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Currants in Half Barrels.

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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, DECEMBER 26,

NO. 13

The Commercial

A 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.

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Office, 16 James St. East.

STEEN & BOYCE,
Publishers.

Winnipeg, Tuesday, Oct. 3, 1882.

WINNIPEG, DEC. 26, 1882.

THOMAS HUGHES, grocer, Stonewall, has sold out his business to James Toombs.

A. MR. GARVEN is about to commence a carpenter's and cabinet maker's shop in Mountain City.

A. GRANT & Co., have bought out the painting business formerly carried on in Winnipeg by Capon & Co.

G. F. BALDWIN and A. Schaffer, formerly of Emerson, are about to embark in the lumber business at Regina.

Pierson & Laidlaw, millers, Winnipeg, have dissolved partnership, Mrs. Laidlaw retiring from the business.

JOHN POWERS, butcher, Brandon, has left that city rather mysteriously, and the sheriff is now in charge of his premises.

McLennan & O'Brien, hotel keepers, Winnipeg, have dissolved partnership, and their business will be carried on by McLennan & Glaue.

GRAY & HADDOCK, grocers, of Winnipeg,

have dissolved partnership, Gray retires, and the business will be carried on by Jas. Haddock.

McMarrin, Clark & Co., commission merchants, Winnipeg, have dissolved partnership, and the business will be carried on by S. P. Clark.

J. A. Wright, dry goods merchant, Winnipeg, has admitted a Mr. Cavanah as partner, and the firm name will in future be Wright & Cavanah.

There has been a change in the ownership of the grocery business of Ed. Gardner, Winnipeg, which will in future be carried on by McQuarrie & Co.

FULTHORP & GRANT, grocers, Main Street, Winnipeg, have dissolved partnership. A. Grant retires, and the business will be carried on by G. E. Fulthorp.

Brandonites are groaning under the heavy insurance premiums charged there. The Imperial Bank building is rated at 6 per cent., and Babylon has a steam fire engine and good facilities to prevent or extinguish fires.

THE mail from the eastern provinces to Prince Arthur's Landing will, during the present winter, go by Chicago, St. Paul and Winnipeg on the all rail route. This change will be a great boon to the people on the Lake Superior shore.

Among the novelties which reached Winnipeg for Christmas consumption was a box of fresh green lettuce, radishes and parsley, which came from Florida to Mr. Jones of the Commercial. They had all the appearance of being newly from some kitchen garden and were a Manitoba's mouth water to look at them.

The Winnipeg friends of Mr. Fern's Boissac Journal, of the Winnipeg Free Press, will be pleased to learn that he is now conducting the Grand View House, Brandon, one of the finest hotels in the North-west. The residents of the latter town are lucky in having him located there, as he is one of the ablest hotel managers of Manitoba.

We have received the first three copies of the Brandon Advertiser, which will be published daily at that place. It is a well gotten up sheet, well patronized with ads and shows ability in its

literature. The publishers are Messrs. Douglas & Ham, and the editorial management is under Mr. G. B. Elliott formerly of West Lynne. We wish the Advertiser every success.

RUTLEDGE & MCKAY, general merchants at Pembina Crossing, have sold their business there to Walker Evans.

Notwithstanding the fact that no cheap excursion rates could be secured for Manitobans visiting the east, the passenger traffic south has been exceptionally heavy during the past week. Each train both morning and evening had extra coaches on, and all were crowded.

It seems that the feeling of the Detroit Board of Trade is not in sympathy with reciprocity. The adjourned discussion on the subject which took place on the 16th, ended in what the Americans called a fizzle, those present dwindling away until there was not a quorum left.

Mr. G. H. Carroll, of Verden, Manitoba, formerly of Brantford, has leased two townships containing 40,000 acres on Belly River, near the foot of the Rocky Mountains, for rancho purposes. He will form a joint stock company, Mr. D. Bergin, M. P., of Cornwall, having agreed to place \$20,000 worth of horses upon the rancho next spring. — *Tilsonbury Observer.*

The new mill owned by Messrs. J. McKay, C. Mair and Capt. Hughes commenced work yesterday and is now in full blast. The machinery has worked without a hitch, and everything seems to be in perfect order. The mill is capable of turning out about 120 sacks of flour a day. From the specimen of XXX shown us by the miller, we should say the quality of flour was good.

By reference to our advertising columns, it will be seen that another private Bank has commenced business in Prince Albert, under the name of E. Flood & Co. This will give additional facilities and financial accommodation to our business men, and will be a valuable addition to our monetary institutions. Mr. E. Flood, the senior partner, who has been connected with banking institutions in Ontario for some years, has completed arrangements to commence business immediately. — *Prince Albert Times.*

Mining News.

Active preparations are now going on in connection with the different mining claims in the Lake of the Woods district, and operations will be in full swing in a few weeks. A number of assays of different workings have been made within the last two weeks, and the results have been of the most encouraging nature. One assay in connection with the Keewatin showed a yield of \$516 to the ton, but this is probably an exceptional selection of quartz, although a very high average is expected from the company's workings altogether. The Winnipeg Consolidated have had several assays of over \$300 to the ton, and there can be no doubt but this company have struck a rich lead. The "Argyle," "Gates Ajar," and other companies have had equally encouraging signs of success, and a growing interest in mining matters is now apparent. The news of gold finds has reached several cities of the states and a number of companies are being formed across the line. Mr. Richards of the *Chicago Times*, who has during the past few weeks been making a careful investigation of the mining prospects of Keewatin, returns this week to Chicago, and he feels satisfied that American capital will soon be extensively employed in Keewatin mining operations. His wonder is that it has not found its way there already.

In connection with the operations now being carried on, offices will soon be opened in Winnipeg connected with the different companies. The Keewatin company have had a Winnipeg office for some weeks, and the Winnipeg Consolidated, Argyle, and others are about to adopt a similar course. The stock of at least three different companies will be placed on the market with the opening of 1883, and the Manitoba capitol will in all likelihood be the centre of stock operations in connection with the whole movement. Already one firm, Brown & Meagher, have opened up in the Dundee block as mining stock brokers, and agents for mining machinery and tools. No great progress will be made during the holiday season, but with the opening of 1883 there will in all probability be considerable stir in connection with Keewatin mining affairs.

Portage, Westborne & North-west Transfer.

The transfer of this line from the original to the new owners, which was delayed somewhat on account of the sudden death of Sir Hugh Allan, was completed about a week ago. The price fixed is \$615,000, \$365,000 of which was paid cash down. The new syndicate is composed of the trustees of the late Sir Hugh Allan Mr. Andrew Allan of Montreal, Mr. P. G. Allan of Liverpool, and Messrs. D. McArthur, F. H. Brydges, H. W. Patterson, Boyle and Drummond, of Winnipeg.

Renewed activity in the work of further construction will at once commence, and the ironing of the fifteen miles now graded beyond Gladstone will be completed by April 1st, 1883, and an extension to Minnedosa at least made before the close of that year.

The slow and irresolute manner in which the construction of the P. W. & N. W. has gone

forward is another proof of the inability of local capital unaided, to grapple with any great share of the work of North-western railway construction. The new syndicate into whose hands the road has now passed, embraces capital as well as enterprise and energy, and under their control it will doubtless become in a few years one of the greatest feeders to the trans-continental system of railway now in course of construction. There is a rich productive country for it to develop, and the new stock owners will take full advantage of their opportunities.

Free Canals.

The action of the voters of the State of New York at their last election in deciding for free canals has thoroughly stirred up Canadians interested in inland navigation, all of whom are convinced that a similar policy is necessary in the Dominion if a fair share of the carrying trade between the West and the Atlantic seaboard is to be retained. The Montreal Board of Trade, the Montreal Corn Exchange and the Toronto Corn Exchange have all adopted resolutions on the subject and forwarded memorials to the Governor General. Each and all favor a free canal system, although they differ somewhat in details. The Montreal Board of Trade for instance desires that the canals shall be free to Canadian vessels only, or to vessels bound for Canadian ports, while the Montreal Corn Exchange, for local selfish motives, wish the St. Lawrence canals free, and the Welland subject to the present system.

This matter of free canals is one which must materially affect the interests of the North-west in the near future. Next summer the route from here to the Atlantic will be open via Thunder Bay, and any move that will tend to lessen freight charges or facilitate traffic from the latter point to the sea-board is well worthy of the consideration and support of the business public of Manitoba. The trade boards of eastern cities have taken action in the matter, although their interests are not more intimately connected therewith than those of Winnipeg. There is such an institution as a Board of Trade in the Manitoba capitol, and it is time the members thereof were bestirring themselves, and taking some action upon this question which materially affects the interests of the whole North-west.

Montreal Speculation.

The *Canadian Manufacturer* of December 15th contains an article headed "Canadian Margins in American Speculations," the gist of which is to the effect that Montrealers are too often the dupes of American market manipulators in their speculations. We quote the closing paragraph:

"Now it may be said, what have people here to do with an oil craze in Pennsylvania, participated in by crazy speculators in New York, Buffalo, Pittsburg, and other places over the border? We reply in the words of our Canadian contemporary, who says that 'whenever speculation is rampant, whether in wheat, corn, pork, lard, or coal oil, *Montreal Margins*, are

sure to find their way.' The fact may as well be understood that speculative openings being apparently too limited in the Dominion, Canadians inclined to try the game are getting into the habit of taking ventures in operations carried on across the border; and we are likely to see a good deal more of this sort of thing ere we see less of it."

American Tariff Modification.

One of the minor bills awaiting the attention of Congress is a measure permitting Canadian wheat to be brought into the United States to be ground in territory adjacent to the boundary line, under such rules as the treasury department may prescribe. The scope of this act, however is to be limited to grain conveyed in wagons or other ordinary road vehicles by farmers residing in Canada. The principle on which the granting of such a concession must rest is entirely sound. Even the most exclusive or so-called Americanists would be puzzled to find a sufficient reason for forbidding a farmer to have his grain ground at the most convenient point. If it is well to allow grain to be brought across the border and be ground duty free for home consumption, it is not easy to see why, by exactly the same reasoning, it would not be wise policy to extend the privilege to those who wish to have Canadian grain manufactured for the foreign market. In both cases there is a profit to accrue to American industry which can be secured in no other way. We have already shown that it is evident enough to any one not terrified out of his senses by the bugaboo of foreign competition, that it would be a clear gain to the American manufacturer, without any possibility of loss to the American producer, to grant a rebate on wheat brought into the country to be made into flour for export. This principle is admitted, or rather avowed, by the spirit of the less comprehensive measure. The practice of bringing grain across the border in wagons has prevailed for many years, and investigation shows that no fraud or loss has resulted from it. While it is very well to sanction this by-law, it must be seen at the same time that an extension of the law to cover the import of grain to be ground for the foreign trade is equally desirable. If the measure now waiting for consideration shall provoke a free discussion, it will do much to hasten the passage of a general law to the same effect.—*St. Paul Pioneer Press*.

The Insurance Commissions.

It is not at all strange that the pivot of the fire insurance situation has come to be the question of commissions and brokerages—since underwriters have finally learned the futility of firmly fixing a rate of premium, while leaving the rate of commission to adjust itself between the greed and the go-between and the recklessness of the manager. No wonder that the recent Convention resolved that 15 per cent. was ample remuneration for the procurement of business, when we consider that this means one-seventh of the entire premium, and represents a gross sum of \$10,000,000 paid to secure some \$70,000,000 of premium in 1881.

If, therefore, it is wise and safe to pay 15 per cent. and no more, it is manifestly unwise and unsafe when this bribe offered for business reaches 18, 20 and even 23 per cent. on the entire gross premium-income of a company. Of course a ridged rate of premium with an elastic rate of commission is subversive of all sense and tends to progressive disintegration. But when, as now, both the premium and the commission are open questions—the one to be beaten down and the other to be bargained up—insurance capital is placed between two mill-stones and ground to invisibility. Assuming, as we probably must, that the 15 per cent. rate of commission is as low as will attract and attach agents and secure the business throughout the country (that is, except in the larger cities which brokers infest), it is reasonably clear that the sooner the leading companies unite upon this rate, the sooner will they be prepared to come to a better agreement about premiums and tariffs. And until they do fix the rate they will pay for business. It is neither fair to the public nor the stockholders to pretend to have a tariff of premium rates which may be whittled down to nothing at the demand of the middlemen.

The Holiday Trade.

It is yet within the memory of that wonderful and oft-quoted individual the "oldest inhabitant," when the holiday trade was confined to a very limited range of goods, and the parties who profited by the same were principally costermongers, makers of confections, dealers in toys, and vendors of potent liquids. The idea of the holiday season having any marked effect upon staple branches of trade was never thought of, and indeed it would have been beneath any house engaged in wholesale business to have taken any notice of such a season beyond the rigid observance of the recognized holidays.

It is astonishing how time and the march of enterprise do revolutionize trade matters, and lubricate the formerly stiff joints of the machinery of commerce. From a demand for fruits, nuts, confections and cheap knick-knackery the holiday trade has grown, until its demand affects almost every class of mercantile and manufacturing branches, short of locomotive factories or ship-building yards. And the demand has from year to year produced a supply in such goods, until the most absolutely staple branches of trade have their departments which depend, to a great extent, upon a holiday demand. The grocer, dry goods man, hardware merchant and in fact the greater number of branches look for more or less of a harvest from holiday goods, and the expectation of the same is as general in wholesale as in retail circles.

There are doubtless many business people of foggy ideas who see in all this, marked signs of commercial degeneracy, and who are inclined to wail over legitimate trade drifting into a mania for foibles. There are still a few branches of business in which such people can find the commercial austerity they so much admire; but trade generally, while it is becoming more methodical in its workings every year, is gradually freeing itself from the conventional mon-

ony in which our forefathers delighted to confine it, and one of the leading items which seems to enliven its ceaseless flow is the expectation of a holiday season, the rush during the same, and the refreshing lull thereafter. The whole aim of the active world now is to secure novelty, change and other matters that relieve the monotony of life, and there is no reason why commerce should be exempt from the advantages which these confer.

Saskatchewan Railway.

Col. Sproat, Hon. L. Clark and R. Fuller, of Hamilton, Ont., started from Winnipeg on Wednesday to Prince Albert, on the business of the South Saskatchewan Railway. They have been fortunate enough at Ottawa to receive the usual land grant of 6400 acres per mile to aid in the construction of the line, and the intention is to commence operations at the western end next spring. Twenty miles of a line from Prince Albert will reach the river, whence steamboats can proceed from points lower down. Thus it is intended to supply a rail and water route for the people of that town before the closing of navigation in 1885. The gentlemen mentioned started out with the intention of purchasing a right of way, so that no obstacle will be in the way of the rapid construction of this railway. It is asserted that inside of three years the journey will be made by rail from Winnipeg to Prince Albert in 24 hours.

CORNERS.

The Committee of the United States Senate, which is at present investigating the practices of cornering markets and dealing in futures have a very difficult work before them, and it is questionable if all their searching inquiries will be productive of any practical good, although it may enlighten the benighted portion of humanity a little, as to how speculative kings rush markets up and down to suit their own schemes. In the evidence taken there is no more lucid definition of the term "Corner" than that given by the veteran speculator Rufus Hatch, namely: A corner is buying more of a certain commodity than exists in order to sell to somebody else at a profit. At first sight it would seem difficult to decide upon this definition whether the buyer or seller were guilty of dishonesty, although an examination of the facts might lead to the conclusion that both were equally so. When the commodity sold has to be immediately delivered there is very little chance of over-selling, but the whole machinery of business now-a-days has become so complicated, and requires such an amount of calculation of future supply and demand, that transactions for future delivery are an absolute necessity in articles of consumption, and parties dealing in stocks and such commodities naturally claim the right of transactions in futures as well as mercantile men, on the old principle of "Sauce for the goose, sauce for the gander." It is not so much dealing in futures that demoralizes the machinery of business, but dealing in these when no actual delivery of value is ever meant to take place, and thus reducing transactions to mere bets re-

garding the rise or fall in the price of certain commodities. The supreme courts of Illinois and several other states have decided, that transactions of this class, where no delivery takes place, are not only invalid, but can be made criminal under the cause against gambling. And yet these transactions are on the increase; and will continue to be so, just as long as the membership of chartered boards of trade in leading cities are composed, as they often are, two thirds of gamblers, who never intend to carry out a straight trade transaction. Settling committees of such boards sit day after day adjusting disputes, three-fourths of which are concerning gambling deals, which the law calls criminal. The surest way of abolishing such practices is to strike at the very existence of such boards; and it would not take much more abuse of the privileges there possessed to turn popular opinion in favor of such a course.

North-west Grain Storage.

The Montreal Gazette is responsible for the statement that General Manager Van Horn, of the C. P. R. has in a telegram to some gentlemen in Prince Arthur's Landing, intimated the intention of the Syndicate to locate their grain elevators at that town. The railway company will operate these elevators themselves, instead of entrusting the grain storage to an independent company as is usual in other great grain centres. The selection of Prince Arthur's Landing is made on account of its being at the water's edge, which is no doubt a very plausible argument. But with only a single line of rail from the Red River Valley to Lake Superior, and that liable to be snow-blocked during a great portion of the season when grain is being forwarded for storage, it is questionable if the selection is a wise one. Winnipeg is decidedly the point where the grain of the North-west can be most conveniently stored, as most lines of railway converge there, and the best interests of this prairie country will be served by an elevator system being located here. The selection of a village on Lake Superior seems a move to control the grain transportation by the C. P. R. Once it is stored there it would be beyond the reach of shipment by any route through the United States, and would be compelled to go over the C. P. R. North shore road after it is constructed.

It might be worth the trouble of the Winnipeg Board of Trade or City Council to make some move in the matter, and press the city's claims upon Mr. Van Horn before the C. P. R. make any definite arrangements at Prince Arthur's Landing. There is a growing feeling in the United States in favor of abolishing the tariff on Canadian wheat, and should such a policy take shape, wheat stored at Winnipeg would then have a market at the Minneapolis mills as well as in the Eastern Canadian cities, and a healthy competition would secure good prices for the same, while if stored at Prince Arthur's Landing, it would be beyond the influence of Minneapolis competition.

The policy of the people of the North-west should be "keep our grain stored in our own country."

The Commercial

WINNIPEG, DEC. 26, 1882.

EMERSON'S CONNECTING LINK.

It has been a favorite argument of some supporters of disallowance to characterize the whole movement against that policy as a piece of inconsistency and ingratitude upon the part of the people of Manitoba, and indeed there is too much truth in the statement. Among the most bitter opponents of the Canadian Pacific Railway in this province are many, who have blundered, so to speak, into great wealth, owing to the work of railway construction so rapidly carried forward by the company, and not a few are men whose business ability would never have brought them any great wealth, but whose lands have been greatly increased in value through the energy and enterprise of the C.P.R. syndicate. It does seem both ingratitude and inconsistency for such to oppose the C.P.R. interests in the North-west, and when they join in a cry for a policy which would compromise the honor and credit of the Dominion for their special benefit, their demands come within the limit of what, in slang, is called "cheek." Yet there are exceptions to all these rules, and as matters stood one month ago, there seemed good excuse, if not reason, on the part of the people of Emerson and West Lynne for the anti-disallowance cry, which came from those places. West of these two towns lies one of the richest stretches of country in the North-west, the development of which so far is in a great measure due to the enterprise of the people of the Dual Cities. As matters stood a month ago it seemed as if this trade was likely to be cut off and diverted to a new railway town established by the C.P.R. This seemed all the harder to the Emerson and West Lynne people, when the construction of a short link of railway of less than twenty miles would still retain for them the trade of Southern Manitoba, which they had built up, or at least give them a reasonable chance of competition with newer points.

Under circumstances such as above described it was natural that considerable discontent should have existed in Emerson and West Lynne, and the feeling was eagerly taken advantage of by opponents of the policy of disallowance, and an in-

crease to their stock of political capital made out of it. To this feeling the resurrection of the Emerson and North-western charter is due, and it furnished a valuable stalking horse for politicians, as it made a suitable seat for discontent to travel in. Hitched beside it was the threat of Grand Trunk aid, which doubtless found its origin in the imaginations of the E. & N.W. resurrectionists, and a harvest for political and speculative schemes seemed close at hand. Unfortunately for these parties Mayor Carney of Emerson, at Ottawa, found, that it was not so difficult a matter after all to convince the Dominion government and the C.P.R. syndicate of the justice of the claims of Emerson and West Lynne, and the new arrangements by which these towns will in one year be the depot of supplies for Southern Manitoba is the outcome of his negotiations. The connecting link of the C.P.R. between these towns and that company's South-western branch will accomplish all this, and do it much more effectively than private enterprise ever could, especially when based upon a charter vetoed by the Dominion government, and which had been peddled around for patrons until it had become a stench in the nostrils of capitalists all over Canada. The rapid progress of the Dual cities is now a matter of certainty, and even the speculative portion of the anti-disallowance agitators must feel satisfied with the arrangement. The political portion will not feel so, as their capital is to a great extent gone, and they must now hunt around for some other grievance, real or imaginary, on which to base their attacks upon the disallowance policy so far as it affects the interests of Emerson and West Lynne.

TARIFF AND NORTH-WESTERN IMPORTS.

It seems that a reverend gentleman at West Lynne is much displeased with the effects of Canadian tariffs on agriculture in the North-west, and in a letter to the *Montreal Witness* soars upward into the realms of righteous wrath over the comparative prices of pitch forks and seeders in Dakota and Manitoba. The *Toronto World*, as a natural consequence, locked horns with the reverend commercial economist, and in the usual tone of that journal rushes the question into one of Manitoba interests versus those of Ontario, with no intention, however, of fairly representing those of the former. Our

local contemporary, the *Free Press*, has been impressed with the gravity of the question, and acting upon the ideas of the immortal Bob Acres in arranging a triangular duel, stepped into the arena on Thursday last, and devoted half a column towards proving that Ontario alone did not bear the taxation necessary for the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

None of the parties in this triangular wrangle seem to have any desire to view the tariff effects upon the North-west from any standpoint, but where their political leanings or formerly fixed ideas have placed them. It is but natural that the reversed advocate of free trade should get stuck on a pitch fork or some such implement, as that would be about as far as his leisure from theology, tenet and dogma studies would allow him to investigate into matters of commercial economy; and the wonder is that sensible journals like the *World* and *Free Press* should condescend to notice his monomania regarding the price of farm-yard tools.

But the effects of the present tariff system on the North west has peculiar features not connected with it in older Provinces, and these do not always show to the disadvantage of the country. It is an axiom of commerce that any marketable commodity with a tax upon it should sell at the amount of that tax higher than it would if exempt from taxation, and any advance in price beyond that cannot be attributed to the tax itself. Upon this theory it is difficult to see how farmers in Manitoba have, as the *Free Press* asserts, to pay double for their implements in order that the Ontario manufacturer may be supported. The estimate of prices under a tariff or a free trade system may be made up according to the opinions of the individual making the same, and the press of Canada furnishes a mass of literature on the subject, from which any class of opinion may be selected, as a singer selects from his bunch of ballads, and the correctness of the selection will be ruled in all probability by the political leanings of the party making the same. The commercial calculation, however, is as we have stated, and a non-manufacturing country must pay the tariff extra for its manufactured goods under a protection system. It remains to be seen if the protection system gives any advantages to the North-west in return for advanced prices in manufactured goods, and a glance

at market prices in Winnipeg and St. Paul or Minneapolis will convince any unbiased mind that Manitoba agriculturists enjoy at present great advantages through the tariff on grain. Without tariffs the price of wheat in Manitoba would be fixed by the Millers' Association of Minneapolis, and the system of crushing monopoly enforced by that association throughout Minnesota and portions of Dakota, by which no independent grain buyer can exist in country towns unless at their will and pleasure, is proof of how Manitoba wheat would fare in that market. But with present prices the advantages are in favor of Manitoba. During the past week Winnipeg prices for wheat have ranged from four to six cents a bushel above a shipping margin to Minneapolis, and during the present season there have been times when it reached fifteen cents above. Without a tariff this four-to-fifteen cents would be detached from the farmers' returns. At present oats sell in Winnipeg from nine to twelve cents above Minneapolis prices, and without a tariff oats from Minnesota would deluge the Manitoba markets, and take one-third off the price of the farmer's oats. It is the same in almost every other agricultural product; so that the complaint of protection burdening the North-west agriculturist is at least unnecessary if not dishonest. The facts have probably never been looked into by the reverend gentleman at West Lynne, who evidently forsakes theology for a time to dabble into politics, in which new field his success will be small if he displays the same blundering ignorance he has of commercial economy.

It is a fact beyond dispute that a tariff system can be advocated upon grounds of expediency only, and this is fully recognized in the reciprocal clause of the Customs Act of 1879, by which local products can be admitted duty-free from the United States, as soon as the American government sees fit to adopt a similar policy. As a matter of expediency, therefore, a tariff system is for the benefit of the North-west at present; and when railway communication is open to Lake Superior, and a system of cheaper freights than possibly can be secured across the international boundary line is within the reach of the people of Manitoba, Americans will soon see the benefit of a reciprocal policy.

There is but one way out of the diffi-

culty of high prices of manufactured goods, and that is by the encouragement of local manufactures, and the abundance in which coal can now be found throughout the North-west should stimulate this encouragement. More capital placed in manufactures, and less in townsites and imaginary railway schemes would be productive of much good for the North-west; and it would act as a check upon a certain class of Eastern men, who with a patronizing air, talk of the vast North-west only as a field for Eastern merchandise and manufactures, which must ever remain only an agricultural district, into which the products of Eastern and foreign factories can be pushed. The enterprise and energy of Canada are filling up the North-west, and we are mistaken if these elements will long remain merely tillers of the soil, but will branch off into manufacturing pursuits, and when they do so they will find that a protective tariff is not a bad shelter under which to embark in such undertakings.

THE CANADIAN LAND MANIA.

There is a periodical published in London, England, called *Money*, and we mention the fact, knowing that but few sensible people have ever seen the sheet, and still fewer ever troubled themselves to read one of its columns. Its issue of November 15th contains an article with the above heading, which is unquestionably the most gushing piece of cockney ignorance and impudence we have seen in print. It is evidently the production of some Whitechapel "cad," whose knowledge of the North-west is limited to what he has seen in the illustrations of the *Graphic* or *Illustrated London News*. The whole land business of the country he characterizes as "land jobbing," having got at least far enough away from Whitechapel to learn one Manchester term, and regarding the Duke of Manchester's connection with the North-west Land Co. he says:

"We have always thought that, in this connection, his grace has been an idiot for his pains. He has been so, because having turned himself into a kind of superior land surveyor and house agent, he has taken up an occupation hardly dual in its way, or suitable only for the lower members of the house of Argyll."

The scribbler in a garret has evidently read "The Fortunes of Nigel," and has fixed his estimate of a Scotch lord accordingly. An English duke he has occasionally seen in Picadilly or Pall Mall, and the idea of such a personage, making himself

useful to society in any way has never entered his contracted cockney skull.

The manner in which the quallable are swindled with North-western lands is thus described in the article:

"Attention was first largely called to land-jobbing in Canada by the realizations of town and farm lots made by the Hudson's Bay Company, which being the pick of the basket, returned unexpectedly large sums. It is perhaps needless to say that the hint was not lost. But those who first took it, and have since most industriously worked the business, are neither Canadians or Britishers. These latter have undoubtedly been drawn into it; but rather as buyers, or dealers at second-hand, and not as the promoters. The movement was started and the initial profits grabbed by the genuine Yankee. The successful land-jobbers of Canada are the Scadders of our day. Gangs of them have invaded the Dominion, or, we should perhaps say Manitoba, and have successfully launched companies to take off their hands at an intolerably high price, not lots, but small territories, which they have arranged to buy for comparatively a mere song."

A sectional map of Manitoba has evidently never reached the office of *Money* or such stuff would never appear in its columns. Out of commiseration for the ignorance of its whole staff our Land Department should send one to its office free. Some one connected with this journal might then know that the Hudson's Bay Company are bound to certain numbers of sections in each township, and so to speak have to take pot luck in lands. A little better knowledge of those engaged in Manitoba land business would let some member of *Money's* staff know that not one in twenty of those are Yankees, and that more of them have been born within sight of the dome of St. Paul's than in the whole United States. There are a score of other pieces of information which would be of value to the writers in *Money*, and save them from airing their ignorance, when they write upon North-western affairs. The writers of the article in question will never lose much by land investments anywhere, as it is evidently the production of some poor devil as destitute of money as he is of brains; and who substitutes cockney ignorance and impudence for the latter in his endeavors to earn the price of two pennorth of gin and water, or perhaps only a pennorth of "cold fours."

North-western lands will find plenty of buyers among those who are interested in the setting up of other countries; and there is no limit to the amount of misrepresentation and falsehood employed for that purpose. People of that class, however, generally know what they are about, and give to their falsehood a semblance of truth, which arrests some of the attention of intelligent readers. Such misrepresentation of the people of the North-west expect, and are prepared to contend with. Such articles, however, as that in *Money* is not the outcome of such a policy; but is merely the scribbling of one whose ideas of a new and great country are as contracted as the alley and slum in which he puts forth his productions.

SHELL BUILDINGS.

It will take several years yet to convince the people of Manitoba, possessed of surplus funds, of the folly of expecting enormous returns from their investments, and a period of general depression will in all probability be the first thing that will carry general conviction upon the subject. The profits in property speculations of the last two years have to some extent demoralized the solid business ideas of this class, and now that the chances of making money rapidly in that line are gone, there is an eagerness to clutch at everything which holds out the promise of profits of a speculative character in their extent.

This desire to make money rapidly and at great risk shows itself very plainly in the class of buildings which many have erected on prominent thoroughfares, and for which ransom-like rents are demanded on account of their location. It is not uncommon in this city to find a mere shell of a building erected on a business street, and the proprietor of the same asking a rent which will return the full cost of building and present value of lot (inflated though that may be), in two years or at the furthest three years. The wild speculative mania has even gone further than this, for buildings of the class described have been erected on leased lots, when the term of lease did not extend beyond two or three years, inside of which time the party constructing expected to clear all expenses of building, rent of lot and a heavy profit. A glaring instance of this class is to be found in the C. P. R. House, which was burned down some ten days ago. The ground on which this shell of a structure was built, was leased for two years at a rental of \$150 a year. It was rushed up as hurriedly and as cheaply as possible and when finished a ruinous rent was asked and actually got for the place. The whole construction expenses were somewhere about \$6,000, and the first tenant leased the house, (if the affair deserved such a name), at \$750 a month, just \$9,000 a year, or \$2,850 more for the year's rent, than the cost of the building and the rent of the lot. As might be expected the first tenant after two months occupancy left the city rather hurriedly, leaving quite a number of people anxiously inquiring after him, since then the rent has been materially lowered, and the original owner and constructor has not

made quite so large a profit as he expected. The present proprietors, will no doubt feel somewhat relieved when they receive the \$3,000 for which the building was insured.

Now this building stood on Main Street, the best business thoroughfare of Winnipeg, and besides being an unsightly pile of boards and shingles, was one of the most dangerous fire-traps that could be located in the heart of any city, as its burning proved. Inside of seven minutes from the first cry of fire was raised, and from the first small blaze was perceptible inside, the flames were rushing from doors, windows and every aperture in the building. Such was the time taken by watch by a representative of THE COMMERCIAL, who watched the fire from its first discovery and alarm. The efforts of the Fire Brigade were powerless to save the Johnston House, a much more substantial structure adjoining, and only their unceasing endeavors, and the fact that a gap of a street cut off the fire to some extent, prevented other buildings from sharing a similar fate. It must also be borne in mind that this conflagration cost two lives.

There are numerous structures in Winnipeg, of recent construction, almost if not as great eyesores, equally dangerous to both life and property as fire-traps, and constructed for the same greedy speculative purposes. The erection of such is not criminal, for the reason that no law as yet prevents their being built, but the parties who do build them, and with the recklessly greedy aims we have described are nevertheless morally criminals, and in connection with the burning of the C. P. R. House it is difficult to see how such parties are morally free from guilt in connection with the deaths which have resulted.

Last winter the city council passed and afterwards recinded a by-law marking out a fire limit. In the recinding of the same they were doubtless acting for what they considered the best interests of the city, and not to restrict building operations on account of the scarcity of solid building material. This difficulty is now obviated, as plenty of brick are in the city. The fixing of a fire limit now could not be considered a hardship, and such action would prevent any increase of the evil stated. The cure would be only partial, however, even when the fire limit ordinance was backed by other strict meas-

ures; and only a recognition by local capitalists in general, of the fact, that money must now be made in a slower and more methodical manner than during the past two years, will prevent such dangerous and flimsy structures being built in Winnipeg.

Winnipeg Wholesale Trade.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY, CARRIAGES, ETC.

The trade in this branch of business has been very little during the week, and in goods for sale during this season almost nothing. A few cutters and sleighs have been despatched to country houses, but no implements have been called for. Shipments to country agents of stock for spring business has commenced more generally, and will increase rapidly during the next few weeks. Wholesalers anticipate a very heavy demand for these goods.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

In these goods there has been a slight rush during the week, owing to the arrival of certain lines which had run out in the city. The trade was principally in rubber goods and made quite a lively finish up to a very successful seasons trade. A lull of about a month is now expected, and during that interval wholesalers will be preparing for a heavy spring trade, which is the prospect at present.

CLOTHING.

The same dullness continues in this branch, and this mild weather of the past week has cut short any sorts orders that might have been expected. Orders for goods for spring delivery are getting more numerous, but goods for immediate use are not wanted. Wholesale houses have a considerable portion of their spring stocks now in transit to this city, and some have their representatives now in eastern markets finishing purchases. Collections are reported reasonably good, and a feeling of confidence in a good spring business is general among the trade.

CROCKERY AND GLASS WARE.

The rush of business in this line has continued during the past week, and wholesalers report considerable business doing yet. The holiday trade is over, however, and a quietness during the next few weeks is very likely to ensue. The demand for staple goods is steady, and promises to keep the trade from falling into actual dullness during the winter. The territory of the trade has widened out very much during the past two months, and a good wholesale business will henceforth be done in this line, which three months ago was only in its infancy in the city.

DRY GOODS.

There has been a more hopeful feeling in this line of business during the week than we reported in our last issue. There has been a short revival of the demand for sorts, and travellers who have returned from journeys report the prospect of a very large spring trade. None of the wholesale houses have received any quantity of spring stock, but quite a number of or-

ders have been taken during the week from spring samples. The feeling of disappointment expressed by some the previous week has passed away and a better tone altogether pervades the trade. A very decided improvement in collections in both city and country is reported since our last issue, which aids very much in producing the more hopeful feeling we have mentioned, and assists the general confidence throughout the trade.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

The slight quietness complained of in our last report of this branch has given place to a much more prosperous state of business. There has been quite an amount of country business during the week. Altogether there has been quite an improvement, and the prices of staple goods have been tending upwards. This feeling is expected to continue for several weeks, and travellers are likely to be out until the close of the year.

FANCY GOODS AND SMALLWARES.

This has been decidedly the busiest branch of wholesale business during the past week, and houses report enough of orders on hand to continue the rush up to the close of the present week. Staple goods have not been much in demand, but the trade in holiday goods has far exceeded the calculations of wholesalers, and has made December the busiest month of the season. It is generally expected that this week will close the activity, and a period of quietness if not dullness is expected during January.

FISH, POULTRY AND GAME.

There has been great activity in this branch of trade during the past week, and the stock and variety of goods on the market has greatly increased, and a heavy trade is anticipated for some weeks to come. Lake Superior trout are still to be had in plenty, and are quoted at 11c. Lake Winnipeg white fish have sold at 8c, and pike at 5c. Both are to be had in plenty, and while cold weather lasts will not be scarce. Oysters are quoted at 45c to 50c for standards and 55c to 60c for selects. In bulk \$2.50 to \$4 per gallon. Fresh salmon, halibut and cod are on the market, but not in quantities to admit of wholesale quotations. Smoked fish are scarce. Findon Haddocks at 20c a pound being the only class of which quotations can be given. Poultry are very plentiful, and have quite a range in prices according to quality. Dressed turkeys are quoted at 20c to 24c, and chickens at 20c. Game of different descriptions are plentiful, and sell at reduced figures. Prairie chickens, partridge, wild duck and rabbits are among the selection. Venison and buffalo meat are also to be had.

FUEL.

There has been no change in the price of coal during the past week, although during a considerable portion of it quite a scarcity existed, and only by extra efforts on the part of the C.P.R. authorities was a much greater scarcity prevented. Over 100 cars have reached the city during the week, and the stock now on hand is very small. Anthracite holds steady at \$13.75 a ton on track, bituminous for steam purposes \$12.50, and for grate purposes \$13.50. There has been no material change in the price

of wood, and the stock in and around the city is no way diminished. Quite a quantity of good quality arrived in the city early last week from Rat Portage district. Prices are practically the same as in our last report.

FRUIT.

The trade in this branch has been rather active since our last report, and the variety of goods on the market has increased somewhat. Valencia oranges are the most recent addition and these were quoted at \$14.50 a case. Lemons are quoted at \$6. Malaga grapes have also been added to the novelties and these sell at from \$10 to \$11 a barrel according to quality. California pears are still to be had at \$6 a case, but are rather scarce. Apples have a wide range, being quoted from \$6 to \$7.50 according to quality. Cranberries are plentiful and hold steady at \$17 a barrel. Figs in mats are quoted at 10c and boxed at 12c. Valencia raisins are to be had at \$3.50 a box. These comprise the variety of fruit now on the market, and no additions are expected for some time to come. To fruit we might add California honey in the comb, which is to be had at 35c a pound.

FURS AND HIDES.

There is no trade doing in this season's furs that will warrant quotations, but dealers expect the trade to be in full swing with the opening of the new year, and during January reliable quotations will be obtainable. The demand for green hides will continue slow, and prices have not changed, 6c to 6½c being the quotations. Pelts are scarce, and 55c to 60c is still offered for good Novembers.

FURNITURE.

Business has not been quite so brisk in this branch during the past week as the one previous, yet business cannot be called dull. Quite a number of consignments have went out to western dealers as far as Regina, but the orders now on hand are not numerous. There is a quietness expected during the present and next week, but there is an expectation of a good steady demand as soon as the month of January fairly opens up. The feeling of the trade generally is a hopeful one.

GROCERIES.

There has been a slight improvement in this staple branch of trade during the week, and business may now be called tolerably good. The rush for holiday demands is about over and the general quietness expected has not set in, but a fair trade in staples exists. There have been no great changes in prices although the range in some staple articles is wider owing to a greater selection being on the market. Green coffees range, Rio 17c to 22c; Java, 22c to 32c. Sugars are quoted, Raw 9½c; bright yellows, 10c to 10½c. Dried apples are now almost out of the market, and are now quoted at 12c. Dried peaches are quoted at 11c, evaporated 35c. There is a tendency upward in coffees, while sugars also show some stiffness, and a slight advance is not unlikely during the next week or two. There is a feeling of confidence throughout the trade, and several travellers who have returned during the week report collections moderately easy, and the prospect of a good trade during the winter.

HARDWARE.

There are no new features to be reported in connection with this branch of business. During the week there has been a quieter feeling than for two weeks previously, but it does not amount to a dullness. The classes of goods now in demand are of a very miscellaneous character, but the demand in heavy goods is by no means active. The general report of the season's trade is a bright one, and each house has done a much greater amount of business than during 1881.

LUMBER.

The dullness still continues in this branch of business and has increased during the past week. Those dealers owning timber limits are at present attending to logging operations, there being very little necessity for their attention in the city. The sales of the week have been very light, and orders filled have as a rule been of the most trifling description. Prices remain the same as the week previous; Sheeting \$28; common dimension \$30 to \$32; fencing \$28 to \$34; stock \$33 to \$40; flooring \$35 to \$45; partition \$45 to \$50; graded clear, \$50 to \$70; shingles, \$4.50 to \$6; lath \$5.

STATIONERY AND PAPER.

The week's report from this trade is a good one, houses are placing the week as the busiest they have had as yet. There has been an extraordinary heavy trade in holiday goods, and several lines have run short in the city. In staple goods there has been a good demand, and this is expected to continue through a great portion of the winter. Collections are reported a little tight, but are expected to ease up immediately after the holidays.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

Wholesale houses in this line report an active demand for their goods during the week, and a good volume of business has been done. Country as well as city retailers have been making heavy purchases, probably in anticipation of a holiday demand. Business generally is in a satisfactory state, although a tightness in cash matters is complained of by a few.

THE MARKETS.

WINNIPEG.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

The fine weather and good sleighing of the past week has made grain receipts very liberal all over the province, although prices of some classes of grain have declined considerably. Wheat has been plentiful, and the fact that the cut on rates to the east which lasted for a month have now ceased, and through shipping has come to rather a sudden halt. Flour shipments still continue, but with the falling markets in the east this is not likely to prove so profitable as formerly.

WHEAT

Has maintained in the city the prices of the previous week, 80c being paid for No. 1 hard, and from 75c to 78c for lower grades. Receipts by rail have been liberal, while on the street the daily supply has been steadily increasing. Mills are running full and have considerable stock of wheat ahead.

OATS

Quite a number of car loads have arrived by rail, while the street receipts have been heavier than during any other week. Numbers of deal-

ers throughout the country are storing up with the intention of holding for higher prices when spring opens up, but how their calculations will come out remains to be seen. Prices have not changed during the week, but there has been a weaker feeling generally. Ordinary lots sold from 40c to 43c, and prime at 45c.

BARLEY.

There has been a much more plentiful supply of this grain during the week than any time this season. The quality has been varied from poor feed to fine bright plump samples. The receipts by rail have been four cars, while on the street loads have been numerous every day. There has been quite a break in prices, and 50c is now the figure for the best qualities, while poorer lots have sold down to 43c. The demand has fallen off during the week.

No other grains have been seen on the market.

FLOUR.

About twelve car loads of flour have been shipped to Eastern markets during the week, and this trade still continues, although through rates are not so favorable as for several weeks previous. The local demand has been active and mills, although running full, are not accumulating any stock. There has been no change in prices during the week, and quotations still remain, patents \$3.15; Baker's or 4 X \$2.50; dealer's or 2 X \$1.50.

BRAN.

There has been no change in the price of this product during the week, and the demand keeps steady and inclined to increase as winter feeding increases. Quotations have been \$12 a ton on truck or \$13 delivered.

SHORTS.

Have been selling freely during the week, and prices have held firm at \$14 a ton on truck and \$15 delivered. The demand has been more active than during the previous week.

CHOPPED FEED.

There has been no change in the price of this article since our last report although a growing demand is felt. Quotations remain \$30 a ton.

POTATOES.

Are scarce although the mild weather and good sleighing of the past week has allowed hauling to town without freezing. The dealers have added somewhat to their stocks, which are not large as yet. Prices remain firm at \$1 a bushel.

BUTTER.

There was no material change in the state of the butter market of the city during the week. A slight stiffening of prices in fine dairy goods has been observable but no material advance has taken place. The stock of these has not increased greatly, although it is stated that quite a quantity is held back by different dealers for fear of a weakening feeling setting in. This impression gains ground probably from the glut of poorer grades which has existed for a few weeks, and which would probably be worse were all the goods of that class thrown upon the market. There are lots of inferior butter now in the city which may never find a purchaser. Quotations are good to choice dairy 25c to 27½c; creamery, 33c to 35c. The low grades are not wanted at any money.

EGGS.

Fresh consignments of these have reached the city during the week, but the stock on sight is not heavy. There has been an active demand, but no advance in prices, quotations being 35c to 38c. Some dealers anticipate an advance, but with the falling off in the demand, which will set in after the holidays are over, it is probable that the present figures may be maintained.

BACON.

Both the stock and variety of this product have increased during the past week, and there has been a slight weakening in prices, and in some classes a small decline. Dry salts have

sold at 15½c to 16c; clear smoked has been quoted at 16½c to 17c. American roll and breakfast bacon have been quoted at 18c. These are quotations near the close of the week, and at its opening some classes were held at one-half cent in advance.

HAMS.

There has been an active, although not unusually heavy demand for these during the week, but there has been no change in prices, and no further decline is expected. The stock in the city is moderately heavy, but not unusually so for this season of the year. Quotations have been, ordinary stock, 17½c; choice, 18c.

MESS PORK.

In response to the Eastern Canadian and Chicago markets, there has been another decline in the price of this product during the past week. The drop has been a heavy one, and prices may now be said to rest upon rock bottom. Early in the week \$26.50 was quoted; then \$26, then \$25.50, and at last \$25 was reached, at which quotations now stand. This is only 40c above what pork was quoted at in Chicago some six weeks ago, and it can thus be understood how rapid and yet steady has been the decline since then. There is a general expectation of an advance in eastern markets, and it is just possible that when Winnipeg dealers have got down to close margins a rise may set in.

CORNED BEEF.

There is no change to quote in the price of this product. During the week the demand has been steady but not overactive, and quotations have not moved from \$18.

MINNEAPOLIS.

The active feeling with which the week opened continued on Tuesday, and wheat prices ruled firm. Corn was lower and oats unchanged.

WHEAT. The cheaper quotations in the following represent bids by grade, the dearer are based on sales of extra lots by sample: No. 1 hard 98c to \$1; No. 2 hard 94c to 95c; No. 1 89c to 95c; No. 2 80c to 88c; No. 3 75c to 83c; No. 4 55c to 70c.

CORN.—Was quoted as follows: No. 2 old, 50c to 55c; No. 2 new, 48c to 49c; Rejected old, 45c to 48c; Rejected new, 40c to 45c.

OATS.—Following quotations are based on today's sales: No. 2 white, 36c to 37c; No. 2 35c to 36c; Rejected, 33c to 34c; Samples, 33c to 37c.

FLOUR. Quotations: Patents, 6.00 to 6.40; straights, 5.25 to 5.75; clears, 5.00 to 5.50; Hinkle's Gold Dust, 6.40; do, Inland, 5.25, steady.

Trade was slow on Wednesday on change. Holders not offering freely nor were buyers active. The bidding for spot, No. 1 hard wheat, was at 98. There were a few cars offered at 90c; 10,000 bushels sold at \$1.01 deliverable at St. Paul elevator "B," seller until Feb. 1. Northern No. 1 brought 98c, and Northern No. 2 90c for a few cars. Large offerings at the same figures were not accepted. 5 cars of No. 2 corn seller 20 days, brought 45c early; later, 5 cars brought 46½c, same time for delivery. There was not much done in oats or feed. Bran was offered at \$7.25; \$7 bid. The notice of 5c advance in lake freights weakened the wheat market.

WHEAT.—The cheaper quotations in the following represent bids by grade, the dearer are based on sales of extra lots by sample: No. 1 hard, 98c to \$1; No. 2 hard 94c to 95c; No. 1 89c to 95c; No. 2 83c to 88c; No. 3 75c to 83c; No. 4 55c to 70c.

CORN. was quoted as follows: No. 2 old, 50c to 55c; No. 2 new, 48c to 49c; Rejected old, 45c to 48c; Rejected new, 40c to 45c.

OATS.—Following quotations are based on today's sales: No. 2 white, 36c to 37c; No. 2,

35c to 36c; Rejected, 33c to 34c; Samples 33c to 37c.

FLOUR.—Quotations: Patents, 6.00 to 6.40; straights, 5.25 to 5.75; clears, 5.00 to 5.50; Hinkle's Gold Dust, 6.40; do, Inland, 5.25, steady.

Trading was quiet on change on Thursday. May wheat was held at \$1.10 for No. 1 hard. Spot was offered at \$1.00, 99c bid. This was a shade better than yesterday. The corn market and the oats market were unchanged. Bran, mixed feed, shorts, etc., were steady in prices with no especially new features.

WHEAT.—The cheaper quotations in the following represent bids by grade; the dearer are based on sales of extra lots by sample: No. 1 hard 99c to \$1.00; No. 2 hard 91c to 95c; No. 1 89c to 97c; No. 2 83c to 88c; No. 3 75 to 83; No. 4 55c to 70c.

CORN.—Was quoted as follows: No. 2 old, 50c to 55c; No. 2 new 48c to 49c; Rejected old, 45c to 48c; Rejected new, 40c to 45c.

OATS.—Following quotations are based on today's sales: No. 2 white, 35c to 37c; No. 2 35c to 36c; Rejected 33c to 31; Samples 33c to 37c.

FLOUR.—Quotations: Patents 6.00 to 6.40; straight 5.55 to 5.75; clears, 5.00 to 5.50; Hinkle's Gold Dust, 6.40; do, Inland, 5.25, steady.

The exchange meetings of the Chambers of Commerce were adjourned over from Friday to Tuesday the 26th inst. Trading on change was of the same limited character that has been noted for some time past. Considerable selling has been done at private offices and on private terms. Otherwise there is no present activity in the grain markets. Dressed hogs were freely offered in car-load lots of only fair pickers were paying \$6.90 to 6.95. One car, choice, sold to a packer at \$7.15. The feeling was easy and quiet.

WHEAT. The cheaper quotations in the following table represent bids by grade, the dearer are based on sales of extra lots by sample.

No. 1 hard, 98c to \$1.00; No. 2 hard, 94c to 95c; No. 1 89c to 95c; No. 2 80c to 88c; No. 3 75c to 83c; No. 4, 55c to 70c.

CORN.—Was quoted as follows: No. 2 old, 50c to 55c; No. 2 new, 48c to 49c; Rejected old, 45c to 48c; Rejected new, 40c to 45c.

OATS.—The following quotations are based on today's sales:

No. 2 white, 36c to 37c; No. 2 35c to 36c; Rejected 33c to 31c; Samples, 33c to 37c.

FLOUR.—Quotations: Patents, \$6.00 to \$6.40; straight, 5.25 to 5.75; clears, 5.00 to 5.50; Hinkle's Gold Dust, 6.40; do, Inland, 5.25, steady.

CHICAGO.

The tumble in prices with which last week opened spent its force on Monday, and on Tuesday there was a general recovery and advance in prices both in grain and pork. Closing quotations that day were:

Wheat, December, 92c,	January, 93½c
Corn, " 51½c,	" 50½c
Oats, " 37½c,	" 35½c
Pork, " 17.12½	" 17.17½
Lard, " 10.32½	" 10.47½

On Wednesday there was a general improvement in grain all round, and a firm feeling pervaded the whole day's market. Pork also made quite an advance. Closing prices were as follows:

Wheat, December, 93c,	January, 93½c
Corn, " 53½c,	" 50½c
Oats, " 39½c,	" 36½c
Pork, " 17.22½	" 17.30
Lard, " 10.32½	" 10.37½

On Thursday the grain market was still steady and inclining upward. Wheat made a slight decline, and both corn and oats held firm at or near the figures of Wednesday. Pork

weakened some, and suffered a slight decline. Closing quotations were.

Wheat, December, 93½c,	January, 93¼c
Corn, " 53½c,	" 50½c
Oats, " 39½c,	" 36½c
Pork, " 17.17½,	" 17.22½
Lard, " 10.32½,	" 10.37½

On Friday the bears got hold of everything and secured a break in prices all round. Wheat, corn, oats and pork all declined slightly, lard only retaining its firmness. There was a struggle to get prices down before settling day attended with partial success. The following were closing quotations.

Wheat, December, 91½c,	January, 92½c.
Corn, " 51c,	" 49½c.
Oats, " 38½c,	" 35½c.
Pork, " \$17.00,	" \$17.12½.
Lard, " \$10.27½,	" \$10.32½.

Christmas is always a holiday in the United States as well as Canada, and exchange or board of trade business is adjourned. The adjournment this year is from Friday until Tuesday, so that no American market quotations of Saturday or Monday can be furnished. Those interested in markets will not feel much lost this Christmas time over the two blank days, as there has been no nervous or feverish feeling during the past week, and the market of next Tuesday will in all probability show but few changes from the closing quotations of Friday.

TORONTO.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

Although there has been rather a weakening in prices of grain and produce during the week there has been no lack of activity, and quite a fair share of business has been done. The expectation of a holiday lull did not affect matters much, and the general decline in grain at Chicago, Milwaukee and western American points had comparatively little effect upon the markets here. Tuesday and Wednesday were good average days, and the receipts on both were quite liberal. On these days No. 2 spring wheat sold at from 92c to 93c; No. 2 fall about 90c to 91c. Oats were weakening and were offered at 38c to 39½c. The barley demand was steady, 85c being the quotation for No. 1, and 69c to 70c for No. 2. Butter was unchanged from the previous week; eggs were getting scarce every day; bacon sold long clear. 11½c.

STOCKS.

As stated in a telegram in last issue, the market opened with a very sick feeling on Monday, and the tendency during the entire week has been downward. The fall generally has not been great except in Federal and North-west Land Co., but Imperial and others which stood comparatively firm during the feverishness of the past few weeks dropped quite a little. In North-west Land Co. the original holders seem to have bought with the expectation of selling out upon a quick advance. The weakness in the stock is purely attributable to its being in the hands of such a class, many of whom will be compelled to forfeit when further calls are made. The stock is gradually falling into the hands of those who will keep it, and once the reckless and impetuous element is out of the company, its shares are bound to recover rapidly. The company's stock is evidently not the commodity for the gambling element to handle. The decline in bank stocks generally can be explained that they were in most cases far above their value a few weeks ago, and they are now finding their natural level. The quotations of different days we shall not follow, but the closing quotations of the week can be found in our telegraphic news.

Markets by Telegraph.

Special Dispatch to The Commercial.

TORONTO, Dec. 23.—Stocks are still declining with heaviest fall in Federal and North-west Land Co. Closing bids of the week were: Montreal 196½, sales 196½; Ontario 110½, sales 110½; Toronto 160½, sales 160½; Merchants, 118½; Commerce 130½, sales at 130; Imperial 135½, sales at 125½; Federal 149½; Dominion 194½, sales 194½; Standard 114½, sales 113; North-west Land Co. 43½, sales at 44 and 44½; Manitoba Land 118. One per cent was paid to put a lot of Federal at 147 in thirty days.

Special Dispatch to The Commercial.

TORONTO, Dec. 23.—Produce generally has been quiet for a day or two, but steady considering the season. To-day flour was worth \$4.25 for superior extra, and \$4.15 for extra. Wheat was steady with sales to-day: No. 2 fall; 90c; No. 3. 88c; No. 2 spring, 92c; No. 3, 90c, f.o.c. Oats were selling 38c to 39c. Barley held steady; No. 1, 74c; No. 2, 68c; extra No. 3, 58c; No. 3, 48c; sales were heavy. Rye offered at 50c. Butter was rather easier, medium shipping-lots with white out, sold 16c to 17c with good demand. Choice dairy sold 19c to 21c. Meats were quiet. Long clear smoked in round lots offered at 11c with 10½c bid. Lots of rolls sold at 12c. Lard was easier and sold at 14½ to 14¾. Hogs still keep high in price.

WINNIPEG MONEY MARKET.

It is difficult to form an exact opinion as to the state of monetary affairs in the city during the past week. The approach of the holidays had to some extent mixed matters around, and very little business of a heavy description was done at the banks. There has been no let up to the stringency, however, and if the demand was a little less active in commercial circles, it was owing to the freedom with which money was flowing between consumers and retailers. This no doubt relieved the banks of a portion of their strain; but not enough for its influence to be felt in business generally. The quantity of produce which is being marketed makes a freer circulation of money than for several weeks, so that the tightness at the banks is not so much felt among the mercantile classes generally. There has been no change on rates and first class commercial paper is still good at 8 to 10 per cent. and ordinary at 10 to 12. Very little has been done in real estate mortgage loans and rates in these still stand at 9 to 10 per cent.

Mining as an Industry.

The *Mining Review*, a Chicago weekly, which takes a bold stand for mining as an industry, and against wild speculations in mining stocks, in its issue of December 15th, has an article on the above subject, which closes as follows.

"At one time the public mind was actively on the alert, eager to invest and largely hopeful as to results. Advantage was ignorantly and deliberately taken of public confidence and expectation, large prices were demanded and received for mere claims, which, without development, were practically worthless and utterly unproductive; promises of immediate return were held out, which, under the circumstances, it was impossible to fulfill, and stocks themselves are guaranteed to double in price, which were, and always will be, worth-

less. For all these things, a great industry, profitable and permanent must suffer reproach, be classed among the false and questionable enterprises, and have the tide of its development set back and wait through the slow years for its vindication, as its steady out-put and permanent production, its claims to be counted chief among the reliable and substantial industries of a great country. The boom, the excitement, the selected specimen and high assay have had their day, and now the debris must be cleared away and a new foundation laid, with production as the corner stone. There must be fewer claims and more work, and the pick, shovel and windlass must become the points in the new dispensation, in which a dump-showing ore will be of more value than an assay certificate showing figures running into thousands. Capital has been poured out like water and disappointment has been the result. Mining, as an industry, must prove by the hard earned treasures torn from the rocky veins, perhaps through the bitter toil of years, that the reproach she bears is unjust, and that the reckless children she sheltered in her bosom have stabbled her with the base hand of ingratitude."

RAT PORTAGE.

The business in Rat Portage is far above expectations. The mines and lumbering interests are at present in a prosperous condition. Large crowds of men are daily arriving by cars, and the want of accommodation is much felt.

Real estate is held at high figures. Lots that were sold for \$150 a month ago are now selling at \$300 and \$400. Property on the Main Street cannot be purchased at any figure.

Captain Brereton arrived in town last Tuesday evening to hold court and investigate an alleged charge of larceny against Malcolm Mackenzie for the ale and porter which disappeared from Magistrate McCabe's office some time ago. The case came up on Monday morning, Mr. J. K. Brydon having been retained for the defence. The case occupied all Wednesday and Thursday, when a large number of witnesses were examined. No evidence whatever was adduced to show that Mackenzie had anything at all to do with the matter. The magistrate therefore honorably discharged Mackenzie. Mackenzie has the sympathy of the citizens for the injury he has sustained, having been charged with such an offence.

Messrs. Aukender & Claus have issued last Saturday a ten page paper of the *Progress*. Both are energetic young men, and deserve to be encouraged in their noble work of placing the wants of the town before the public.

The want of a bank is a cause of great inconvenience. Will no bank come to the front and open a branch in Rat Portage, which is the future bonanza of the North-west.

Magistrate McCabe left on Friday morning for the East, and is not expected back for two months at least.

The Brandon City council are negotiating for the purchase of the two bridges across the Assiniboine River at the east and west ends of the town. The builders ask \$25,000 for each.

EMERSON.

Business in this city has been unusually brisk during the the past week, and merchants have been enjoying a very large holiday business. Cash receipts have been liberal, and there has been a feeling of general satisfaction in mercantile circles. The receipts of grain have been very heavy, and on one or two days put the farmers to considerable delay and trouble in getting unloaded. There is a sad want of a large elevator in the town, and the party constructing one would make a good investment and would doubtless get aid from the citizens in the way of a bonus. Grain prices have changed very little during the week, and have been as follows: Wheat, 70c to 75c; Oats, 38c to 42c; Barley, 40c to 47c. Potatoes are worth 75c a bushel.

There has been an addition to the hotels of the city in the opening of the Russel house, which will supply a want felt in the locality where it is located.

W. H. Hoffman, of Seaford, Ont., has opened up a general store in this city, which promises to take a place among the important mercantile institutions of Emerson. The proprietor has a branch house at West Lynne.

On Tuesday two new locomotives passed this point on their way for the C.P.R. round house at Winnipeg.

The building of the C.P.R. connecting link is now a settled fact in the minds of the people here, and the West Lynne town council have recognized the fact by voting a \$60,000 bonus in aid of the work.

The political fever is down to a reasonable temperature; and the voters of the city have lost a great amount of their enthusiasm over what were termed provincial rights. The solid business portion of the city recognize the fact that Southern Manitoba can be much more effectively connected with Emerson, by C.P.R. extension, than by any private road. The new arrangements have had the effect of taking away a great amount of the bitter feeling between this city and West Lynne. Both places begin to see where their interests are mutual.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE.

There has been a good trade done in this town during the past week, and merchants have been both busy and in a hopeful condition. The grain receipts have increased with good sleighing, and prices have declined a little. Wheat has been selling from 67c to 70c; oats from 35c to 40c, and barley from 45c to 50c. Potatoes are worth 75c a bushel. With the fall in prices there has been less grumbling among farmers, who are evidently convinced that the figures of last year are not going to be reached.

Manufacturing concerns seem to be blessed with plenty of business at present. The mills, the biscuit and confectionery factory, and the new paper mill, all have plenty of work on hand. Goldie & Co., brewers, find they are compelled to increase the capacity of their brewery to 5000 gallons a week. Their Brandon agents alone do an immense business for them, and at

the latter town employ ten hands in bottling and other operations. The brewery will be enlarged to suit the increased capacity. A. B. D. Goldie, the managing partner, says he will in future use an average of 300 bushels of barley a week.

W. J. James has sold out his interest in the Portage Brewery to an English gentleman named Buntine, who is expected to take up his abode in the Portage for the future.

The transfer of the P. W. & N. W. railway to the new syndicate has given new hope to the people of this town, and the rapid extension of that line during the next two or three years is expected to make a big stretch of fine country tributary to the Portage in trade matters.

There has been a big turning up in the affair of the *Marque e Review*. The former publishers, Messrs. Collins & Cameron have sold out to a company who will conduct the journal upon something of a joint stock principle. Mr. Collins retires from the business altogether, but Mr. Simon Came on will remain as its manager. The new proprietors are heavy owners of property in and around the town, and the influence of the *Review* will no doubt be to a great extent devoted to reviving real estate matters in the Portage.

There is very little excitement now over political affairs, the holiday time being the subject of general consideration. The coming election will be a comparatively quiet one, notwithstanding all the political steam that has been blown off.

BRANDON.

The past week has been one of hustle among the merchants of the Infant City, and a heavy business in every class of merchandise has been done. With the good sleighing grain receipts have been heavy, although farmers complain some of low prices. Wheat has been selling at 60c to 66c; Oats, 32c to 38c; and barley 35 to 45c.

The coal famine mentioned in our last has somewhat subsided, although the stock of black diamonds is not large yet. The mild weather of the last week has somewhat reduced the demand for them.

The Grand View hotel is now open under the management of Mr. Frank Boisseau, late of the Winnipeg House, Winnipeg.

There have been no business changes worthy of notice in the city during the week, and all the business men seem to be prospering.

The municipal elections passed off very quietly, and was rather a dull and uninteresting event. The following gentlemen will compose the new council. Thomas Winters, Mayor, and J. E. Woodworth, A. L. Sifton, J. B. Angus, James A. Smart, E. Evans, George Winters, James A. Johnston, A. C. Pilling, A. E. Fraser, L. M. Fortier, W. M. Ross and A. Cameron aldermen. The progress of the city is pretty certain with its municipal affairs in the hands of this selection.

The vote in connection with issuing of city debentures went overwhelmingly in favor of such a course. The figures at the closing of the polls being 116 for and 3 against.

The long promised *Brandon Mail* made its first appearance on Tuesday, and is now a live institution in the city. Brandon should be well represented with two daily papers. Geo. B. Elliot formerly of the *West Lynne Times* will manage the *Mail*.

Local Manufactures.

There has been considerable life in manufacturing circles during the past week, and a number of branches are in reality rushed more or less. The same steady business goes in the flour milling industry, and although shipping difficulties are now in the way of millers there is no slacking of operations. There has been special activity in the manufacture of miscellaneous small goods, and indoor operations are altogether in a healthy condition. In

THE IRON TRADE

There has been no falling off, and a few weeks of rush may yet be expected. At the Vulcan Iron Works there has been but little time to attend to new work, as repairs have kept the institution nearly fully employed. Some massive pillars for buildings now in course of construction have been turned out during the week and quite a number of engines and boilers have been overhauled within ten days, representing an aggregate power of several hundred horse. At the Watrous engine works boiler repairs seem to have supplied a good share of business, no less than ten having been overhauled since the beginning of December. A fair share of lumber mill machinery is now in hand at these works, the repair of which will keep matters moving for a month to come. On Thursday the managers shipped to Thunder Bay a fine steam wood sawing machine for Manning, McDonald & Co., C. P. R. contractors, which was made in Winnipeg. The machinery for two grist and one saw mills have been ordered from this company, but the heavy machinery of these will be done at their Eastern works. The new Winnipeg Iron works are about ready for opening, and will be in full blast during the present week.

THE BREWERIES

Are running busy, and during the past week their local supply of barley has been ample for all demands. The anticipation of a good holiday trade among retailers has no doubt added to the activity in brewing, and it is more than likely that a quietness will be general when the new year opens.

CARRIAGES AND SLEIGHS.

The manufacture of sleighs, cutters and other winter vehicles is unusually active at present, and the past week has been a lively one. The larger houses have been pressed to supply new work, and the smaller ones have had all the repairs they could attend to, and have had to do quite an amount of night work. The kindred branch of blacksmithing has been equally busy.

BISCUITS AND CONFECTIONS.

Manufacturers of these dainties have had quite a harvest during the past week, and have been unable to supply the local demand. The agents of the Portage company have been called upon for heavy assistance, and eastern goods have had to be imported to meet the demand. There can be no doubt but a fine opening in this line exists in Winnipeg, as the present manufacturing capacity is altogether inadequate to the city demand at present, and must be much more so very soon if the population increases as it has in the past year.

FURNITURE MANUFACTURE

Still keeps active, and overtime is not yet dispensed with at the factories. There is a growing demand for goods of this class made to order, which increases sufficiently to keep up the volume of trade done during the fall.

CAMPBELL, SPERA & CO.,

WHOLESALE IMPORTERS OF

GENTS' FURNISHINGS, FANCY DRY GOODS,

SMALL WARES, ETC.

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

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE CANADA CLOCK COMPANY.

Corner of William and Princess Streets, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

R. W. FRANCIS & CO.,

WINNIPEG, MAN.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS and GENERAL AGENTS.

Respectfully solicit Consignments which will be placed or stored to the best advantage of Consignee. Being the Oldest Commission House in Manitoba, and having full connection formed throughout the Province of Manitoba and the North-west Territories, we are in a position to

HANDLE GOODS TO THE BEST ADVANTAGE.

OFFICES AND SAMPLE ROOMS FOOT OF POST OFFICE STREET.

WINNIPEG WAREHOUSING COMPANY.

[LIMITED.]

R. W. FRANCIS, MANAGER.

Are now in a position to STORE ANY CLASS OF GOODS—Bonded or Free. Warehouse Receipt issued negotiable at all Banking Offices.

All Goods Shipped to them or to Messrs. R. W. Francis & Co., when in Car Lots, will be delivered at Warehouse on switch of C. P. Railway, thus saving cartage charges.

Building intended as a Frost-proof Warehouse just completed for the use of parties requiring such storage.

WAREHOUSES C. P. R. TRACK, POINT DOUGLASS AVENUE.

MANITOBA AND NORTH-WEST.

Liquid Fire and Water-Proof Paint Company.

T. PERKINS & CO.,

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

T. Perkins, J. C. Young, W. Cameron.

Office No. 1, McDermott Street.

P. O. Box 1182.

Roy & Poulin, Proprietors.

THE WINNIPEG

Brewing & Malting Co.

ALES, PORTER AND LAGER.

WINNIPEG.

EDWARD LLOYD

Takes the opportunity of informing his friends and the public of Winnipeg generally that he

Has purchased the entire interest of

Mr. T. P. Murray

In the business of Real Estate Agent lately carried on at 436 Main street. Also that of

ACCOUNTANT AND COMMISSION AGENT,

and that he will continue the said business at the same offices, and hopes to receive the same support so liberally given to his predecessor.

EDWARD LLOYD,

436 Main St. Winnipeg.

C. H. FIELD & CO.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Saddlery and Carriage Hardware,

HARNESS, SADDLES,

Whips, Trunks, Valises, &c.

471 MAIN ST., WINNIPEG.

W. R. LANGRIDGE.

A. McD. WILSON.

LANGRIDGE & WILSON,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

PRINCESS ST

Between McDermott & Bannatyne,

WINNIPEG.

SEND FOR QUOTATIONS.

PALMER HOUSE.

POST OFFICE STREET,

WINNIPEG,

JOHN A. BROOKS, PROPRIETOR.

THE MINING BOURSE.

DUNDEE BLOCK,

WINNIPEG.

On TUESDAY, Dec. 26, we open a subscription list for \$25,-000 Treasury Stock of Winnipeg Consolidated. These shares will be floated at 50 per cent. of par value, which is \$50 per share. A deposit of \$5 per share is required at the time of registration, the balance of the \$25 purchase price upon allotment, which will be made at an early date. Investments made at the Bourse alone have priority and certainty of allotment. Certified copies of assays shown to intending purchasers. The average assay of Location F. 22 has been estimated on behalf of the Bourse at \$100 per ton; of location X 82 at \$50. These assays place the Winnipeg Consolidated in the front rank of mining properties on the continent.

BROWN & MEAGHER,

P. O. BOX 332,

DUNDEE BLOCK.

LYNE & BANKS

Contractors and Builders,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

ALL KINDS OF LUMBER, LATH,
SHINGLES, ETC.

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

Melville B. Wood,

Successor to

ANDREW COLQUHOUN,

WHOLESALE

WINE MERCHANT

11 Queen Street, East.

WINNIPEG.

ROBERT MUIR,

MACHINERY BROKER,

And Manufacturers' Agent.

P. O. Box 584. 544 Main St.

TRAILL, MAULSON & CLARK,
EXPORTERS OF

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

General Commission Merchants.
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

BUYERS AT

West Lynn, Brandon, Dominion City,
Enderman, Portage La Prairie, Nicerville,
Swiggler's Point, Carman, Chater, Carberry,
And other Points on Railway and River.

— WINNIPEG —

COFFEE, SPICE AND VINEGAR WORKS,
SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO
ROASTING AND GRINDING COFFEES.

C. H. GIRDLESTONE, Proprietor.
N. B.—Manitoba and Northwest Agent Globe Tobacco
Co., and Cuban Cigar Co., Detroit, Mich., and Windsor,
Ont.

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

To Our Patrons :

On the 1st of December we shall advance the
price of draught

ALE, PORTER AND LAGER

five (5) cents per wine gallon, and on bottled
Ale, Porter and Lager twenty-five (25)
cents per dozen quarts.

While we very much regret being obliged to
take this step, yet the present high price of
hops, with prospects of their being still very
much higher, and with no hopes of any relief
until the next crop is gathered (nearly a year
from now) have necessitated this small advance,
which we can truthfully say will far from re-
compense us for the difference in price of hops
now and a few months ago. Thanking you for
your kind favors in the past, and sincerely
trusting you will acknowledge the justice of
the above.

We remain very truly yours

EDWARD L. DREWRY,
Redwood Brewery.
H. CALCUTT & CO.,
Silver Heights Brewery.
ROY & POULIN,
Winnipeg Brewery.

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'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 Can-
ada, Winnipeg.
W. Hespeler, Esq., German Consul, Winnipeg.
This Company has been formed expressly for the pur-
pose 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.

ROLLS & NEELANDS,

IMPORTERS,

Wholesale Druggists

AND

Manufacturing Chemists,

WINNIPEG.

BISHOP & SHELTON,

Steam Cabinet Works,

WINNIPEG.

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

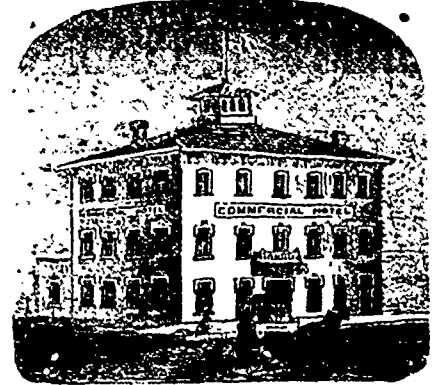
MANUFACTURING A SPECIALTY.

208 MAIN STREET.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL,

MORRIS, MAN.

BETWEEN WINNIPEG AND EMBEHOON, ON THE
RED RIVER



GOOD ACCOMMODATION FOR COMMERCIAL
TRAVELERS. SPLENDID SAMPLE ROOMS.

JOHN W. KASTNER, Proprietor.

IN STORE.

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

PICKLES in Glass, Barrels and Half Bar-
rels.

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

NEW FRUITS Finest Prunes in Kegs,
Valencia Raisins, London
Layers, Muscatelles, Currants, Elmo Figs, Leghorn Lem-
on Peel, Orange Peel, Citron Peel, etc., etc.

TEAS The Largest and Finest Stock in the
City.

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

M. A. McLean.

Offices and Sample Room, 8 and 10 James Street, West,
Winnipeg.

GOLDIE & CO.

BREWERS AND MALSTERS.

Portage Brewery,

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE.

Ale and Porter in Wood
and Bottles.

Orders by Mail and Wire Promptly At-
tended to.

JOHN R. WRIGHT & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN JEW-
ELRY, WATCHES, ETC.,

WHOLESALE ONLY.

Office and Sample Room Freeman Block, Main
Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba, over Miller,
Morse & Co.'s Hardware Store.

Agents of Montreal Optical Company for the
Province of Manitoba.

P. O. BOX 1169.

Canadian Pacific R'y Co.



(WESTERN DIVISION)
TRAIN SERVICE.

CHANGE OF TIME

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

Going west.		Going East.	
8.15 a.m.	leave Winnipeg	arrive	6.15 p.m.
10.55 "	Portage la Prairie	3.55 "	"
1.55 p.m.	Brandon	12.5 "	"
4.15 "	Oak Lake	10.20 a.m.	"
11.30 "	Broadview	3.30 "	"
5.55 a.m.	arrive Regina	leave	8.30 p.m.
9.40 a.m.	leave Rat Portage	arrive	4.03 p.m.
1.45 p.m.	Whitemouth	12.20 "	"
3.45 "	Selkirk	9.50 a.m.	"
4.55 "	arrive Winnipeg	leave	8.45 "
8.25 a.m.	leave Winnipeg	arrive	5.15 p.m.
9.45 "	arrive Stonewall	leave	3.40 "
Daily except Sundays.			

Going South.	Winnipeg	Going North.
Leave	Arrive	Arrive
7.35 a.m.	7.35 p.m.	7.05 p.m.
Otterburn.		\$6.50 a.m.
9.00 a.m.	8.50 p.m.	5.50 p.m.
	Emerson.	5.20 a.m.
10.25 a.m.	10.18 p.m.	4.40 p.m.
Arrive	St. Vincent.	4.05 a.m.
10.40 a.m.	10.28 p.m.	4.20 p.m.
		3.45 a.m.
* Daily except Mondays.		
* Daily except Saturdays.		

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Magnificent Palace Sleeping Cars will be run daily, without change, between Winnipeg and Regina.

Trains run on Winnipeg time.

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

HUTCHINGS & RICE, UPHOLSTERERS.

MATRASSES, WINDOW BLINDS, LAMBERKINS, &c.
MADE TO ORDER ON SHORT NOTICE.
All orders will have our personal supervision.
South-west Corner of King and McWilliam Sts. Winnipeg.

G. W. GIRDLESTONE, INSURANCE & GENERAL AGENT

ROYAL OF ENGLAND, Assets \$11,000,000
CITIZENS OF MONTREAL, Capital 2,000,000
CITY OF LONDON, of England 10,250,000

Fire, Life, Marine and Accident Insurance.

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

WESTERN CANADA LOAN AND SAVINGS CO.

OFFICES, 373 MAIN ST., FIRST FLOOR FRONT.
WALTER S. LEE, Manager.
Head Office—Toronto.
H. ROSS, Manager.
Winnipeg Branch.

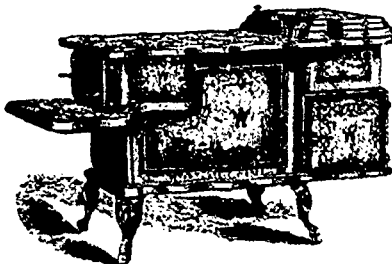
MONEY TO LEND ON CITY OR FARM PROPERTY

at lowest current rates and on favorable terms.

MORTGAGES BOUGHT.

CAPITAL \$2,000,000
RESERVE \$500,000

B. C. KENWAY,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER
LUMBER, DOORS, SASH, BLINDS AND MOULDINGS.
TURNING AND BAND SAWING.
NORTH STAR PLANING & SAW MILLS.
Yonge and Disraeli Streets, Point Douglas,
WINNIPEG.



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 Pieced 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.

ST. BONIFACE WOOLEN MILLS.
GEO. REED, Proprietor,
Manufacturer of
Blankets, Flannels, Stocking Yarn, Tweeds
AND CLOTH.
Custom Work a Specialty. Wool taken in exchange. The only Woollen Mill in the North-west. Established 1876.
ST. BONIFACE, MANITOBA.

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 north 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 high trains.
Trains run on St. Paul time.

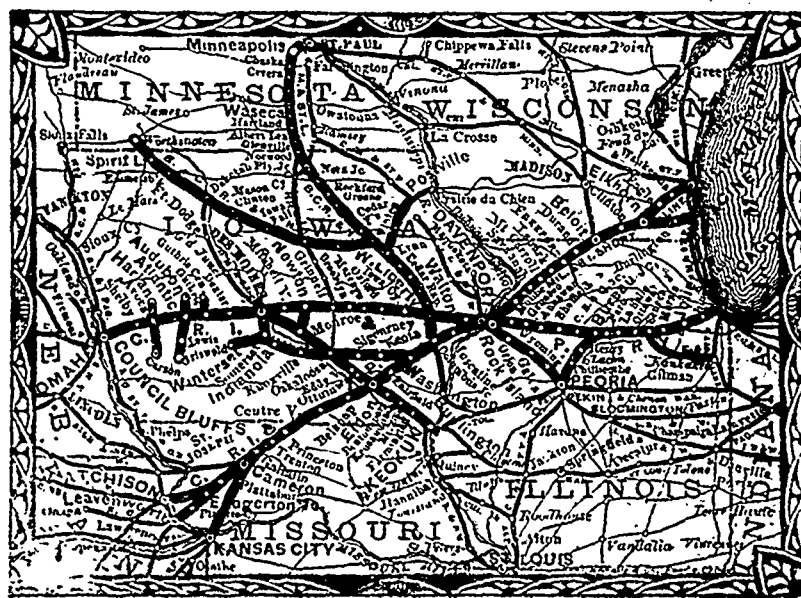
Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Omaha, & North-Western Railways.

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.
Express trains leave Chicago at 11.30 a.m. (except Sunday) and 9.00 p.m., arriving at St. Paul at 6.15 a.m. and 12.45 p.m., and Minneapolis at 7.00 a.m. and 1.30 p.m. This is the only line between St. Paul and Chicago running the Pullman Smoking Room Sleepers, and Palace dining cars.

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

MAP OF THE



ALBERT LEA ROUTE

The favorite route from the North to Chicago and the East. Chicago fast express leaves Minneapolis at 6.30 P. 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 3.30 P. M. and 7.55 A. M., connect through to Chicago via the C., R. I. & P. Ry.

FRED. FRENCH, Gen. Northwestern Agent, WINNIPEG, MAN.
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The Palace Hotel of the Northwest,
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O'CONNOR & BROWN, Proprietors.

Mulhol and Brothers,
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Birmingham, Sheffield and America Goods,
Dealers in Stoves and
MANUFACTURERS OF TINWARE.
Agents for the "Washburn & Moen" Celebrated
Galvanized Barbed Wire.
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COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.
GERRIE'S NEW BLOCK, PRINCESS ST.
WINNIPEG, MAN.

JAS. PORTER. W. M. RONALD
PORTER & RONALD
DIRECT IMPORTERS OF
CROCKERY,
CLASSWARE.
CHINA,
LAMPS,
CHANDELIERS,
CUTLERY,
SILVER-PLATED WRE & FANCY GOODS.
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MILLINERY & FANCY DRY GOODS,
FEATHERS, FLOWERS, ETC.
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BLOCK, PRINCESS ST., WINNIPEG.
T. H. DORITTY, MANAGER

FORTIER & BUCKE,
MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS
—AGENTS FOR—
THE WILSON SEWING MACHINES,
THE HOWE SCALES AND BEAMS,
THE FOREST CITY OIL COMPANY,
THE STANDARD LIFE INSURANCE CO
Wholesale dealers in Tobacco, Cigars, Spices and Vinegars.
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, ROSSER AVE., BRANDON, MAN.

CANADA ASSAYING COMPANY
MINERALOGISTS & ASSAYERS.
Specimens of all kinds of mineral bearing ores assayed
with accuracy and dispatch. Office, No. 2 McDermott
street, opposite post office, Winnipeg.

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A NO. 1 CARRIAGE WORKS
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D. SCOTT & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
FURNITURE
—AND—
HOUSE FURNISHINGS:
276 Main Street,
WINNIPEG, - MANITOBA.

REMOVAL!
The British Canadian
LOAN AND INVESTMENT CO.,
(LIMITED.)
Have removed their office to the Dundee Block, Main St.
MONEY TO LOAN,
On improved farm and city property mortgages bought.
Apply to A. MACNAB & SON,
General Agents for Manitoba and the North-west, Up-
stairs, Dundee Block, Main Street, or to P. O. Box 680.

D. S. BRIGGS,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
LUMBER, LATH AND SHINGLES,
ALSO
READY-MADE HOUSES.
858 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.

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EMPLOYMENT AGENCY.
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HOLLAND & MILLAR, PROPS.
P. O. BOX 402.
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General Employment and Intelligence Office.
(Special Attention Paid to Advising Immigrants.)
Baggage Department Attached.
Chambers.—Merchants Bank Block, Winnipeg.

THE PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE MF'G CO., LIMITED
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MANITOBA.
—MANUFACTURERS OF—
CONFECTIONERY & BISCUITS.

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

"We Sell to the Trade Exclusively."
Our Goods are giving General Satisfaction.
The Portage la Prairie Manufacturing Co., Limited,
Manufacturers of Biscuits, Confectionery, etc., etc.
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