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Published by James E. Steen—Every Tuesday—Subscription, \$2 per annum.

VOL. II.

WINNIPEG, OCTOBER 30, 1883.

NO. 5

The Commercial

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JAMES E. STEEN,

Publisher

WINNIPEG, OCTOBER 30, 1883.

D. CAMPBELL, tailor, Winnipeg, has assigned in trust.

JOHN NAGLE, furniture, St. Boniface, is about selling out.

MERRY, MEARS & Co., clothing, Winnipeg, are out of business.

FORBES & Co., grocers, Winnipeg, have sold out to Smith Bros.

A. CARTER, general store, Fort Qu'Appelle, is about closing business.

P. McCAFFERY, hotel, Winnipeg, has been sold out by his landlord.

C. G. BALLANTYNE & Co., contractors, Winnipeg, are out of business.

JOHN WARNE, general store, Moosomin, has sold out to J. Arsenault.

DEDRICK & SON, tins, &c., Pilot Mound, are in the hands of the sheriff.

SAM. MILLER is going into the livery business at the Mission, Prince Albert.

W. B. ROBERTSON, general store, West Lynne, has been closed up by the sheriff.

J. ARSENAULT is erecting a store at Wapella, which he expects to open shortly.

TRACEY & BRITTON have sold their livery business at Nelson to West & George.

W. L. NICOL, butcher, Moose Jaw, is disposing of his business to Robertson Bros.

FREDERICSON, JONASSON & Co., lumber, etc., Winnipeg, have dissolved partnership.

R. D. PATERSON, planing mill, Winnipeg, has taken G. A. Mitchell into partnership.

R. E. SHERLOCK, general store, Grenfell, has admitted Mr. Freeman into partnership.

MATHEW LOGAN, harness dealer, Nelson, is forming a partnership with John Whitney.

J. E. SINCLAIR has given up business at the ridge near Prince Albert, and will go trading.

DICKSON & PHALEN, stationery and fruit dealers, Winnipeg, have dissolved partnership.

MURCHISON & MCGODIN, manufacturers' agents, Winnipeg, are about dissolving partnership.

MCKAY'S, and Moore and McDowall's saw-mills, at Prince Albert, have shut down for the winter.

GEORGE HODDER, jr., of Rat Portage, purposes opening a wholesale liquor store in Port Arthur.

BECH'S oat warehouse at Stephen was destroyed by fire recently. The loss is covered by insurance.

ROBERTS & SOMERSET, general store, Wapella, have opened a branch of their business on the Pipestone.

H. B. ROSE, tailor and gents' furnishings, Winnipeg, is giving up the gents' furnishing department.

FLOUR has declined in price at Prince Albert. Quotations now are xxx \$3.75 to \$4, and xxxx \$4 to 4.25 per sack.

FLAXSEED is worth 88c a bushel at Greta. Quite a large quantity is being brought in from the Mennonite settlement.

THE Hudson Cotton factory at Montreal has closed down for a month, and it is expected the other mills will do likewise.

GODBOLT & BRODDY, boots and shoes, Winnipeg, have dissolved. The business will be continued by Lewis Godbolt.

THE Hudson Bay Company have let the contract for the erection of a fine store at Battleford, as have also Mahoney & Clink.

T. D. WOODCOCK intends building an elevator at Thater, with a capacity of 20,000 bushels. Over 12,000 bushels have been marketed this season so far.

THE water in the river at Battleford is so low that J. G. Oliver has been unable to get his logs down to the mill, so that little or no lumber will be cut this year.

JAS. BORLAND has disposed of his furniture business in Rapid City to Fletcher & Ash, who intend opening up in the building formerly occupied as the C.P.R. hotel.

A. SMITH, general store, St. Boniface, has sold out to Reid & Reid. The new firm consists of J. M. Reid, formerly in the planing mill business, and Geo. Reid, of the woollen mill.

THE Winnipeg Barb Wire Works have been resuscitated under the firm style of John A. Brooks & Co. Mr. Chisholm, of the old firm of Chisholm, Jones & Co., continues as manager.

BANK dividends declared during the past week are as follows: Montreal five per cent. for the half year, the Toronto four, the Merchants three and a half, the Federal five, Banque Ville Marie three and a half.

LATEST advices from Montreal report business very dull for this season of the year. There is no stringency in money, but the banks are exercising great caution as to whom they will give credit. The stock market is extremely weak. On Saturday Bank of Montreal sold at 183 3/4, the lowest price for two years.

A WAREHOUSE floor just strong enough to hold up the weight of seven hundred bushels of grain will not sustain the burden of fourteen hundred bushels. There are warehousemen who have not learned this; and some builders, too. A specimen or two of the kind might be found at Moorehead, Minnesota, where the floor of a granary fell, recently, under the pressure of a weight of grain it was not able to bear, and buried a number of workmen in the ruins, four of whom died.

Business East.

ONTARIO.

D. Spears, grocer, Toronto, has sold out.

Alfred Ram, builder, Hamilton, has assigned in trust.

C. F. Baker has sold his hotel in Hespeler to Jos. Wayper.

W. R. Burrage, publisher, Toronto, has assigned in trust.

Henry Osgood, boots and shoes, Hamilton, has assigned in trust.

M. McKenzie, general store, Lucknow, has sold out to Geo. Kerr.

The sheriff is in possession of the general store of Walter Ross, sr., Preston.

The sheriff is in possession of the grocery business of John Foulger, Brantford.

Mitchell & Watson, drugs, Port Hope, have dissolved. T. G. Watson continues.

Inglesby & Wilcox, general store, Springfield, have dissolved. Robert Wilcox continues.

Hugh D. Rutherford, general store, Belfast, intends closing up on the 1st of January next.

Colin C. Denoon, general store, Lanos, intends removing to Dunganun about the 1st of December next.

QUEBEC.

Armand Beaudry, jeweller, Montreal, has sold out.

C. J. Nordhausen & Co., buttons, Montreal, have assigned.

Henry Lamoreux, dry goods, St. Hyacinthe, has assigned in trust.

John Paxton, wholesale dealer in coal oil, Montreal, has assigned in trust.

NOVA SCOTIA.

J. S. Macdonald & Co., groceries and liquors, Picton, have assigned.

Mack & Co., general store, Liverpool, have sold out to E. R. Mulhall.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

J. W. McBean, miller, Nashwaak, is reported away.

F. A. Jones, miller, Moncton and Painsic, has assigned.

Beverly A. Trites, general store, Petitcodiac, has sold out to J. G. Cochran.

T. S. Sims & Co., brush manufacturers, St. John, have been burned out; partially insured. Other sufferers by fire in St. John are Stewart & White, furniture; Peters & Sutherland, boots and shoes, and Wm. Logan, tallow chandler.

Mineral Wool.

From a report made by the committee on science and arts of the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, Pa., we take the following which is well worthy the attention of those interested. To test its non-conducting or heat retaining properties and to institute a comparison between its merits and those of "felted," which is known to possess superior non-conducting qualities, two vessels in tin were constructed of equal size, within which were placed smaller vessels of tin, of similar form and equal size. The annular spaces in each, as well as top and bottom spaces were filled in respectively with felted and mineral cotton. Both the inner and outer vessels were furnished with punctured

lids, in which thermometers could be placed and the temperatures noted. The inner vessels were now filled with boiling water, the lids were put in place, the thermometers (previously compared with each other and corrections noted) were inserted, and the temperature of each vessel noted at stated intervals.

The result of the above test demonstrated that mineral wool retained heat more than one-tenth longer than felted under conditions analogous to those under which it would be brought to test if applied to practice. Additional experiments were made on steam pipes with similar results. Several practical tests have subsequently been made, and so many testimonials to its superiority furnished by parties who are using it in the various class of industries of which it forms a part, and for which it is especially recommended, that words of commendation would seem superfluous. However, we are influenced by the scope of its usefulness to say thus much: It is largely used for deadening sound, and being entirely vermin proof is doubly superior for filling in spaces where shavings and other combustible matter has heretofore been used. In fact so well adapted is mineral wool for those uses for which it is recommended that it is only a matter of time when it will be universally used.

Promise of an Electrical Revolution.

Some six months ago a humble electrician in Boston devised a couple of chemical batteries which he claimed were superior and cheaper than anything which had been heretofore produced in the electrical branch of science. One of them was a gravity battery with a closed circuit, calculated to work all kinds of telegraph lines, fire-alarms included; and the other was a carbon battery, intended for railroad and other signals, annunciators, telephones, electric gas-lighting, etc. The attention of the Western Union officials in New York was called to both inventions after they had been duly patented, but they treated them with apparent indifference. In the meantime the inventor formed the acquaintance of a well known ex-city official, who in turn consulted a prominent lawyer, and expert in electrical matters concerning the inventions. They realized at once that the discovery was a valuable one, and immediately a small company was organized for the manufacture of the batteries. The gravity battery was discovered to be so superior and economical that it was immediately adopted, to the almost total exclusion of others, by the fire departments of Boston, Somerville, Maiden, Medford, Lynn and Providence, and it is also undergoing satisfactory experiments in New York and other cities. Furthermore, during the same period, it was tested for general telegraphic purposes, and found to be so superior, both in a working and saving sense, that the Western Union Telegraph Company suddenly began to take not only a lively interest in the matter, but undertook to buy out the whole company. The carbon battery had in the meantime been successfully developed and adopted for signaling purposes on many of the leading railroads of the country and by one of the leading electrical gas-lighting companies. Without realizing the value of his discoveries, the inventor came near

selling them out to the Western Union, and if the company had been successful in its negotiations it would have secured in the gravity battery for a mere song an invention which an expert electrician has estimated would be a saving on battery account of nearly \$1,000,000 a year. Pending the consideration of terms, the company is using the battery in an experimental way in New York, and the discoverer is dreaming of palaces and marble halls.

The Late "Strikes."

The right of every man to dispose of his labor as he sees fit, or to conduct his business affairs according to his own ideas, so long as the rights of the community in general are not trespassed upon, is so well founded in common sense and justice that it seems hardly to require a judicial decision to add to its truth. Still the principle is one which, as the recent telegraph operator's strike and various other trade strikes throughout the country fully evidence, the trade unions, persistently ignore.

We do not believe that any right-minded workingman will indorse the lawless actions of some of the strikers in using coercive means and resort to violence to compel those who are well satisfied with their wages and well satisfied with their employers; nor should the course of such bands be taken as exemplifying the usual mode of trade union coercion. Certainly to the belief that good intentions on the part of the men predominate over the bad, but on the other hand it is not to be lost sight of that the very best of motives may underlie practice which in itself is highly prejudicial to the rights of other people. And here we reach the boundary, on the other side of which lie those appeals to a man's cupidity or sense, or honor, or any other sentiment he may possess, which are perfectly justifiable from his friends or from others interested with him in a common pursuit, if made in one way; and on the other, those same appeals made in another manner, which from its very nature, includes an apparent conspiracy against a third party. Thus, there is certainly no harm in A endeavoring to show B that B is losing money or injuring his interest by working C, and that he could improve both the affairs of himself and also of his brothers in trade by seeking labor elsewhere. But if A and his friends should post themselves in front of C's door, and tell B, D and E, and every other employee of C, whom they met, that C would not accede to prices fixed by A and Co. and that the shop was put on the "black list," and then should endeavour to make B and his comrades leave their work, not directly for B's benefit, but first to injure C, and thus coerce him into benefiting A. Such is clearly wrong, since it is an invasion of the rights of C.

We have had several "strikes" in Canada during the past few years, but we don't remember one which has been a success; they have generally brought ruin or distress on their families. We have always been of the opinion that the good workman will never require to strike, as he will always be able to get the best wages. But the prime movers in all these "strikes" are second, third or fourth class men, and are never satisfied by getting just what they are worth. Among the telegraphers the prime movers are

now left out in the "cold," while the others are now steady at work. If the telegraphers had given up the union as they were requested to do their demand for higher wages would have been given them without any loss of time, but as they persistently refused any concessions on their part, their employers were determined at any cost to crush the union out of existence, and they have been successful.

Other forms of labor organizations may very likely take its place, but they will probably not make the same pretention to universal domain, what was believed to be the strength of the "knights of labor" proved their weakness. A combined labor union had a formidable look but the combination worked badly together. The sympathy beyond the line of immediate interest was languid, and the cash supplies for the "strikers" were rather scanty. One result of the strike has been to kill unionism as an efficient power among telgraphers, and it will show employers in some other departments of industry how they can counteract the efforts of unionism artificially, to limit the number of workers. If union men will not work in the same room with non-union men they must expect some day that they will find the doors "closed against themselves."

General Notes.

The Minister of State of the Cape Colony has introduced a bill in the Colonial Parliament for squaring the budget by raising the duties on beer, tobacco and manufactures, dynamite cartridges, petroleum, watches and clocks, as well as jewellery, and to add 15 per cent. to all ad valorem duties.

The *Political Correspondence*, of St. Petersburg, states that a Moscow syndicate has asked the government for a concession to establish direct steamship communication between the Russian and Danubian ports, so as to secure a larger share of Rumanian and Bulgarian traffic.

In Japan, a census was taken last New Year's Day, and it was found that the empire contained 35,700,110 people, of whom 18,598,998 were males, and 18,101,112 females. The number of inhabited houses was 7,611,770, giving an average of 4.82 to each house.

The *Amico del Popolo*, of Palermo, states that important petroleum discoveries have been made near Lercara Friddi, in Sicily, during the months of August and September.

There is building at Venice a cotton mill which will be large enough for 257,000 spindles, but which will start with 110,000, employing 1,800 operatives, and consuming daily 30 tons of cotton and 30 tons of coal.

Behre & Co., Saigon, report under date August 1, about the rice situation there, that the competition of Rangoon in Java and Singapore has caused the demand to fall off, but that a steady trade is done with Manila. Shipments to China have only been moderate, and to Europe there was nothing doing at the time. Meanwhile, planters were holding on to their reserves till the new harvest shall have been secured, for which prospects were excellent. The value of mill-polished was \$1.42 to 2.25 per picul.

Hessenauer & Co., Colombo, Ceylon, July 20,

state with reference to coffee, that shipments of plantation to date were 303,672 cwts., against 467,226 in 1882, and of native 12,360, against 35,348. The market during the fortnight had been almost bare of supplies, so that dealings were insignificant. Plumbago shipments to the United States had been unusually large since October 1, being no less than 117,703 cwts., out of 207,733 shipped. Total shipments last year, same time, were 183,741 cwts.; in 1881, 137,893, and in 1880, 152,374 cwts., showing that plumbago mining, in consequence of the American demand, was ascendant once more in the island.

It is proposed to expend, under the direction of the government, \$5,000,000 to open up the western districts of Ireland by means of light steam tramways. As these will be government roads, the fares and freight rates will be very light on them. These roads can be built almost as cheaply as the carriage highways in England. They will afford work for the people and do a world of good.

The exports of cheese from Canada for the present season up till August 1 reached 391,332 boxes, valued at \$2,225,000, being the largest of any corresponding period in former years by no less than \$8,279 boxes. During five weeks previous to the date mentioned, the shipments aggregated 272,225 boxes, showing a weekly average of 54,445 boxes.

Latest Italy advices say, that after a long spell of dullness September has proved a most active month in the raw silk trade, both at Milan and Turin, in consequence of a good demand for Italian silk for the American market and the high price which Chinese silk commands for the moment. The local raw silk demand chiefly runs on medium and inferior quality.

According to the reports of the Italian Minister of Finance, United Italy is making very rapid progress. The value of the imports for 1882 was \$292,868,390, about 9,000,000 more than for the previous year, the increase being in manufactured metals and minerals. The imports for the first six months of this year exceed the imports for the corresponding six months of last year by \$16,000,000.

Theodore Bracht reports from Buenos Ayres, August 15, that this year's wool clip shipments to August 1, were 211,500 bales, against 247,000 in 1882, and 192,000 in 1881; week's receipts only 450 bales, and stock 2,750, against 900 in 1882, and 17,000 in 1881. Slaughtering of cattle to date were at the four points 1,392,000, against 1,515,000 in 1882, and 1,302,000 in 1881; at Buenos Ayres alone, 155,000, against 187,000 and 182,000.

Siemssen & Co., Hong Kong, August 1, give particulars of the tea shipments so far made out of the new crop, from which it appears that there were shipped from all China:

To the United Kingdom..... lbs.	1883.	1882.
	\$5,069,864	79,008,072
To the United States.	7,725,897	783,153
" Contin't (with-		
out Russia).....	407,550	755,268
To Russia.....	10,769,959	9,831,643
To Australia.....	6,600,372	12,471,765

Totals..... 110,573,642 103,049,901

The *Vienna Presse* announces that a project is on foot to establish a customs union between Austro-Hungary, Germany, and the kingdoms

and principalities of the Balkan Peninsula. Rumors add that Holland and Belgium may join such a monster customs league.

Ebonizing Wood-Work.

There are many recipes for ebonizing, and the following are given by Mr. Harry Hems: 1. Infuse gallnut in vinegar into which rusty nails have been soaked; paint the wood with this, and polish and burnish when dry. 2. Wash the wood repeatedly with a solution of sulphate of iron, made by dissolving 2 oz. of sulphate in a pint of hot water. When dry, clean with a wet sponge and then polish. 3. Brush the wood with a strong decoction of logwood chips several times. When dry, give it a coat of vinegar in which rusty iron has been placed. Dissolve beeswax in turpentine by setting in a warm place; apply warm with a brush, and rub till it shines. 4. Wash with a concentrated aqueous solution of logwood several times, and then with a solution of acetate of iron of 40 deg. Baume. Repeat till a deep black is produced. 5. Put 2 oz. of logwood chips with 1 1/2 oz. of copperas in a quart of water, boil, and lay on hot. When dry, wet the surface again with 2 oz. of steel filings dissolved in half a pint of vinegar. When dry again, sand paper smooth, then oil, then fill in with powdered drop-black mixed in the filter. Work to be ebonized should be smooth and free from holes. Give it a light coat of quick-drying varnish, then rub with finely pulverized pumice stone and linseed oil until very smooth. 6. Boil 1/2 pound of chip logwood in two quarts of water and add 1/2 oz. of verdigris and 1/2 oz. of copperas, strain, and put in 1/2 pound of rusty steel filings. With this go over the work a second time. 7. A pound of logwood boiled in four quarts of water, add two handfuls of walnut shells or peel, boil up again, take out the chips, add a pint of vinegar, and apply boiling. Afterwards dissolve 1 oz. of green copperas in a quart of boiling water and apply hot. 8. First sponge the wood with a solution of chlorhydrate of aniline in water, to which a small quantity of copper chloride is added. When dry, go over again with a solution of potassium bi-chromate. Repeat this twice or thrice. 9. One gallon of vinegar, 1/2 pound of green copperas, 1/2 pound of China blue, 2 oz. nut-gall, 2 pounds extract of logwood. Boil all these over a slow fire, and add half a pint of iron rust. Apply as usual. A good varnish for ebonized work is made by dissolving in alcohol some black wax.

Charlemagne's Bridge Over the Rhine.

Near the close of the eighth century, Charlemagne ordered the construction over the Rhine, of a bridge resting on twenty-eight buttresses. The bridge was struck by lightning and burnt to the level of the water. German engineers are now removing the remains of the old structure, on the Mayrency side. They have already taken out 50 piles, with the lengths of five or six meters (5.488 to 6.562 yards.) The wood, which is nearly eleven hundred years old, is so well preserved that it can be used in building; the iron, which was riveted to the posts, can also be used, since it is covered only with a thin layer of rust.

The Commercial

WINNIPEG, OCTOBER 30, 1883.

SALUTATORY VALEDICTORY.

As will be seen by notice in our advertising columns the firm of Steen & Boyce, publishers and founders of THE COMMERCIAL, has been dissolved, Mr. Boyce retiring, and the subscriber continuing the publication, and the business of general printer and binder.

The career of THE COMMERCIAL, so far, has been one of exceptional success, and its publishers have had much cause for gratitude to the business men of this Province, and many in the East also, and it is not now an act of unwarranted assumption to rank the journal among the necessary institutions of the Northwest. In assuming its sole control I shall persevere in that same course, which has earned for it the implicit confidence and liberal support of its patrons, and have no fear but both of these will be continued.

The general printing and binding business will have my personal supervision also, as will the annual publication of the City Directory of Winnipeg and other works, such as have been issued by the late firm, and in these departments also every care will be taken to endeavor to retain the patronage and support which have been bestowed while associated with my retiring partner.

Respectfully,

JAMES E. STEEN.

THE press of business elsewhere having compelled me to sever my connection with THE COMMERCIAL, it is with regret that I take farewell of the circle of patrons with whom I have been associated, and in doing so I return my thanks for the many favors received, and wish every success to the journal I have assisted in founding.

W. D. BOYCE.

THE Canadian Pacific Railway directors have proposed to put up \$15,000,000 in cash at once, and \$5,000,000 in four months as security for the Government guarantee on the stock.

FINANCIAL EXTREMES.

Those of us who lived in Winnipeg during the palmy days of the late real estate boom can remember with what freedom money changed hands, and how willing to advance were banks, and their customers to take advantage of the willingness. We hear a great quantity of talk now-a-days about banks who never lent money or discounted for transactions based upon real estate business, seventy-five per cent. of which it is safe to put down as unmitigated nonsense. There are those who remember how eager several bank managers were to secure real estate financial business, and a smaller circle know that at the present moment the banks in this city have more money locked up in real estate than would serve for the discount business of half of its legitimate commerce. Sufficient to say that during the days of the boom banks as well as their customers contributed much towards the extreme of financial recklessness, although the former have not since suffered so severely for their folly as the latter.

From such a state of financial recklessness to one of crushing contraction the change was complete in a little over one year, and traders, who have weathered the storm and are now congratulating themselves upon their safety, know well how paralyzing the sudden reaction was upon commerce generally. From a state of affairs in which banks were known to allow overdrafts of tens of thousands of dollars to men engaged in purely speculative business, to a system of close scrutiny of the paltry discounts of small but solid traders within fifteen months, was a sudden swoop from one extreme to another which scarcely any city could undergo, without experiencing a panic of the most excited description. Yet the trade of Winnipeg and the Northwest generally stood this sudden and to a great extent unnecessary strain with results which have demonstrated beyond a doubt its solidity and vitality.

When we have heard of the two extremes of anything, we naturally conclude that opposite points have been reached, and that elsewhere must be an intermediate position. Such is not the case with financial affairs in this city and province however, and there would be no reason for astonishment if during the next few years they would develop as many extremities as the spiral limbs of the octopus. At present we hear from banks the

extreme of dullness. The struggle of the trading circles of the city is over, and they have settled themselves sullenly down to short rations in the line of finances, and so determinedly do they hold this position that several of our banks find difficulty in securing employment for the limited funds at their disposal. Something approaching to a small panic has recently been felt in Montreal and a sympathetic feeling was prevalent in Toronto, while here there was not so much as a financial flutter, and the instructions from headquarters to hold discounts and advances short, which some banks here are supposed to have received, proved to be a piece of unnecessary caution. The trading circles of this city have proven themselves too apt pupils in the erratic financial teaching of their monetary tutors, and it is questionable if their aptitude does not at present prove somewhat of an annoyance to these same tutors. The teaching of the latter and the action of the other may in the near future prove very damaging to the trade of this country. Recovering from trade troubles takes place much more rapidly in a new country like this than it does in an older one. The banks are the monetary physicians as well as tutors of traders, and having reduced their patient to a state of financial coma, they may have difficulty in resuscitating him in time to keep pace with the vigor necessary for the development of a vast rich country like this. They have acted here as they would have acted with a similar patient in eastern provinces, where the chances of, and necessity for speedy recovery were not nearly so great, and while the whole materia medica finds its origin in the east without due consideration of the peculiarities or even idiosyncracies of the west their treatment must develop a series of failures.

The two extremes first mentioned are powerful arguments in favor of financial institutions belonging to the Northwest, with their head quarters, their interests and their management here, and conducted upon principles that will adapt them to the peculiar wants of this country. The third extreme is even a more powerful argument in the same direction, and with the others goes to prove that while our financial resources have their foundation head in the east, and are managed for eastern institutions, the Northwest must remain a field for financial blunders. There are many wants felt by the commercial circles of the Northwest, but

none so keenly as that of a local banking institution to concentrate and regulate the financial affairs of the country. There has been a long and tedious delay in taking some active step in this direction, but with recovering trade it is to be hoped a move will be made. Those who will take a leading part in such an undertaking will earn for themselves a place among the benefactors of the Northwest, and assist in raising what will in time prove one of the strongest pillars of the country's progress.

DO YOUR TRADING AT HOME.

In a new country like our own every link that will strengthen the local trade interests should be made and applied, so as to make commercial progress as much as possible a thing of mutual accomplishment. Many courses can be adopted that will tend in this direction, but none so much as doing your trading at home. The advice is good to retail traders in selecting their wholesale market, as in encouraging the local wholesaler, they are contributing to the prosperity of those who are directly interested with themselves in building up the country they live in, and who like themselves are interested in tiding over days of stagnation or trade trial when they come. The unrelenting manner in which many Northwestern traders were crowded into insolvency by distant creditors during the late period of trade troubles is a proof of the folly of seeking a distant market when one as good can be secured near home. And it must not be understood either that all this crowding was due to unscrupulousness on the part of these distant creditors. The distance between them and their debtors prevented them from thoroughly understanding the real state of affairs, and made many prove unnecessarily urgent, who would have been generous and lenient, had they been in a position to understand circumstances as local wholesalers did. There is, therefore, a strong argument of safety for retailers patronizing a home market.

But the necessity for purchasing in a distant market does occur among retailers in the Northwest at times, as all classes of goods are not yet fully represented in our home wholesale market; and where such is the case importation is only natural and right. But the mistake of buying in a distant market is not confined to traders, but unfortunately is practiced to

a great extent by consumers. There are many consequential individuals among us, who still have a tailor, a shoemaker or such other tradesmen in some eastern city, where they formerly lived, but where they now have no interest at stake, and these they patronize instead of the home trader. This is not the case to a great extent among the purely trading classes, whose every day experience teaches the necessity for spending their money at home. But among a more pretentious class of our citizens it is quite common, and these important individuals as a rule think, or pretend to think, that they would be degrading themselves to patronize any tradesmen but the leading ones of large eastern cities, and often purchase at unreasonably high figures to maintain this assumed aristocratic idea. There is seldom a loss but there is some gain, and the unpaid tailor's bills and other little matters of financial neglect with which Montreal, Toronto and other eastern cities are favored by some of these dandies, can be well spared from our Northwestern towns. Yet their intention of ignoring local traders is none the more excusable, and is a proof of how little such parties are prepared to do for the building up of the country they live in. They are among us but not of us, and unfortunately this class are rather numerous among those who feed at the public manger, and are dependent upon public funds for their income.

Ignorance is excusable in many ways, and the full pardon can be extended to such people only on account of their egregious ignorance of all principles of trade and all customs of social fair play. But the trader who will purchase his supplies for personal consumption in a distant market has no such excuse. He knows thoroughly all the advantages of a good local trade, and from his calling is in duty bound to assist in building up the same. Besides every purchase he makes from home is so much money sent out of the country he lives in, which if invested with the local trader would be retained in circulation in the community in which he himself lives.

The days are gone when people had to go from home in the Northwest to purchase luxuries. The most varied and extensive retail stocks of goods can be found in the city of Winnipeg, and our smaller towns can boast each of an extent and variety of merchandise not to be found in

places of similar size elsewhere in the Dominion. There is, therefore, no reason for making purchases from distant towns and cities, so that doing trading at home, while a wise commercial policy, now entails no sacrifice on the purchaser.

THE SITUATION IN THE EASTERN PROVINCES.

The recent financial embarrassment of leading firms in Montreal and other eastern Canadian cities seems to have placed a heavy burden on business in that portion of the Dominion. The stock market suffering from the uncertain condition of things has for the past three or four weeks been completely demoralized, and some of them have reached a point lower than has been known for two or three years. Bank of Montreal stock, which until the present business troubles, was always quoted at nearly 200 dropped the other day to 182. Other stocks have suffered in a smaller degree, and until the raid of the "bears" is over a very uncertain state of affairs must of necessity characterize the money market. Over production of cotton fabrics, and over speculation in outside securities have brought about the present crisis, and the end is not yet. The difficulties that have arisen are the result of antecedent rather than present causes, and the opinion gains ground that there will be further financial embarrassment before business will be relieved of its present demoralized feeling. Already some of the cotton mills have shut down for a time to admit of the heavy surplus stocks now on hand being disposed of. It will require careful and judicious management on the part of all interested to tide over the crisis satisfactorily, and calls for all the philosophy and courage of business men. With the approach of winter, the cold weather will necessarily cause an increased consumption of goods, so that taking all things into consideration it is not likely that the period of depression will last long, but how soon the end will be reached it is not easy to predict with any degree of accuracy. In the meantime it will be interesting to watch developments and see whether the people of the older provinces will be able to cope with the situation as well and courageously as did the business men of Winnipeg and the Northwest in the days of adversity from which we have happily emerged.

WINNIPEG MONEY MARKET.

The money market in the city remains in very much the same condition as was noted last week. The demand for money continues moderate, and commercial wants generally are supplied without much difficulty. The banks are however, exercising great caution in their transactions, owing to some extent to the feverish condition of things in the eastern provinces. The slower movement of the grain than was expected also serves to make ready cash in farmer's and country merchant's hands still somewhat scarce. Rates are still from 8 to 10 per cent. on gilt edged commercial paper, ordinary 10 to 12. There is a fair demand for loans on real estate mortgage security. Rates vary from 8 to 10 per cent., the latter figure being the more common. Money for speculative purposes is still scarce, and private funds have generally to be relied upon, and pretty stiff rates have to be paid for the accommodation.

WINNIPEG WHOLESALE TRADE.

During the week trade in the city has been very fair. The conditions of the weather have not been of a favorable character and this had the effect of checking business a little. But at the same time all the leading houses report a satisfactory trade. There is no effort being made to "rush" business on the part of wholesalers, and on the other hand retailers are still exercising more than an ordinary amount of caution in making purchases. This style of doing business is certainly desirable, and in the long run will be to the benefit of all concerned. Some lines of business report money comparatively easy, while others say that this month has been closer than the two previous ones. The secret to which the tightness of money is attributable is not hard to find. The weather has been far from good, roads have got bad, and as a matter of course threshing and teaming are almost out of the question. There cannot be much hope for improvement in this way until the frost sets in, when good sleighing will give more easy access to markets.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.

There has been very little doing in agricultural machinery of late. Grain crushers, straw cutters, and horsepowers, wherewith to propel them, have been in fair demand, but beyond this there is very little business being done. Collections are still on the slow side, but the prospect for decided improvement in the near future is very good.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Trade has been very brisk in the boot and shoe line during the week. Good orders are coming in freely both from city and country customers, and the prospect generally is very good. Collections are improving and may be safely called fair.

CLOTHING.

Business in this line during the past week has not been so brisk as it was for the previous week or two, owing no doubt to the bad weather, which has more or less affected all lines of trade. But at the same time a fair trade is being done. Collections are slower at present than they have been for some time.

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.

In this branch of business a very fair run of trade is being done. Business has been brisk all fall, and so far it shows no sign of falling off. Collections are very satisfactory.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

The leading houses have all the business they care to handle. Business is being brought down to as nearly a cash basis as possible, and on that account orders are less in amount, but greater in number than under the old credit system. Collections are fair.

DRY GOODS.

The leading houses in the dry goods business give a very encouraging report for this week. Business has been somewhat interfered with by the state of the roads, owing to the wet weather. But on the whole the prospect is excellent and travellers who are now on the road are sending in very satisfactory additions to the order book. There is also a noticeable improvement in collections, old accounts are being paid up with commendable promptitude, and so far as new ones are concerned there is no difficulty.

FANCY GOODS AND SMALL WARES.

A very fair trade has been done in the fancy goods line during the week. Inquiries as regards Christmas stocks are beginning to come in, and the prospect is that a very good trade will be done between now and then. Collections are fair.

FISH AND POULTRY.

There is nothing special to note in the fish market from what we said last week. The supply is liberal, and the demand keeps improving. White fish are quoted at 9c; Lake Superior trout at 10c. Poultry is becoming more plentiful. Spring chickens are worth 75c per pair; wild ducks are worth 40c to 50c per pair; prairie chickens 75c to \$1; partridges 75c to \$1; rabbits 50c to 60c.

FRUIT.

Business in the fruit line has been rather quieter than for some time past, but still not by any means slow. Lemons are in good supply, and are still quoted at \$8.50 to 9.00. Oranges are worth \$6.50 per case, but in the course of a week or two, when the supply becomes more liberal they will doubtless be cheaper. Apples are quoted at \$5.50 to \$6, according to quality. A car load of Malaga grapes is in transit, and will be here in a day or two. California fruit is being regularly received. Pears are quoted at \$5.50 to \$6; grapes \$7.50 to \$8.50; peanuts continue firm at 20c; almonds 20c to 22c; brazils 22c; coconuts \$9.50 per hundred. Dried fruit quotations are as follows, viz: loose muscat raisins \$2.75; black crown \$3.75 to 4.00; triple crown \$6.50; four crown \$7.00; dates 10c per lb; figs in mats 10c per lb.

FUEL.

There has been no change in rates since our last writing. The demand is active, and the supply not more than necessary for it. Saskatchewan coal is worth \$9 per ton in the yard, \$9.75 delivered; Anthracite is worth \$12 to \$13 per ton. Tamarac wood is worth from \$6 to \$7 per cord; poplar \$5 to \$6; oak \$7.00 to \$8.00.

FURNITURE.

Business still continues quiet, although show-

ing some signs of improvement. The auction sale season is about over, and when this drag is taken off a general improvement is expected. Collections are still slow, but better than they were a month ago.

GROCERIES.

There is nothing beyond the usual run of trade to note in the grocery line this week. Orders both from city and country are coming in freely. Prices are firm at the following quotations, viz: Sugars Yellow 9½ to 10c; granulated 10½ to 11c; Paris Lump 12½ to 12½c; Coffees 15 to 18c for Rio; 22 to 27c for Javas; teas—Japan 20 to 45c, Mysore gunpowders 30 to 75c; Young Hyson 25 to 70c; new season Congous 24 to 55c; last season's do 18c to 35c.

HARDWARE AND METALS.

Business has been quite brisk during the week, and the demand will be active until the cold weather sets in. Collections are reported slow. The quotations remain as follows: Tin plate 14x20, \$7.50 to 7.75; 20x28, \$14.25 to 14.75; bar iron \$3.50 to 4.00; sheet iron \$5.50 to 7.00; iron piping, 25 per cent off price list; ingot tin, 32 to 35c; piglead, 6½ to 7c; galvanized iron, No. 28, 8c to 9c according to quality.

LEATHER AND FINDINGS.

During the past week a good business has been done, the muddy condition of the roads, causing more demand for shoe leather. The following are the quotations, viz:—Spanish sole 33c to 35c; slaughter sole 35c; French calf, first choice, \$1.40 to 1.50; domestic 85c; B Z calf \$1.00 to 1.10; French kip \$1.00 to 1.25; B Z kip 85c to 90c; slaughter kip 65c to 75c; No. 1 wax upper 55c; grain upper 55c; harness leather 34c to 36c for plump stock; English oak sole 65c.

LUMBER.

The demand for lumber continues very good, and prices remain firm at the following quotations, viz:—Pine lumber, 1st, common boards, dressed \$26.50; 2nd, dressed, \$25.50; 1st do, rough, \$26.50; 2nd do, \$25.50; sheathing, rough, \$25; timber 16 feet and under, \$21; do. over 16 feet, for each additional 2 feet, \$1; dimension and joists 16 feet and under, \$21; do. over 16 feet for each, \$1; fencing, \$25; 2 and 3 inch battens, \$30; A. stock boards, all widths, \$50; B do., \$45; C do., \$40; D do., \$35; 1st clear, 1, 1½, 1½, and 2 inch, \$60; 2nd do., \$56; window and door casings, \$50; case boards, dressed, \$50; 1st pine flooring, siding and ceiling, \$40; 2nd do, \$35; 3rd do, \$30; ½ inch split siding, dressed, \$30. Spruce lumber—timber 16 feet and under, \$22; do. over 16 feet for each additional 2 feet, \$1; dimensions and joists, 16 feet and under, \$23; do., over 16 feet, for each additional 2 feet, \$1; boards, \$22; 1st flooring, siding and ceiling, \$28; XX shingles, \$5.25; Star A shingles, \$5.25; X shingles, \$5.00; A do, \$4.50; lath, \$4.50.

STATIONERY AND PAPER.

Business has shewn a decided improvement during the past week, and between now and Christmas a good lively trade is expected. Collections are satisfactory.

STOVES, TINWARE, &c.

The busy season in this line of trade still continues, and will not abate for six weeks yet. The quantity of stoves being sold throughout

the country is simply enormous, and the leading houses are taxed to the utmost to supply the orders as they come in.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

A very fair trade is being done, and collections are tolerably satisfactory.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

Business keeps steadily improving, the cold weather causing quite a demand for the stronger classes of liquors. The following are the quotations to jobbers and purchasers of quantities, viz: Hennessy's one star, \$13 to \$14; in wood, \$4.50 to 5.00 per gallon; Imperial, cases, vintage of 1878, \$5.50; Martel, in case, one star, \$13 to \$14; Renault, 1-star, \$12, \$16 and \$20; Boleyn, in wood, \$4 to \$5.50; Rouot, in cases, quarts, \$8.50; flasks, \$10, half flasks, \$11; Pinette, in wood, \$4 per Imp. gal.; Louis Froes, in cases, qts, \$10; flasks, two dozen in a case, \$11; half flasks, four dozen in a case, \$12; M. Dubois, in wood, \$3.50 per gallon; cases, quarts, \$8; flasks, \$9; half flasks, \$10. Gin, Holland, in wood, \$3 per gallon; red cases, \$10.50 to 11.50; green cases, \$6 to \$7; Old Tom gin, Bernard's, in wood, \$3.25 per gallon; Booth's, in wood, \$3.25; Ford's Acadia gin \$2.25 to 2.75; Booth's, in cases, quarts, \$8.50; Scotch whisky, Ramsay's in wood, \$4.00; Caol-Ila Islay, in wood, \$3.50; Stewart's, in cases, quarts, \$8.50; flasks, \$9.50. Irish whisky, John Jameson & Sons, in wood, \$4.50; Bernard's, in cases, quarts, \$8; flasks, \$9.50. Jamaica rum, \$3.50 to \$4.00 per gallon. Champagne—Pomeroy, quarts, \$34; pints \$35 per case; Bollinger, quarts, \$33; pints \$34; Moet & Chandon, quarts, \$27; pints \$28; G. H. Mumm, quarts, \$28; pints \$30; Piper Heidsieck, quarts, \$27; pints \$29; Carte Blanche, quarts, \$20; pints \$21. Sherry from \$2.50 to 8.00 per gallon, according to quality and brand; ports \$2.50 to 7.00, according to quality and brand; claret in cases \$5.00 to 7.00; Drewry's ale \$13 per brl; Bass's ale in quarts \$4 per doz; pints \$2.50; Guinness's porter in quarts \$1.00; pints \$2.50. Domestic whiskies, Gooderham & Wort's, in wood, \$1.65 to 2.25 per gallon; 65 o. p. rectified, in wood, \$3.50; W.F. L. five-year old, \$2.50 per gallon; cases, quarts, \$7.50; flasks \$8.50.

THE MARKETS.

WINNIPEG.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

There has been a more active movement in grain during the week. At some points there has as yet been very little brought in, but at Brandon and Gretna especially the supply is liberal. The wet weather of the past two weeks has no doubt done considerable to retard the bringing of grain to market, and there cannot be much of a movement expected until the roads are hardened up by frost. Provisions are in good demand, and all the leading dealers report a very satisfactory business during the past week.

WHEAT.

The supply is still limited, owing to the condition of the roads in the country, but an improvement is expected shortly. Brandon and Gretna still continue to be the chief sources of supply. First-class No. 1 hard is worth 92c to

93c in Winnipeg, but the ruling figure for the grain offered is about 90c.

OATS.

Considerable quantities are being received, and there is quite a demand for points east and west in railway construction. From 28c to 30c per bushel is the ruling figure for new oats delivered in Winnipeg. Old oats are worth about 2c per bushel more.

BARLEY.

A few loads have been brought into market within the past few days, which sold at 40c. The movement has not as yet been sufficient to establish a price, but what is quoted above is likely to be nearly the correct figure.

FLOUR.

The mills are busy running night and day. Orders are coming in freely and can hardly be supplied as received. Prices are firm at the following quotations. Patents \$5.10 to 3.20; xxx or strong baker's \$2.70 to 2.90; baker's \$2.00 to 2.10; trader's or xx \$1.10.

BRAN

is in good demand and quoted at \$10 per ton on track.

SHORTS

are also being more freely inquired for, and are worth \$12 per ton on track.

CHOPPED FEED

is firm and in fair demand at \$28 per ton.

POTATOES

The supply continues liberal, and the demand is also very good. Considerable quantities have been shipped east during the past week or two. Quotations are from 36c to 40c per bushel.

CHEESE

The demand continues fair, and the supply is good. Prices east have gone up, but the quotations here remain about the same, viz., 15c to 16c, the latter figure being for September make.

BUTTER.

There is lots of butter in the city, and the price ranges from 18c to 25c, according to quality. Really fine would bring even a higher figure than the latter.

HAMS

The supply is still light, and the price firm at 18c.

BACON.

There is a brisk demand for bacon of all kinds. Quotations are: Long clear 12c to 13c; dry salt 11c to 12c; rolls 16c to 17c for both canvassed and plain; breakfast, uncovered, 16c; covered 17c.

EGGS

Quite a number of country eggs have come in during the week, but importations have as a rule to be relied upon the regular quotation is 30c per doz.

MESS PORK

There is a better demand, and the price holds firm at \$19.50 to \$20.00.

MESS BEEF

is being more inquired for and is quoted at \$18.

LARD

Twenty-lb pails are quoted at \$2.75.

DEIRED APPLES

There is very little demand. The are quoted steady at 12c.

CRANBERRIES

The supply is good, and the price remains the same, viz., \$14 per barrel.

MINNEAPOLIS.

The depression at the principal grain markets says the *Northwestern Miller*, has continued the

past week, and prices have dropped several points lower, almost reaching an export basis. The demoralized condition of the grain trade has been to a certain extent augmented by the panic in railroad securities, which has shaken the confidence of most classes of speculators as well as legitimate investors. There has been, nevertheless, a somewhat larger volume of purchases of wheat at the eastern markets, induced no doubt by such depression in prices, and with the intention of ultimate export.

The local market has been devoid of any prominent feature, and prices have not experienced any very wide fluctuations. The usual excellent demand for hard wheat has continued, and there has been a more noticeable demand for No. 1 northern wheat. The extreme difference in the price of No. 1 hard and No. 1 northern has attracted buyers for the latter and this grade has ruled quite firm throughout the week.

Trading in futures has been somewhat neglected, the situation at present being so uncertain that the speculative element is inclined to stand off and wait development in other markets.

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

	Wheat.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
No. 1 hard.....	\$1.02½	..	\$1.01	.. 31.01½
" 2 ".....	98	..	97	.. 97
" 1 northern..	92½	..	90	.. 91
" 2 ".....	88	..	87	.. 87

FLOUR.—Although there is some variance of opinion on the subject, there has been a decline during the past week and the market closed weak and dull, because of the reluctance of millers to part with their product at ruling figures. There is some speculative inquiry from abroad, where there is an evident desire to obtain good supplies for future delivery at present prices, but the millers are not inclined to pay much attention to such orders, especially in view of a probable early rise in ocean freights. Some millers think that the present year's business will be more satisfactory and in the end more profitable than last year, for the reason that the ruinous competition of last year sickened all who were engaged in it, so that this year they will operate less aggressively toward each other, but this belief is not by any means unanimous. It was thought that the bottom had been reached on prices, but none now express confident opinions on this point. Local quotations are: Patents, \$6.00 to 6.30; straights, \$5.25 to 5.60; first bakers' \$4.75 to 5.00; second bakers' \$4.10 to 4.40; best low grades \$2.50 to 3.00; red dog \$1.70 to 2.00.

The export demand is reported as light, local demand good and the eastern demand fair. The exports of flour for the first nine months of 1883 were 6,409,251 brls. and of wheat 50,912,961 bush. The total value of all kinds of breadstuffs exported for September, 1883, was \$16,192,967, against \$24,662,001 for September of last year. For the nine months period the exports for last year amounted to \$134,937,899, and for this year \$130,430,436. The visible supply of wheat in this country Oct. 13, was 29,869,699 bush., against 14,488,914 bush. Oct. 14, 1882, and 20,586,272 bush. on Oct. 15, 1881.

The increase over the previous week was over 1,300,000.

Millstaff has ruled easier, though still quite firm. Shipments continue heavy, though there seems to be little profit in this trade, but the millers are undoubtedly taking this course to diminish as rapidly as possible the vast quantity of transit which has accumulated on their hands.

New York quotations are: Minnesota patents, \$6.50 to \$7.00; straights, 5.75 to \$6.00; low grades, \$3.50 to 4.50.

CHICAGO.

The week has been rather a quiet one on 'change. There were some fluctuations, but generally within a narrow limit. On Tuesday a fair speculative trade was done in wheat, and prizes varied within a small range. Corn was firmer than for a day or two previous, and oats were quiet. But little interest was manifested in provisions, and there was a marked falling off in speculative trading. Quotations towards the close were:

Wheat	Oct., \$0.90½	Nov., \$0.91½
Corn	46½	46½
Oats	27½	27½
Pork	10.60	10.55
Lard	7.55	7.37½

On Wednesday notwithstanding an unsettled feeling there was a good speculative business done in wheat. Corn was active and oats steady. There was more activity in provisions. Quotations towards the close were:

Wheat	Oct., \$0.90½	Nov., \$0.91½
Corn	46½	46½
Oats	27½	27½
Pork	10.50	10.45
Lard	7.45	7.27½

On Thursday wheat was quite active and stronger. Corn was steady and firm. Oats were dull and provisions quiet. Quotations towards the close were:

Wheat	Oct., \$0.91	Nov., \$0.91½
Corn	46½	46½
Oats	27½	28
Pork	10.50	10.40
Lard	7.40	7.40

On Friday trading was active. The following were quotations towards the close:

Wheat	Oct., \$0.90½	Nov., \$0.91½
Corn	46½	46½
Oats	27½	28½
Pork	10.45	10.40
Lard	7.35	7.37½

On Saturday wheat was strong and higher. Corn and oats were firm, and provisions active. Quotations towards the close were:

Wheat	Oct., \$0.93½	Nov., \$0.93
Corn	47	47½
Oats	27½	28½
Pork	10.30	10.35
Lard	7.22½	7.22½

TORONTO.

STOCKS.

The stock market is dull as ever, and quotations are lower all round. The declaration of dividends by some banks acted as a damper, and dealers are quite at sea and do not know how to operate to advantage. On Wednesday

as compared with last week's quotations, closing bids were:

	Oct. 16.	Oct. 23.
Montreal	191	188
Ontario	108½	102
Toronto	172½	163
Merchants	114	115
Commerce	125½	124
Imperial	138½	136
Federal	149	146½
Dominion	191½	190
Standard	112	113
Hamilton	118	115
North-west Land	70	66½
Ontario and Qu'Appelle	100	107

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

Receipts of grain still light, but generally sufficient for the demand. Holders are disposed to hang on to stocks on hand. The market is almost without life, but it is expected that there must be considerable movement before the close of navigation.

WHEAT.

The market is inactive. There is no inquiry for export, and dealers say that they will not pay as high prices as they have. Quotations may be said to be almost purely nominal, as follows: Fall wheat No. 2 \$1.07 to \$1.08; No. 3, \$1.05; Spring No. 1 \$1.10 to 1.11; No. 2 \$1.08 to \$1.09.

OATS.

Receipts have been light and all offered are readily taken. Cars on track have ranged from 36c to 36½c per bushel. On the street closing prices were 39c to 40c.

BARLEY.

A weak feeling in outside markets has acted adversely on business here. Shipments are still light. Quotations are as follows: No. 1, 71c; No. 2, 66c; extra No. 3, 63c; No. 3, 54c.

RYP

Buyers and sellers are considerably apart. Car lots could have been sold at 61c; on the street 63c is paid.

POTATOES.

The price of car lots is somewhat unsettled, and quotations have ranged from 75c to 80c; street receipts are light at 95c to \$1 per bag.

FLOUR.

There has been very little demand and trade dull. Offerings have been light, but holders are not pressing sales. Superior extra is quoted at \$5.15 to 5.25; extra \$5.00.

EGGERS.

Receipts have increased during the week, but all good quality is wanted. Selections are readily taken at 17c to 18c; mixed store and dairy 15c; inferior 10c to 12c; rolls 16c to 17c. On the street pound rolls are firm at 22c to 24c; tubs and crocks of dairy 17c to 19c; large rolls 18c to 20c.

EGGS

There is still a scarcity in the market. No packed are offering. Round lots of fresh are quoted at 22c; on the street 23c to 25c is paid.

CHEESE

is quiet and firm at 11½c to 12c for small lots of fine; skim scarce and steady at 9½c to 10c.

PORK

is quiet and easier at \$15 for small lots; cars nominal.

BACON.

The demand continues good. The supplies of bankrupt stock are sold out, and on that account prices are firmer. Long clear in tons and cases is quoted at 8c to 8½c; Cumberland 7½c to 8c; new rolls 12½c to 13c; bellies 14c.

HAMS

are scarce and firm at about 15c for smoked; no movement in packed.

LARD

is fairly active at 11c to 11½c for small lots of pails and tubs. Nothing doing in tinnetts.

APPLES

are quiet at \$2.75 to \$3 for winter stock.

SUNDRIES.

Dried apples 9½c to 10c; white beans \$1.75 to 1.80 per barrel; oatmeal per 136 lbs, \$4.30 to \$4.50; cornmeal \$3.75 to \$3.90.

Freight Rates and Exports.

The export flour market is reported firm, with light arrivals of tonnage, but the expected advance has failed to come, as yet, export in all lines being light. Ocean shipments from New York last week were: wheat 229,620 bus.; flour 734 brls., and 59,371 bags, being an excess over the previous week of 123,363 bush. wheat and 5 brls. and 32,326 bags flour. The following rates, reported by Henderson Bros., agents of the Anchor line, were current on the New York market during last week:

PORTS.	FLOUR, per 100 lbs.	WHEAT, per bus.
Liverpool	16-8Sc	9c
London	19-69 to	22.50c 10
Glasgow	19-69 to	21.09 9½
Leith	22-50	.. 11
Bristol	22-50	.. 10

Domestic rates per brl. flour are as follows:

To Boston, all rail	\$1.00
" New York, all rail	90
" Chicago " "	40
Lake and rail	10c less.

The rates quoted to the seaboard are merely nominal. There are seventeen different fast freight agencies in Minneapolis, and all must have business, but in order to get it they cut rates, make reductions of 2c to 5c, so that the regular tariff is not an infallible guide.

The Preservation of Timber.

Interesting and important facts are accumulating, although slowly, with reference to the use of various chemical agents for the preservation of timber used in wharf or bridge work, for railroad ties, and similar uses. From the very nature of the case these notes, so far as they relate to the actual progress of decay, must be made at long intervals, so long indeed that there has been danger that the whole scheme or experiment, as it has generally been termed, would be entirely forgotten with the lapse of time, at the change of ownership or management, and with the unavoidable tendency to lose sight of anything which must be left to itself to develop, whether for good or ill.

One of the most noticeable facts, referred to in the recent statements of the researches of the American Society of Civil Engineers, is the general public surprise that the well considered experiments of an early day, though looked upon, and nearly or quite forgotten, as experiments, should have turned out so well. In other words, the most ample experience with various timbers, with different methods of treatment with chemicals, and under different kinds of exposure, has clearly shown the practicability of securing timber work from the ravages of decay, and even more fully from the boring of sea worms, so utterly and quickly destructive in

many places in which no material but timber of some sort can be expected to be used for many years.

The chief task before the promoters of these anti-decay processes is that of convincing owners of important works, whether on dry land or in the water, that those methods can be made to pay them an important return. This would seem to many who have examined the evidences of decay which the lapse of time surely brings sooner or later, to be an easy task when, side by side with this destruction, can be shown so many clear proofs of the possibility of effecting the large money saving due to the use of those preserving or protecting agents.

Steam vs. Water Power.

The minimum capacity and height of fall of some of the leading water powers of the United States is as follows: Holyoke, Mass., 50 feet, 17,000 horse powers; Lowell, Mass., 35 feet, 10,000 horse powers; Lawrence, Mass., 28 feet, 10,000 horse powers; Turner's Falls, Mass., 35 feet, 10,000 horse powers; Manchester, N.H., 52 feet, 10,000 horse powers; Paterson, N.J., 35 feet, 11,160 horse powers; Passaic, N.J., 22 feet, 1,000 horse powers.

Fall River, with at least 500,000 more cotton spindles than any other town or city in the United States is operated wholly by steam power.

Manufacturers have been heard to say that they would not move across the street for the sake of substituting water for steam, considering the irregularity of most water powers. A more moderate statement is that of the manager of a prominent woollen mill on the seaboard, whom the writer asked if it would not be cheaper to run his mill by steam than by water. The answer was: "for a mill located as mine is, steam is the cheaper. I use half anthracite screenings, and half culm coal from Nova Scotia. The average cost of both kinds of fuel landed on our wharf is \$3.25 per ton, and at that figure steam is cheaper than water."—*Boston Commercial Bulletin*.

Engraved by Electricity.

Herman Lauten, of Washington, D.C., claims to have perfected instruments—to call them for want of a better name—through the medium of which electricity does the delicate work of engraving, and does it instantaneously. The discovery is a new one, and its finder is sanguine that it will in a great measure supersede hand engraving. He produces for plate-press printing raised plates of ordinary form, in which the lines are as clear and sharply defined as those engraved by the ordinary process. It is stated that fac-similes of fine steel engravings have been made by electricity that cannot be distinguished from the original plates, so close and perfect is the resemblance. By the electric method plates can be made of almost any size, and the lightning method is said to be peculiarly adapted to map work or large illustrations, the making of plates in relief for type-press work, the reproduction of woodcut prints, cuts for newspapers and mercantile works, and also for colored plates. The depth of the lines can be

regulated by will, by which, indeed, the coarser kind of work is a possibility. The plates employed are copper-faced, such as are used in ordinary electrolyses. Impressions are instantaneously taken as in photography, with the difference that electricity, not the solar ray, does the work.

Rather than explain the details of this process the inventor will do without a patent, feeling more secure in his rights by keeping the invention under his own eyes—in his own hands. A company has been incorporated in Washington to carry on electrical engraving, and the Lauten process will probably soon make itself practically felt in the trade.

Why the Chinese use Scrap Iron.

The Chinese make very slow progress in the march of civilization; indeed, some of their movements bear a strong resemblance to a retreat to the depths of barbarism. Our prospects of developing the iron trade in the Celestial Empire are darkened by a mania which has seized them for utilizing scrap iron, instead of importing manufactured iron suitable for their requirements. Table knives are not needed in China, but for agricultural and general purposes the Chinese have a knack of converting old horse-shoes into cutting instruments, and they prefer the home made goods to the most tempting productions of Sheffield. They also convert old horse shoes into fish-plates for strengthening the axles of native wagons. The Chinese demand for scrap iron has developed marvelously during the last few years, and Shanghai is now a great depot for old iron, which is brought as ballast by ships from England. Lieut. H. N. Shore in a paper published in the last issue of the *Journal of the Society of Arts*, states that at Shanghai acres of ground are covered with old iron awaiting shipment to the interior. Old hoop iron, boiler plates, cart-wheel tires, and every description of old iron, are being sent up country for conversion into agricultural implements. This remarkable proclivity for scrap iron threatens to seriously interfere with the demand for bar and merchant iron, and we think it is not difficult to trace its origin. The eastern trade has been cut up by the competition of Belgian makers, and quality has been entirely lost sight of in the struggle for incidents. Imitation Swedish iron is an article of commerce chiefly manufactured for the India and China markets, and, beyond the name, it usually bears no resemblance to the article it is supposed to imitate. The Chinese like a good soft iron that is easily worked, but they have been deluded with the commonest rubbish that is produced. At length John Chinaman has kicked, and having discovered a remedy he prefers good scrap to had finished iron. In the economy of business it is impossible to injure another without injuring one's self, and those who have palmed off spurious iron on the unfortunate Chinese have now leisure to repent of their having closed what should have been a good market for good iron.

The construction of the C.P.R. docks and elevator at Port Arthur has been retarded, owing to the difficulty in obtaining lumber.

Cash or Credit.

A correspondent of one of our eastern exchanges relates his experience of the cash and credit systems as follows:

"Eight years ago, I commenced business where I now am. I then did a credit business, with a capital of \$3,000, and in about six years was almost busted. I had a stock of worthless bills against A, B, or "will pay when I get ready." Two years ago I changed to the cash system; the consequence is I have a fine stock of goods, perfectly fresh, for I have the money to buy when old stock is gone. Can, and do, sell five per cent. cheaper than when I did a credit business, and that is drawing me more trade every day. Having one price to rich and poor alike, and keeping only first-class goods, is also gaining me trade. I feel as if success would crown my efforts in the end, while I think that a man, to do a credit business, must have a large capital to back him, and must make up his mind in the commencement that he will be a failure in ninety-nine times out of a hundred, if he concludes to trust Tom, Dick and Harry."

It needs but a little nerve for any grocer to change from credit to cash, and the benefit will in all cases be equal to that narrated above.

Paper Roofing.

A Mansfield, Ohio, company is said to be manufacturing a roofing material from a wood-pulp board, consisting of two-thirds spruce and one-third poplar. It is then prepared, under patents owned exclusively by the company, in such a manner as to give the greatest durability, and adapt it generally for roofing purposes. It is claimed to be the best roofing in the world, all things considered. It is not affected by heat or cold, as metallic roofs are, nor can it corrode. It is practically fire-proof, though not absolutely non-combustible. It can be used on any kind of roof having not less than 1½ inch fall to the foot. It is especially adapted to locations where smoke and sulphurous gases abound, which generally destroy metallic roofs in a short time. It is flexible, can be used for valleys, flashings, ornamental cut-work in gables, panels, bay-windows, verandas and irregular-shaped roofs. It can also be used with perfect success for sheathing warehouses and grain elevators.

Cleaning Wheat.

By far the most important part to be performed in cleaning wheat successfully is to separate it thoroughly. This by many millers is, unfortunately, considered of but trifling importance; and yet a much greater mistake in reference to the matter could hardly be made. There are some seasons, in some localities possibly every season, that not more than one-half the wheat is fit for a high grade of flour, and unless this half can be separated from the balance and ground alone, no high grade of flour can be made. This is often the experience of millers in various sections of this country, and probably other countries as well.—*Alternathy*.

A TELEGRAPH office has been opened at Saskatoon, in charge of Robt. Carwell.

BRANDON.

No business changes of note this week.

The Masonic Hall is approaching completion and is looking very handsome.

A joint stock company is being formed for the purpose of building a curling rink.

The station house has been brick veneered, and the masons are at the round house.

A fellow named Chute, who kept a small candy store, jumped the bounty last week, leaving a few creditors to weep.

Business during this week has been very good, although the unsettled state of the weather has prevented much wheat from coming in. The new elevators are being completed.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE.

W. P. Smith has contracted to supply the brick for the Brandon Court House.

The C.P.R. branch commercial telegraph office has been opened in H. J. Woodside's jewellery store.

The Northwest Brewing Co. have shipped 600 barrels of beer to points west during the past summer.

\$50,000 worth of the town debentures have been sold at par by McArthur, Boyle & Campbell, of Winnipeg. They still have \$75,000 worth for sale.

Business is improving, and as considerable quantities of wheat are being sold money is becoming more plentiful. Ninety cents has been paid for wheat. Barley is quoted at 35c, and oats 20c to 25c. Potatoes are selling for 25c per bushel.

EDMONTON.

The telegraph line is now in operation.

Lamoureux Bros. sawmill is running very satisfactorily.

The last outgoing mail took 467 letters, and 46 registered letters and papers.

The water in the Saskatchewan at this point is lower than it has been for five years.

All the principal traders sent goods to the treaty payments, and did a good business.

Threshing has been commenced in the lower settlement. The crop is turning out excellent.

A great deal of Edmonton freight is stored at Prince Albert, which, unless sent for by the owners will be there all winter.

It is the intention to run the Hudson Bay Co.'s grist mill this winter, providing some machinery, which is delayed, by the boat, comes to hand.

MANITOBA CITY.

Eggs are worth 30c, but are very scarce.

The Ogilvie elevator will soon be completed.

A new building has been commenced south of the railway.

Farmers are holding back their butter for an advance in price.

Business is quiet, and is likely to remain so until we get sleighing.

There are two wheat buyers here, but there is no wheat coming in yet.

W. H. Saul's new large hotel is being painted and will soon be ready for occupation.

A good deal of pork will be offered during the winter, if there is a fair market for it.

We have now between thirty and forty buildings in this place. We will soon have three furniture stores.

Mr. Beggs has sold out his livery business to John Britton, formerly of Crystal City, but lately living in Nelson.

There is a considerable quantity of both oats and barley to be marketed here, but as yet there is no buyer for either.

Money appears to be very scarce amongst the farmers, and many of them are asking credit from our merchants until they market their grain.

Dissolution of Partnership.

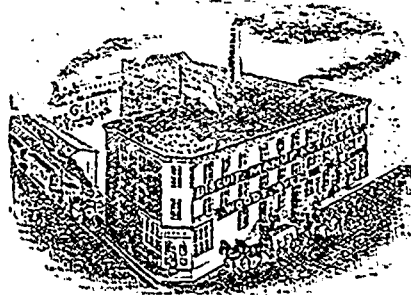
The firm hitherto known as Steen & Boyce and carrying on business in this city as Publishers, Printers and Binders, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts owing to the firm are payable to James E. Steen who continues the business and will settle all firm debts.

Signed, JAMES E. STEEN.
W. D. BOYCE.

In accordance with the above notice, I beg to state that in continuing the business of the late firm, no effort shall be wanting on my part to merit a continuation of the liberal patronage that has in the past been bestowed. With thanks for past favors, I am

Respectfully,
JAMES E. STEEN.

Winnipeg, Oct. 23th, 1883.



Manufacturers of
**BISCUIT—every variety. Brooms.
Coffee & Spices. Self-Raising Flour.**

The Trade only supplied, and on best terms. Send for Price List.

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35 Bannatyne Street West, Winnipeg, manufacturers of Tents, Awnings, Tarpaulins and Shades of all kinds, on hand or made to order. Blinds and Rollers of all sizes for Stores and Dwellings—Plain, Figured and Dado.

The Bell Telephone Co., of Canada.

ANDW. ROBERTSON, President. C. F. SIMS, Vice-President.
C. P. SLATER, Secretary-Treasurer.

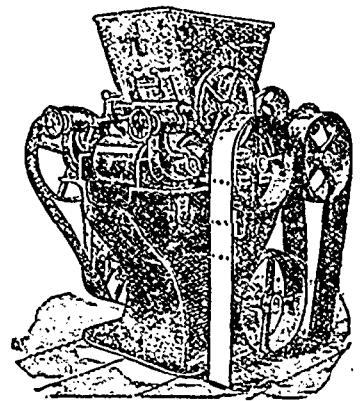
This Company, which owns the Telephone Patents in Canada of Bell, Blake, Edison, Phelps, Gray and others will furnish instruments of different styles, and applicable to a variety of uses. It will arrange to connect places not having telegraphic facilities with the nearest telegraph office, or it will build private lines for individuals or firms connecting their different places of business or residence.

This company is also prepared to manufacture Telegraph and Electrical Instruments, Electro-Medical apparatus, Fire Alarm apparatus, Magnets for Mills, Electric Gas-lighting apparatus, Burglar alarms, Hotel and House Annunciators, Electric Call-Bells, &c. Any further information relating hereto can be obtained from the Company.

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OR FROM

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As used in the system of milling by
GRADUAL REDUCTION.

Manufactured exclusively in Canada by
MILLER BROS. & MITCHELL,
Machinists and Millrights,
MONTREAL

TAXES! TAXES!

**PUBLIC NOTICE.**

Is hereby given that the Collector's Rolls for Wards Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, City Winnipeg, for the year A. D. 1883, are now completed, and are deposited in the office of the undersigned in the Roberts Block. All persons whose names appear therein as liable for the payment of any assessment rate, tax or duty, are hereby required to pay the amount within 20 days from this date without further notice.

GEO. H. HADSKIS,
Collector.

Collector's Office,
No. 6 Roberts Block,
Cor. King and McWilliam Sts.
Winnipeg, Sept. 10th, 1883.

P.S.—As an inducement for prompt payment a rebate of 5 per cent. will be made for all sums due of taxes (1883) paid on or before the 15th day of October, and a reduction of 2 1/2 per cent. on all sums paid from Oct. 15th to Nov. 15th, 1883. No rebate on overdue taxes.
G.H.H.

Manitoba Mortgage & Investment Co

(LIMITED.)
CAPITAL \$2,500,000
 LOCAL ADVISORY BOARD.
 Hon. C. P. Brown, M. P. P., Minister of Public Works.
 C. Sweeny, Esq., Man'g'r, Bank of Montreal, Winnipeg.
 A. F. Eden, Esq., of Messrs. Stohart, Eden & Co.
 A. W. Ross, Esq., M. P.
 R. H. Hunter, Esq., 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: Hargrave Block, Main Street.
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MORTGAGES & DEBENTURES PURCHASED.

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A. MACNAB & SON, Gen. Agts.
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(LIMITED) CAPITAL, \$80,000.

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 when in car lots will be delivered at Warehouses (which have a switch of C. P. R. running directly to them) free of charge.
 We make a specialty of receiving car lots from the Eastern Provinces consigned to different parties throughout the North-West Territories, passing Custom entry and distributing them to their several destinations.
 P. O. Box 981. R. CARTWRIGHT, Manager.

C. W. GIRDLESTONE,
INSURANCE & GENERAL AGENT.

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

Fire, Life, Marine and Accident Insurance.
 CUNARD AND ANCHOR STEAMSHIP LINES,
 2^d Passage Tickets Granted.

Goldie & McCullough's Safes and Vault Doors

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 OFFICE - McArthur Block, cor Post Office and Main Sts., next door to Federal Bank,
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 Union Point, St. Agathe, late 11 James St. E., Winnipeg,
 is now prepared for full trade with a large stock of material.

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HEAD OFFICE, HAMILTON.
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 Pyramid of Assets.

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

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 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.
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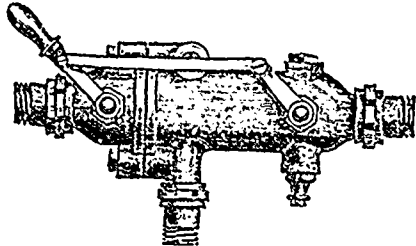
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Will lift 25 feet and take water at 150 degrees. Only one handle to start and stop. No valves to regulate. Cheaper than any other injector in the market. Prices and particulars on application to
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 Manufacturers of Crucible Cast Steel Tyre—Cast, Shear and German Steel, Tool Steel, Crossings, Horn-blocks, Axle Boxes, Ales, Piston and Connecting Rods, Slide Bars, Marine Shales and Cranks, Bells, etc.

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 Engineers and Machine Makers, Manufacturers of Railway and other Bridges, Iron Girders, Iron Roofs, Railway Plant and Furnishings of every description.
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 Of Manitoba and the North-West.
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 Shorts, Oats, Wheat, Flax Seed.
Second-hand Mower & Rake
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 The Palace Hotel of the Northwest.
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 GREAT NORTH-WEST
Trades Protection, Gen'l Enquiry,
 —AND—
DETECTIVE AGENCY,
Audit of Accounts,
Collection of Debts, Rents, Etc.
 OFFICE OVER MONTREAL BANK,
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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.

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 ST. BONIFACE, MANITOBA.
 Wall, Bessette, Lecomte & Co., Proprietors.
 The "Royal" Soap is strongly recommended for family use, being the best Soap sold in Manitoba.
TRY IT! TRY IT! TRY IT!

Canadian Pacific R'y Co.
 (WESTERN DIVISION)
 TRAIN SERVICE.

CHANGE OF TIME!

On and after June 17th, 1883, Trains will move as follows:—

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

Going East		Going West	
7:00 a.m.	leave Winnipeg	arrive	8:00 p.m.‡
1:25 p.m.	Hat Portage		1:55 p.m.
7:25 p.m.	Barelay		8:15 a.m.
17:30 a.m.	arrive Pt. Arthur	leave	7:25 p.m.

Going South.		Going North.	
Leave	Winnipeg	Arrive.	
17:55 a.m.	*7:25 p.m.	10:25 a.m.	17:00 p.m.
Emerson.			
10:35 a.m.	10:10 p.m.	4:05 a.m.	4:40 p.m.
Arrive.	St. Vincent.	Leave.	
10:50 a.m.	10:30 p.m.	3:45 a.m.	4:20 p.m.

SOUTHWESTERN BRANCH.

Going South.		Going North	
7:15 a.m.	leave Winnipeg	arrive	7:10 p.m.
11:15 a.m.	Morris		4:00 p.m.
1:30 p.m.	Gretina		2:10 p.m.
4:30 p.m.	arrive Manitoba City	leave	8:30 a.m.

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

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

SPECIAL NOTICE.
 † Magnificent Palace Sleeping Cars will be run on all through passenger trains between Winnipeg and Moose Jaw and Winnipeg and Port Arthur.
 Trains move on Winnipeg time.

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

Chicago and Grand Trunk Railway.

GOING EAST.
 Leave Chicago 9 10 a.m., 3:30 p.m., 8 30 p.m.; arrive at Port Huron 10:30 p.m., 5:30 a.m., 10:35 a.m., 10 10 a.m., 5:15 p.m.
 Leave Port Huron 6 10 a.m., 7:55 p.m., 8 00 p.m., 4 15 p.m., 11 00 a.m.; arrive Chicago 6 50 p.m., 7 45 p.m., 5 00 a.m., 6 40 a.m., 9 00 a.m.
 Pullman palace sleeping coaches are run through with out change, between Chicago, and Bay City, Detroit, Toronto, Montreal, Boston, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, and New York via Port Huron, as follows:

GOING WEST.
 Trains leaving New York 6 45 p.m., Buffalo 12 10 p.m., Suspension Bridge 1 00 p.m., and Port Huron 8 00 p.m., has through Pullman palace sleeping coach from Boston to Chicago.
 Train leaving Montreal 10 00 p.m., Toronto 12 15 p.m., Port Huron 8 00 p.m., has through Pullman palace sleeping coach from Montreal to Chicago.

GOING EAST.
 Train No. 3 leaving Chicago 3 30 p.m., has through Pullman palace sleeping coaches from Chicago to Niagara Falls, Buffalo, New York, and to Boston via Montreal.
 Train No. 5 leaving Chicago 8 30 p.m., has through Pullman palace sleeping coach from Chicago to Montreal and Parlor car to Boston.
 Train No. 1 leaving Chicago 9 10 a.m., has through Pullman palace coach from Port Huron to Toronto and Montreal.

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

J. H. Hilland, Gen. Traff. Man. St. Paul.
 T. W. Teasdale, Gen. Pass. Agt., St. Paul.
 F. W. Cusack, Gen. Agt., 517 Main St., Winnipeg.

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The Wholesale Trade supplied on the Best
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Manufacturers of White Dress Shirts, Colored Shirts,
Overalls and Woolen Shirts and Drawers.

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SHIP AND BRIDGE TIMBER A
SPECIALTY.

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Sole Agent for Manitoba for ALEX. PIRIE & SONS,
Aberdeen, Scotland, the largest Paper Manufacturers in
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RORIE ST., one block east of Main St.,

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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.

Express trains leave Chicago at 11.30 a.m. (except Sun-
day) and 9.00 p.m., arriving at St. Paul at 6.15 a.m. and
12.45 p.m., and Minneapolis at 7.00 a.m. and 1.30 p.m.

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

GOING SOUTHWEST.

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

St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba.

SOUTHEASTWARD.

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

NORTHEASTWARD.

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

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

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

Albert Lea Route.

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

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

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Is the shortest line from St. Paul and Minneapolis, via
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It is the only line under one management between St.
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It is the only line running Pullman Sleeping Cars,
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ous "River Bank Route," along the shores of Lake Pe-
pin and the beautiful Mississippi River to Milwaukee and
Chicago. Its trains connect with those of the Northern
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