producing grain has increased in a greater ratio than the growth of population during the last forty years. Our exports have been during the years ending June 30 as follows:

	Wheat and flour in bushels.	Indian corn, bushels.
Ann'l, average of 5 years ending 1845,	6,864,000	1,827,571
5 years ending 1850,	14,721,673	11,258,121
5 years ending 1855,	16,438,919	5,914,495
5 years ending 1860,	23,527,982	6,810,521
5 years ending 1865,	40,691,314	10,341,591
5 years ending 1870,	27,800,387	10,682,672
3 years ending 1873,	47,528,193	28,852,719
Year 1874,	91,510,398	35,985,831
Year 1875,	72,612,817	30,025,936
Year 1876,	74,750,682	50,910,532
Year 1877,	57,043,936	72,652,611
Year 1878,	93,139,296	87,191,900
Year 1879,	148,000,000	80,000,000
Year 1880,	183,309,890	106,000,000
Year 1881,	184,000,000	92,000,000
Year 1882,	118,000,900	43,000,000

Nothing in the history of the commerce of nations exceeds this enormous increase of exports of breadstuffs during the last 42 years. It is equal to an aggregate increase of 3,200 per cent, or, when the shipments are compared with population, it is shown to have increased from 48-100 of a bushel to 578-100 bushels per capita, or 1-104 per cent.

The following will show the increase of crops of wheat and Indian corn:

Census,	crop.	Wheat.	Indian corn.
1840,	1839,	81,823,272	377,531,875
1850,	1849,	100,485,944	591,071,104
1860,	1859,	173,104,924	838,972,740
1870,	1869,	260,140,000	874,320,000
1880,	1879,	448,756,630	1,754,861,535
Estm'td.	1882,	505,000,000	1,624,947,800

The increase of the crops of wheat and Indian corn since 1829 was 501 per cent of the former, and 330 per cent of the latter. The population has increased in a less degree since 1840, or about 212 per cent. This clearly accounts for the extraordinary exporting power of the country in cereals.

STONEWALL.

Very few farmers are to be seen about the village this week, as seeding has commenced in earnest.

The plans and specifications of the Presbyterian church are being studied by the contractors of the village, and the probabilities are that the building will get up this summer.

The village was enlivened by two days more of the election trial this week.

Messrs. Sidon & Herald have purchased and are now opening their new stock, and will soon be ready to invite the attention of customers.

Mr. R. J. Ford's new planing mill is being rapidly pushed to completion, and will be in running order about the end of June.

Mr. Muir has rented the Loeves farm, adjoining the village, and is going extensively into fruit growing. He thinks that with proper selection of varieties and careful attention fruit growing is sure to be a success.

The shipment of stone this week has been lighter than usual, but the receipt of freight was considerably above the ordinary.

Arrangements have been made for the fitting up of a building for the bank, which will no doubt be opened in a few weeks.

Messrs. Stirsky & Mylius have closed up their jewelry establishment here. Mr. H. Caskill, who has been running the business for them, has purchased a part of their stock and will continue in his own name.

RAT PORTAGE.

A. D. McDonald, baker and confectioner, is enlarging and improving the appearance of his premises on Main street.

Colbert & Menzies, bakers and grocers, have enlarged their sale room and put a new front on their building on Second street.

J. Brisette, shoemaker, has removed to Second street.

White, Manahan & Co. have opened their stock of clothing and gents' furnishings in their new building on Main street.

The business men of the town would like to see Main street graded and sidewalks laid, but the masterly inactivity of the mayor and council is preventing people from paying their taxes.

G. A. Kobold & Bro., butchers of this town, are opening a branch store at Keewatin.

Building operations are very brisk, business places and private residences going up in all directions.

More squatting on the streets continues to take place. The Woodbine hotel has pitched a tent on Water street and fitted it up with sleeping apartments; and yet we have a Mayor and Council.

The bush on Main street north of the railway track has been cut out through to the Rideout estate.

The H. B. Co. intend shortly making an additional survey on their reserve here, and putting more town lots on the market. Their last survey sold rapidly.

BRANDON.

Business has been very fair during this week. The number of immigrants arriving has increased and the reception sheds are well filled. Real estate has been moving quite freely. One of the largest sales was that of the Richard block on the corner of 6th street and Rosser avenue. It was purchased from Sheriff Richard by Mr. Spencer, late collector of customs at Winnipeg, for \$37,000.

A. L. Sifton contemplates building a block of stores on the east side of 6th street as soon as brick can be secured.

Messrs. Ripple & Co., hardware merchants, have removed from 8th street to their new store on Rosser avenue.

Messrs. Coombs & Stewart have begun their new store on the corner of 9th street and Rosser avenue.

Messrs. McDougall and McPherson's new factory on 10th street will shortly be completed and work commenced.

The Roman Catholic convent is being pushed forward rapidly and will be completed within a month.

Considerable interest has been taken in a fire which took place last Sunday, as it was the first occasion which the firemen and engines had to work in earnest. Their endeavors were most successful and were the means of saving many thousand dollars worth of property. Considerable relief is felt at the able manner in which everything was done and the perfect working of the engines.

Plans for the new Imperial Bank have been completed and are now in Toronto. If they meet with the approval of the directors an \$18,000 building will be constructed.

Edmonton Freights.

Mr. Carey, one of the leading merchants of Edmonton, has been in Winnipeg during the past week making purchases of general merchandise to supplement the extensive stock carried by the firm of which he is a member. In conversation with a representative of THE COMMERCIAL, Mr. C. stated that the navigation of the Saskatchewan by steamboats this season was not likely to prove of much value in the way of freight transportation to the merchants of Edmonton. The steamboat companies have fixed upon a tariff of 6½ cents a pound on general merchandise. Mr. Carey stated that by shipping over the C. P. R. to Swift Current, and freighting in the old style thence to Edmonton, goods can be laid down in the latter place for 6½ cents a pound. A saving of 1 per cent is not likely to divert much of the Edmonton traffic up the Saskatchewan River, especially when goods can be sent there fully as quickly by rail and team, besides obviating the difficulty of low water during a dry season, which so seriously interfered with the navigation of the Saskatchewan last summer. The extension of the C. P. R. to Calgary, which will probably be open this fall, will, Mr. C. asserts, be a great boon to the merchants of Edmonton. About 206 miles of teaming work still remain, but to a community who have for

years brought their freight all the way from Winnipeg, a distance of 1,000 miles, at least, the trip to Calgary and back will seem little more than a little pleasure excursion. Already there is something of a boom in Edmonton over the near approach of the iron horse.

Writ of Attachment Cases.

Mr. Justice Dubuc finished the hearing of a case on Thursday evening which is of great interest to wholesale mercantile houses. The suit was by the McClarey Manufacturing Company to enforce a writ of attachment issued in April against W. H. Cooper and Deacon, of Emerson. Plaintiffs had supplied the former with goods, and, to enforce payment of the same, had attached goods alleged to belong to Cooper. Defendant claimed that on March 6 he had completed a sale of his stock and business to Deacon, and had taken the paper of the latter in payment. The aim of the suit, therefore, was to make null and void this sale. The case was an intricate one, necessitating the leading of a long array of evidence, and occupied the time of the court all of Wednesday and Thursday. The testimony showed beyond a doubt that the sale by Cooper to Deacon was a bogus one, no consideration having been received by the former. At the time of the sale Cooper was in difficulties, owing to carrying an overload of real estate, and to obtain time had made the alleged transfer of his hardware stock and business to Deacon, thus placing it, as he thought, beyond the reach of his most pressing creditors. C. H. Allen and McMartin, Q. C., appeared for plaintiff, and Ewart for defendants. Justice Dubuc stated, on Thursday evening, before adjournment, that without going into details on the case, he had no doubt but the sale by Cooper to Deacon was void.

Mining Affairs.

The attraction of the past week in mining circles has been the goldbrick produced at the Argyle mine, worth somewhere about \$950, which has been on view at the jewelry store of Thomson Bros. & Forrest, on Main street. It has been another proof of the productiveness of the Keewatin district, and inspired many with a fresh energy.

During one or two days of the week there was some stir in mining stock circles, but the sales of the week have not been very numerous. Money is as yet too tight to be spared out of commercial circles, and the purely speculative element of the city are not loaded with funds, but are now in a rather impecunious state. There has been a rumor going the rounds that a number of Fargo men had become interested in North-western mining affairs, and were about to organize a mining company there, to operate a Lake of the Woods claim. The name of well-known speculative dead beat who recently left Winnipeg is mixed up with the scheme.

Very little news can be had from the mines at present, owing to the state of the Lake of the Woods, and quite a number of parties are in Winnipeg waiting for the opening of navigation thereon. There are at least half a dozen claims on which operations will be commenced

as soon as the ice is thoroughly broken up. Milling operations are still going on at the Argyle and Winnipeg Consolidated. The Keewatin shaft is now down to a depth of sixty feet, and further operations are being pushed. Some new leads have been discovered at the George Heenan mine which promise rich results. That company are having a directorate organized, and will soon place their stock on the market.

The Princess Opera House.

This building is now completed, and the Hess Opera Company are having a very successful run there during the present week. There has been considerable inquiry made as to the suitability and safety of the house as a place of public gathering, and a representative of THE COMMERCIAL made a careful inspection of it on Saturday last. There can be no question as to its solidity, as it is capable of bearing any pressure that an audience will place upon it. The danger of fire does not affect the safety of an audience, as the building can be emptied in less than six minutes with the present means of egress, and with the additional doorway on the west side which will be made as soon as the proprietors can secure the transfer of the adjoining lot, it can be cleared in less than four. Arrangements for ventilation are of the best order, the comfort of the seating arrangements is unquestionable, and it seems from the foundation of the hall as if the acoustic properties must be pretty nearly perfect. The building altogether covers an area of 75x110 feet, and the auditorium of the house is about 72 feet square, with a gallery all round, the divisions being dress circle, parquet and boxes, and the seating capacity 1,400. The stage is 35 feet deep, the full width of the house, and over 30 feet from wing to wing, while the height of the proscenium arch is a little over 24 feet

Altogether the new opera house is a well constructed institution of the class, and while a solid brick or stone building would have insured greater safety for the structure itself, the arrangements for the safety and comfort of an audience are at present well cared for, and with the addition of the western doorway the former element will be as well provided as in any house of the kind on this continent. It is certainly a monument of enterprise to its proprietors, and from a commercial point of view cannot fail to prove a successful investment.

TO THE TRADE.

The undersigned are now prepared to supply the Trade with their manufactures, viz:

Biscuit and Pilot Bread. Corn Brooms. Coffees and Spices. Self-Raising Flour.

BISCUITS are packed in barrels, boxes and cartons. **COFFEES AND SPICES** in bulk, barrels and boxes. Packages 1/2 lb. and 1 lb., 10 or 20 lb. boxes; tins of 5 or 10 lbs. each.

SELF-RAISING FLOUR—3 or 6 lb. packages in barrels or boxes.

Their facilities for the manufacture of goods in the above lines are equal to any firm in the North-west, and they solicit orders, confident that in quality and price goods will be found satisfactory.

WOODS, OVENS & CO.

Factory and Office—Cor. Higgins and Fonseca streets; or orders may be left at office of WOODS & CO., Alexander street, 4 doors west of Main. Telephone communication in a few days.

THE FINEST ROUTE

TO THE NORTH-WEST.

Palace
Dining
Cars.



Magnificent
Sleeping
Cars.

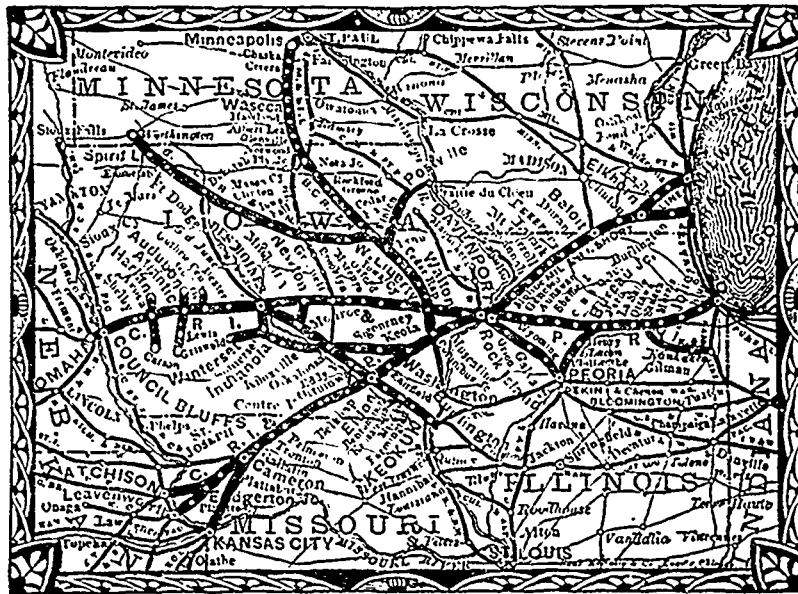
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ALBERT LEA ROUTE.

The favorite route from the North to Chicago and the East. Chicago fast express leaves Minneapolis at 6.30 P. M. daily, arriving at Chicago 3 P. M. next day. This is a solid train, consisting of Pullman Cars, Coaches and Baggage Cars, running through without change. Trains leaving Minneapolis at 3.20 P. M. and 7.55 A. M., connect through to Chicago via the C., R. I. & P. Ry.

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Manitoba Steam Coffee and Spice Mills.

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Provisions, Wines & Liquors.

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BALFOUR & FRASER

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Oak, Dimension Timbers,
Sleigh Material, Bent
Stuff, etc. etc.,

Bridge & Ship Timber
a Specialty.

Bridges Built on short notice. Plans
and estimates furnished on Application
P. O. BOX 32. EMERSON, MAN.

CAUTION.

We beg to call attention to the very close imitation of
our bottled whiskey, which is being shipped to Manitoba
and sold, we have reason to believe, for the original RED
EAL, which we have registered at Ottawa under the

TRADE MARK OF "W. F. L."

The Red Seal and Label are imitated almost exactly; but
our whiskey bears our own signature on

CORKS, LABELS AND CASES,

besides Dr. Girlwood's certificate attached to every bot-
tle, which we have placed thereon because of the imita-
tions of the other labels.

W. F. LEWIS & CO.

Montreal, April, 1888.

ON HAND
White Lime, Barley & Potatoes.
FOR SALE LOW.

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DRUGGISTS,

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SEND FOR QUOTATIONS.



Ontario Metallic Spinning Co.,
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Manufacturers of the best and cheapest four-pointed

BARBED STEEL WIRE,

made. Over FOUR THOUSAND MILES already put up
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For circulars and prices apply to

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Manufacturer of

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Collars and Fine Harness a Specialty. Special Attention
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**Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Omaha, &
North-Western Railways.**

GOING EAST.

Express trains leave Minneapolis at 1.00 p.m. and 8.00
p.m.; and St. Paul, 1.45 p.m. and 8.45 p.m.; arriving in
Chicago at 7.00 a.m. and 2.00 p.m.

GOING WEST.

Exp. trains leave Chicago at 11.30 a.m. (except Sun-
day) and 9.00 p.m., arriving at St. Paul at 6.15 a.m. and
12.45 p.m., and Minneapolis at 7.00 a.m. and 1.50 p.m.

This is the only line between St. Paul and Chicago run-
ning the Pullman Smoking Room Sleepers, and Palace
dining cars.

GOING SOUTHWEST.

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

St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba.

SOUTHEASTWARD.

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

NORTHEASTWARD.

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

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

Sleeping cars on all night trains.
Trains run no St. Paul time.

Michigan Central.

EASTWARD.

Express trains leave Chicago at 6.45 a.m., 9.00 a.m.,
3.30 p.m., 5.15 p.m. and 9.10 p.m.; arriving at Detroit at
6.15 p.m., 8.30 p.m., 11.40 p.m., 4.35 a.m. and 8.00 a.m.

All trains make close connection at Detroit with the
Great Western and Canada Southern for points east,
through sleepers being attached.

WESTWARD.

Express Trains leave Detroit at 7.00 a.m., 9.30 a.m.,
3.00 p.m. and 9.50 p.m.; arriving in Chicago at 6.50 p.m.,
7.40 p.m., 7.30 a.m. and 8.00 a.m.

These trains take the through sleepers from Great
Western, and Canada Southern, and make close connec-
tion at Chicago with the trains of other roads.

Dining car on trains for breakfast and supper.

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CANADA

Through Elroy and Madison,
Wisconsin.

Passengers have all the luxuries of modern railway
travel; Pullman and Sleeping Cars provided with luxu-
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of passengers; quick time and sure connections at St.
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trains you will take your meals between St. Paul and
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No hurry, no getting left, as your Dining Hall goes with
the train. Remember these comforts and conveniences
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Ask for Passenger Tickets through Elroy and
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OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Iron Columns, Gratings, Forgings, Light
and Heavy, General Blacksmithing, all
kinds of Iron Work, Millwrighting, etc.

Our Shops have been fitted up with the LATEST
IMPROVED MACHINERY and satisfaction
guaranteed in all kinds of work.

Canadian Pacific R'y Co.

(WESTERN DIVISION)

TRAIN SERVICE.

CHANGE OF TIME

On and after April 1st, 1883, trains will move as follows:

Going West.		Going East
8.15 a.m.	leave Winnipeg	arrive 6.05 p.m.
11.10 "	Portage la Prairie	3.15 "
2.30 p.m.	Brandon	12.01 "
4.15 "	Oak Lake	10.20 a.m.
11.30 "	Broadview	3.30 "
5.55 a.m.	Regina	8.30 p.m.
10.55 "	Moose Jaw	4.15 "
9.00 p.m.	av Swift Current	lv 7.00 a.m.

9.40 a.m.	leave Rat Portage	arrive 4.03 p.m.
1.40 p.m.	Whittemouth	12.20 "
3.45 "	Selkirk	5.50 a.m.
4.55 "	arrive Winnipeg	leave 8.45 "

8.25 a.m.	leave Winnipeg	arrive 4.10 p.m.
9.45 "	arrive Stonewall	leave 2.30 "

Daily except Sundays.

Going South.	Winnipeg	Going North.
Leave	Winnipeg	Arrive
7.35 a.m.	7.35 p.m.	10.35 a.m.
	Otterburn.	17.30 p.m.
8.50 a.m.	8.50 p.m.	5.20 a.m.
	Emerson.	5.50 p.m.
10.25 a.m.	10.13 p.m.	4.05 a.m.
	St. Vincent.	4.40 p.m.
10.40 a.m.	10.23 p.m.	3.45 a.m.
		4.20 p.m.

Daily.
 † Daily except Saturdays.
 ‡ Daily except Mondays.

SOUTHWESTERN BRANCH.

Going South.	Winnipeg	Going North.
Lv 7.30 a.m.	Winnipeg	8.50 p.m.
" 11.40 "	Morris	4.45 " 12.25 "
Ar 1.55 p.m.	Gretna	2.30 " Lv.
" 5.00 "	Manitoba City	7.35 a.m.

Mondays and Thursdays to Gretna and return.
 Tuesdays and Fridays to Manitoba City and returning from there on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Magnificent Palace Sleeping Cars will be run daily between Winnipeg and Regina.

Trains more on Winnipeg time.

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

BISHOP & SHELTON,
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We are now prepared to fill all orders entrusted to us with dispatch.

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Money Advanced on Consignments.

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DOMINION ORGAN AND PIANO CO.,

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COBOURG MATTING CO., Cobourg, Ont.

H. G. PEDLAR'S TINWARE Ch'awa, Ont.

THE WINNIPEG WAREHOUSING COMPANY.

(LIMITED)

Store every description of goods Free or in Bond.

Special attention paid to Emigrants effects, trunks, furniture, agricultural implements, &c.

Insurances effected at lowest rates.

Warehouse receipts issued negotiable at all Banking Offices.

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

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

R. W. FRANCIS, Manager.

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 WHOLESALE.

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RUPERT ST. WEST, WINNIPEG

The Manitoba Soap Works!

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Wall, Bessette, Lecomte & Co., Proprietors.

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

TRY IT! TRY IT! TRY IT!

CHAS. E. GATE.

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GATE AND THOMPSON,

—PRACTICAL—

PLUMBERS, GAS AND STEAM FITTERS,

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Public Buildings and Dwellings Perfectly Ventilated.
 All Work done on the most Improved Scientific Principles by thorough experienced workmen.

HOTEL RANGES

—AND—

CARVING TABLES TO ORDER.

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Planing Mill and Lumber Yard in Connection.

H. R. BANKS & CO.

Manufacturers and Dealers in

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Lath,

Shingles, Etc.

Planing Mill and Factory.

Garland St., Portage La Prairie.

Branch Yard, Moose Jaw.

City Planing Mill and Factory,

Dufferin St., Portage La Prairie.

Taylor & Watson,

CONTRACTORS & BUILDERS

Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of

BUILDING MATERIAL.

BRICK

MACHINES.

MARTIN

PATENT.

E. & C. GURNEY & CO.

Winnipeg.

W. J. GAGE & CO.,

WHOLESALE

Booksellers & Stationers,

Notre Dame St. East, Winnipeg.

W. P. GUNDY Manager.

EDDY & PALMER,

GREAT NORTH-WEST

Trades Protection, Gen'l Enquiry,

-AND-

Detective Agency.

Audit of Accounts,
Collection of Debts, Rents, Etc.

OFFICE OVER MONTREAL BANK,

346 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG.

N. B.—In addition to the above, being acquainted with the leading citizens of this town, we afford assistance to intending settlers, giving such information as the necessities of their business may require 26-3-33

ASSINIBOINE MILLS AND

ELEVATOR "A."

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE.

The Purest and Best Flour

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

TRAILL, MAULSON & CLARK.

Agents at Winnipeg.

Correspondence Solicited.

GOLDIE & CO.

BREWERS AND MALTSTERS.

Portage Brewery,

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE.

Ale and Porter in Wood and Bottles.

Orders by Mail and Wire Promptly Attended to.

VIPOND, McBRIDE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

AND IMPORTERS OF

Foreign & Domestic Fruits

18 Alexander St., East, Winnipeg, & 261 & 263 Commissioner St., Montreal.

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

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

MANITOBA
MORTGAGE & INVESTMENT CO.,

(LIMITED.)

CAPITAL \$2,500,000.

LOCAL ADVISORY BOARD.

Hon. C. P. Brown, M. P. P., Minister of Public Works.
C. Sweeney, Esq., Man'gr, Bank of Montreal, Winnipeg.
A. F. Eden, Esq., of Messrs. Stobart, Eden & Co.
A. W. Ross, Esq., M. P. P.
R. H. Hunter, Esq., Manager, Imperial Bank of Canada, Winnipeg.

W. Hespeler, Esq., German Consul, Winnipeg.
This Company has been formed expressly for the purpose of lending money on the security of Real Estate in Manitoba. Advances made on the security of farm and city property at lowest current rates.

OFFICES 11 Notre Dame Street, East, Upstairs.
H. R. MORTON
Manager.

ROSS, KILLAM & HAGGART,
Solicitors.

**WESTERN CANADA
LOAN AND SAVINGS CO.**

Head Office Toronto,

WALTER S. LEE, Manager.

Winnipeg Branch, 373 Main St.

MONEY TO LOAN

On Improved CITY OR FARM Property.
MORTGAGES AND DEBENTURES Purchased. No Delays. No Commissions. Full Particulars by applying to Winnipeg Branch Office, 373 Main Street.

F. B. ROSS,

Manager Winnipeg Branch.

MONEY TO LOAN,

The British Canadian

LOAN AND INVESTMENT CO.

(LIMITED.)

Mortgages and Debentures Purchased.
Money Lent on Improved Farm and City Property.

A. MACNAB & SON, Gen. Agts.

Office, Dundee Blk., Main St., Winnipeg.

ROLLS & NEELANDS,

IMPORTERS,

Wholesale Druggists

AND

Manufacturing Chemists,

WINNIPEG.

FULL STOCK

Teas,
Sugars,
Syrups,
Molasses,
AND
Coffees.

GENERAL GROCERIES.

M. A. MACLEAN,

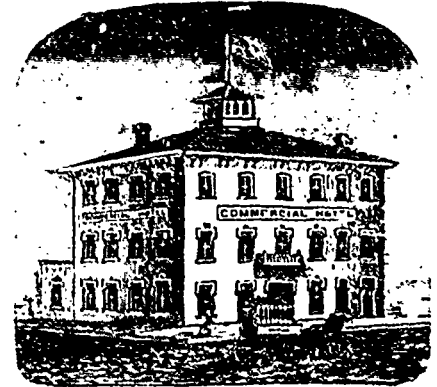
WHOLESALE GROCER,

OFFICE AND SAMPLE ROOM 8 and 10 James Street, West,
WINNIPEG.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL,

MORRIS, MAN.

BETWEEN WINNIPEG AND EMERSON, ON THE RED RIVER



GOOD ACCOMMODATION FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS. SPLENDID SAMPLE ROOMS.

JOHN W. KASTNER, Proprietor

NOTHING LIKE LEATHER.

W. N. JOHNSTON & CO.,

Importers and Dealers in

Leather, Findings, Plasterers' Hair

HIDES AND OIL.

No. 8 Logan St., West, Winnipeg.



MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on 18th May, 1883, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, on a proposed contract for four years, once per week each way, between La Broquerie and Winnipeg, from the 1st July next.

The conveyance to be made in a suitable vehicle via Clearsprings, St. Anns, Loretta and Prairie Grove.

The Mails to leave Winnipeg every Friday at 8:30 a. m., and arrive at La Broquerie at 7:30 p. m. Leave La Broquerie every Saturday at 6:00 a. m., and arrive at Winnipeg at 6:00 p. m. Or, if more suitable to parties tendering, the arrival and departure may be as follows: Leave La Broquerie every Friday at 6 a. m., and arrive at Winnipeg at 5 p. m. Leave Winnipeg every Saturday at 8:30 a. m., and arrive at La Broquerie at 7:30 p. m.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen, and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of La Broquerie, Clearsprings, St. Anns and Winnipeg.

W. W. McLEOD,
P. O. Inspector

POST OFFICE INSPECTOR'S OFFICE,
Winnipeg, 29th March, 1883.

MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on 18th May, 1883, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, on a proposed contract for four years, six times per week each way between St. Boniface and Winnipeg, from the 1st July next.

The conveyance to be made in a suitable vehicle. The Mails to leave Winnipeg daily, Sunday excepted, at 7 a. m., and arrive at St. Boniface at 7:20 a. m. Leave St. Boniface same days at 6 p. m., and arrive at Winnipeg at 6:20 p. m.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen, and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of St. Boniface and Winnipeg, or at the office of the subscriber.

W. W. McLEOD,
P. O. Inspector.

POST OFFICE INSPECTOR'S OFFICE,
Winnipeg, 29th March, 1883.

E. McCOSKRIE & COMPANY,
ARCHITECTS,
Civil Engineers, Building Surveyors
ETC., ETC.

Molesworth's Block, Rosser Avenue,
BRANDON, MAN.
AND EIGHTH ST., REGINA, N. W. T.

SPECIAL ATTENTION TO
Churches, Schools, Public Buildings, Railway,
Hydraulic, Gas and Sanitary Works Generally.
E. McCOSKRIE & Co.
When parties communicate with us please give the following particulars.

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

Give full name and address with nearest Post office.

J. S. COOLICAN,

"THE EXCHANGE."

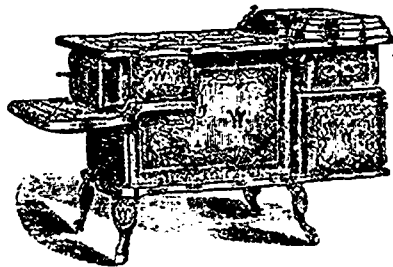
Corner Main St. and Portage Ave.
Winnipeg, Man.

REAL ESTATE AND TRADE AUCTIONEER

LAND VALUATOR & FINANCIAL AGENT.

Advances Made on Goods in Warehouse or
in Bond.

SALES PERSONALLY CONDUCTED & RETURNS
PROMPTLY RENDERED.



MERRICK, ANDERSON & CO.

OFFICE, 243 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG.

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

STOVES AND TINWARE

We carry in stock a complete line of Cook, box and
Parlor Stoves, Base Burners, Ranges, for Coal or wood;
Stamped and Piced Tinware.

We also represent the following leading manufacturers.
Montreal Rolling Mills Co.—Nails, Shot, &c., &c.
F. F. Dalley & Co., Hamilton—Patent Medicines and
Extracts.

Smart & Shepherd, Brockville, Hardware.
Hamilton Industrial Works, Wringers and Washers
J. W. Paterson & Co., Montreal. Roofing Felt, &c.

CAMPBELL, SPERA & CO.,

WHOLESALE IMPORTERS OF

GENTS' FURNISHINGS, FANCY DRY GOODS,

SMALLWARES, ETC.

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

Corner of William and Princess Streets, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

MANITOBA AND NORTH-WEST.

Liquid Fire and Water-Proof Paint Company.

T. PERKINS & CO.,

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

T. Perkins, J. C. Young, W. Cameron,
Office No. 362 Main Street Rooms 14 15 and 16
P. O. Box 1182.

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, Stroug
Bakers' and Spring Extra Flour; Oatmeal, Pot
tined Pearl Barley, Graham Flour, Cracked
Wheat Bran, Shorts Ground Feed, Oats, Bar-
ley, etc., always on hand.

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

Safe for Sale.

A Fire-Proof Safe with Combination Lock
nearly new,

WILL BE SOLD CHEAP.

Can be seen at our Wareroom on Princess
Street, opposite the Market Square
A. HARRIS, SON & CO.

Cord Wood.

500 Cords of First-Class

DRY WOOD

For Sale. Apply to

DOUGLAS ALLAN,
Selkirk.

Melville B. Wood,

Successor to

ANDREW COLQUHOUN,

WHOLESALE

WINE MERCHANT

SOLE AGENT FOR

DAWES' Celebrated Ale & Porter

And **VAL BLATZ MILWAUKEE LAGER,**

11 Queen Street, East,

WINNIPEG.

We have at present a very
FINE STOCK of

ADVERTISING CARDS,

Folders and other

Fancy Goods,

Of which we specially invite inspection.

STEEN & BOYCE,

MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster Gen-
eral, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on 18th
May, 1883, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, on
a proposed contract for four years, once per week each
way, between Birtle and Rosburn, via Toddburn, from
the 1st July next.

The conveyance to be made in a suitable vehicle. The
Mails to leave Birtle every Wednesday at 1:30 a. m.; ar-
rive at Rosburn at 12:30 p. m. Leave Rosburn same
day at 2:30 p. m.; arrive at Birtle at 8:30 p. m. Or, if
more suitable to the parties tendering, the arrival and
departure may be as follows: Leave Rosburn every
Wednesday at 6:30 a. m.; arrive at Birtle at 12:30 p. m.
Leave Birtle same day at 1:30 p. m.; and arrive at Ros-
burn at 7:30 p. m.

Written notices containing further information as to
conditions of proposed contract may be seen, and blank
copies of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of-
fices, Toddburn and Rosburn, or at the office of the
Birtlecriber.

W. W. McLEOD,
P. O. Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office,
Winnipeg, 29th March, 1883.

Mulholland Brothers,
General Hardware Merchants

Importers of
Birmingham, Sheffield and American Goods,

Dealers in Stoves and

MANUFACTURERS OF TINWARE

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

MAIN STREET.

GRIFFIN & DOUGLASS,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.

70 PRINCESS ST.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

JAS. PORTER.

W. J. RONALD

PORTER & RONALD,

DIRECT IMPORTERS OF

CROCKERY,

CLASSWARE.

CHINA.

LAMPS,

CHANDELIERS,

CUTLERY,

SILVER-PLATED WARE & FANCY GOODS.

271 MAIN ST., WINNIPEG.

CHAMBERS & CO.,
(Established, 1876.)

5, 7, 9 and 11 Ross Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba
Wholesale Manufacturers of

BISCUITS AND CONFECTIONERY,
BY STEAM POWER.

Importer of Confectioners' Supplies, etc., etc.

THE QUEEN'S,
The Palace Hotel of the Northwest.
WINNIPEG.
O'CONNOR & BROWN, Proprietors.

W. H. BURN,
CUSTOM BROKER,
AGENT. P. O. BOX 68
Dominion Line Steamers, Liverpool.--
The J. H. Stone Manufacturing Co.
L. Black & Co., Detroit.
OFFICE ROOM 2 MARATHON BLOCK.

JAMES O'BRIEN & CO.
WHOLESALE

CLOTHIERS

PRINCESS STREET

WINNIPEG.

DONALD FRASER, Manager.

D. SCOTT & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

FURNITURE,

—AND—

HOUSE FURNISHINGS!

276 Main Street,

WINNIPEG, - MANITOBA.

ROBERT MUIR,

MACHINERY BROKER,

And Manufacturers' Agent.

P. O. Box 584. 544 Main St.

D. S. BRIGGS,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

LUMBER, LATH AND SHINGLES,

ALSO

READY-MADE HOUSES.

358 Main Street, West Side, North of Track

WINNIPEG.

NORTH-WESTERN

PLANING MILLS.

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

SASH, DOORS, BLINDS,

And General House Furnishing
Made to Order.

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

R. D. PATERSON.

MANITOBA & NORTHWEST

EMPLOYMENT AGENCY.

521 MAIN STREET,

WINNIPEG, - MANITOBA.

HOLLAND MILLER PROPS.

P. O. BOX 402.

W. I. BRUCE,

General Employment and Intelligence Office.

(Special Attention Paid to Advising Immigrants)

Baggage Department Attached.

Chambers.—Merchants Bank Block, Winnipeg

D. McCALL & CO.,

—IMPORTERS OF—

MILLINERY & FANCY DRY GOODS,

Feathers Flowers etc.,

52 Portage Avenue, - Winnipeg, Manitoba.

T. H. DORRITY, MANAGER.

FORTIER & BUCKE,

—AGENTS FOR—

The Improved Howe Scale Company, Chicago, Ill.

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

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

ROSSER AVENUE, BRANDON

Post Office Box 173.

THE PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE MFG CO., LIMITED

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MANITOBA.

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

CONFECTIONERY & BISCUITS.

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

"We Sell to the Trade Exclusively."

Our Goods are giving General Satisfaction.

The Portage la Prairie Manufacturing Co., Limited,

Manufacturers of Biscuits, Confectionery, etc., etc.

W. P. NILES,

MANAGER, PORTAGE-LA-PRAIRIE