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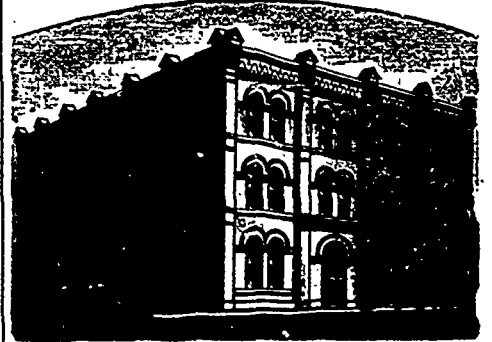
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A JOURNAL DEVOTED TO THE FINANCIAL, MERCANTILE AND MANUFACTURING INTERESTS OF THE CANADIAN NORTH-WEST.

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

VOL. 6.

WINNIPEG, OCTOBER 31st, 1887.

No. 6.

The Commercial

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

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JAMES E. STEEN,
Publisher

WINNIPEG, OCTOBER 31, 1887.

J. REID, butcher, Brandon, is dead.

P. D. WHITE, stationer, Virden, has sold out.

J. MCGREGOR, livery, Brandon, has admitted a partner.

R. McDERMOTT, saloonkeeper, Victoria, B.C. was burned out.

—CARR, lumber dealer, Whitewood, has sold out to J. Grierson.

E. F. BUCK, commission agent, Brandon, has admitted a partner.

T. B. MURDOCK, hotelkeeper, Brandon, is moving to Winnipeg.

J. BRYAN of Birtle has opened up a harness business at Binscarth.

WOODLEY & NEWMAYER, brewers, Brandon, has admitted a partner.

T. J. CLAXTON is about opening up a restaurant in Calgary, Alberta.

—DUNOON is opening up business as a merchant tailor at Rapid City.

S. FAIRBAIRN of Minnedosa, is opening up a furniture store at Rapid City.

MRS. FENWICK has opened up in the restaurant business in Victoria, B.C.

J. HANBURY, groceries and cigars, Brandon, has added grain to his business.

S. BAGSHAW has purchased the photographic business of —Clevering at Birtle.

T. B. MURDOCK, hotelkeeper, Winnipeg, has bought out the Tecumseh House.

CHAS. SMITH, commission and accountant, Brandon, has admitted a partner.

E. B. RUTLEDGE, grocer, Winnipeg, stock purchased by E. Galbraith for \$450 cash.

THE estate of H. Morris, boots and shoes, Victoria, B.C., was burned out—insured.

Koister, Craig & Co., millers, Virden, are changing style to Virden Milling Company.

MACLEAN & HILL, general storekeepers, Glenboro,—Wm. MacLean of this firm is dead.

WALKER BROS., furniture dealers, Neepawa, have dissolved partnership. A. S. Walker continues alone.

J. J. McFADDEN, physician, Neepawa, has admitted C. W. Herrell into partnership, and added drugs to their business.

D. M. CAMERON, commission agent, Winnipeg, has formed partnership with A. T. Moore, under style of A. T. Moore & Co.

Lemay & Kyle, of Vancouver, B.C., have purchased the lumbering outfits and business of McRea & Campbell of the same city.

W. G. ELWORTHY, general storekeeper, Virden, has admitted — Merrick into partnership, under style of Elworthy & Merrick.

McINNES of McInnes & Irwin, grocers, Winnipeg, contemplates building a store and opening up in general merchandise at Strathclair.

JOE. S. HEWSON, of Grahame & Hewson, liverymen, Winnipeg, lately dissolved, has opened up business in the same line on James St. West.

MOOSOMIN is praying for incorporation as a town.

A BOARD of trade was organized at Rapid City on Monday last.

FREDERICK GOULDING, tailor, Victoria, B.C., has left for parts unknown.

FIFTY-FIVE thousand bushels of wheat have been marketed at Virden and 200,000 at Portage la Prairie.

A WINNIPEG house has opened a dry goods store in Morden, under the sign of the Red Flag store.

John Cameron, of Minnedosa, is negotiating for the purchase of the saw mill at Rapid City, known as the McIntosh Mill.

J. W. T. Weaver and Robert Baker, of Vancouver, B.C., have formed a partnership and will carry on business in that city as financial and insurance agents.

THREE hundred and sixty cattle—a first shipment from the Oxley Ranche, near Fort Macleod—arrived in the city yesterday on their way to the English market.

A NEW firm, composed of Messrs. A. Allan, Montreal; Wm. Allan and F. H. Brydges, Winnipeg, have opened offices and will transact business as bankers, brokers and financial agents in Winnipeg.

THERE is a boom in anthracite coal mining in the Northwest. A mine is being opened near Canmore and a rich find is reported in the Crow's Nest Pass, just beyond the summit, a vein of between sixteen and eighteen feet being in sight. The coal is said to equal the Banff product and in unlimited quantities. The mine at Banff is getting in some new plant and business will "hum" at that point this season.

THE arrangements between the representatives of the city council, the city sinking fund trustees and the citizens on one hand and the Local Government on the other, for the raising of funds to complete the R.R.V. railway have been under consideration for several days, but up to Saturday no definite action had been taken, or if any had a strict secrecy regarding them had been observed. People generally are getting restless about the matter.

LAST week we had the painful duty of recording the death of Chief Justice Wallbridge, of this province, and this week we have to note the elevation of Mr. Justice Taylor to the position thus left vacant. The promptitude in filling the vacant position is not at all in keeping with what has been done heretofore with Manitoba appointments, and was an agreeable surprise to all here, and to none more than the newly appointed chief. The surprise is all the more agreeable, as the selection is one of the best that could have been made, Justice Taylor being universally popular in the Northwest, besides being a gentleman of long experience at the bar and on the bench. The appointment of a resident of the province is no doubt another point which causes satisfaction here, and we hope the day of foisting upon Manitoba the played out political hacks of other provinces is at an end. The cause of the promptitude in making this appointment is ascribed by journals supporting the Government to a desire to have the position filled before the horde of office hunters got after the members of the Government to secure the appointment for themselves or their friends. If such be the case the Government have also acted wisely for themselves.

THE construction of the Northwest Central railway is at last under weigh, and before another year passes it will doubtless have its line extended for a hundred miles or so north and west of Brandon. The new road if pushed for two hundred miles or so in the direction intended, will undoubtedly be a great boom to many a settler, who has hung for years on worthless promises of railway communication reaching him. With a similar extension the road would no doubt contribute materially to the growth of the ambitious little city of Brandon. That place has seen the zenith of its first growth, and something that will make it more of a distributing point is necessary to start it off on its second growth. The construction of one, two or three hundred miles of the Northwest Central road will give it that start, if the road is to be kept an independent institution, and not merely a branch of the C.P.R. worked as a separate concern. With the Northwest Central linking to the M. & N. W. Brandon will be a competing point from the east inside of a year, from the present date, notwithstanding all the obstruction of the friends of C.P.R. monopoly. In that position the city must soon become a jobbing point of no small importance. Of course these calculations are based upon a belief in the intentions and ability of the present Northwest Central Company to push the work of construction, and there seems almost no grounds for doubt upon this point. The howls of "Boy" Beatty against the present company may be looked upon as proof of the latter's straight intentions, and the proof would probably be strengthened by a howl from Dug. Woodworth and other parasites who have clung around the undertaking. The appeal of the constructors for aid from the Manitoba Government under the Railway Aid Act may be expected, and cannot well be refused, if the company will only act honorably regarding obligations placed upon the road. The old claims for work done upon the Souris

and Rocky Mountain road, the original name of the N. W. Central are held almost exclusively by residents of the province, and many of them can badly afford the delay in payment, much less the loss of their claims. In granting aid for which the province is taxed, one condition should certainly be, that the just claims of our taxpayers should be secured to them. Even the Dominion Government when extending and transferring the charter made a provision of this kind, and the Provincial Government should see that the payment of these claims will be a vital condition in granting of provincial aid to the road.

MANY a good undertaking has been prostituted to the basest uses, and many a work of reform has been made to serve the selfish ends of unprincipled schemers. If any faith is to be placed in the rumors, which are thickening around the Chicago board of trade, the anti-bucket shop crusade is no exception to these rules. Mr. A. M. Wright, president of the board is blamed for enforcing the no connection in a rather eccentric manner towards the different telegraph companies. For instance both the Commercial Telegraph Co. and the Postal Telegraph Co. have been shut out of the privilege of telegraphing from the board room the fluctuations of the market to their customers who possess tickers. The wires of these companies have been shut off, and they have been obliged to suspend a very lucrative branch of their business. President Wright asserts that these companies have been transmitting through tickers their quotations to "bucket-shops" in different parts of the continent, and are therefore entitled to be cut off from connection with the board room. Both companies and especially the Commercial stoutly deny this charge and demand proof, which Mr. Wright does not consider himself bound to furnish. The snuffed-out companies go a little further, and assert their ability to prove that the Western Union Telegraph Co. which has now a monopoly of transmitting from the board room, supplies through tickers, quotations for a number of "bucket-shops," and that President Wright although well aware of this fact has never enforced any "shut off" upon this company. Quite a large number of members of the Chicago board who are by no means friendly to "bucket-shop" are so to speak "on their ear" over the matter, and there is a wide spread opinion, that there may be a "nigger on the fence" somewhere. It is freely asserted and not without some appearance of truth, that bucket-shops, which make their trading through brokers on the board sufficient of a consideration, need have no fear of being shut off. But poor devils running a small "freeze out" game need look for no mercy. Seemingly bucket-shops which use Western Union tickers have full immunity from annoyance, and the only point not made plain is where does the consideration come in?

LAST Tuesday the Montreal telegraphic news stated that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company were dissatisfied with the prices being paid for wheat by the buyers now in Southern Manitoba, and that Mr. Alex. Mitchell was on his way to this province to buy for the new

Keewatin mills on a special arrangement with the C.P.R. Co., by which he will be able to pay higher figures for grain. How much truth there is in this rumor remains to be seen. But assuming it to be correct, we may conclude that Mr. Mitchell has once more started out on a philanthropic grain-buying tour, the same as he did three years ago in company with Mr. Geo. Purvis, the now absconded Secretary of the defunct Farmer's Union. The buying mission can only be on alleged philanthropic grounds, for the new Keewatin mills will not be in a position to grind a bushel before next summer, and all that will be necessary for the running of the mills until another crop of wheat is available could be bought in three weeks next spring, and the cost of a winter's storage on the same saved. Besides, if Mr. Mitchell purchases on a paying basis he will have to lower instead of raise prices, that is if his statements made to a daily newspaper reporter in this city a little over two months ago are to be relied upon. Then he stated that buyers were paying prices which allowed of no margin to an exporter, and to strengthen this statement he quoted, or rather misquoted the price of Pacific coast wheat in England, making it six to seven cents lower than actual quotations. Since then the relative prices of wheat in this province and England have not changed one cent, and yet Mr. Mitchell is on his way to Southern Manitoba to hoist prices, and is doubtless filled with righteous indignation at the rascally buyers now there. Verily Mr. Mitchell can make prices, (that is prices posted on a wall but not paid) climb lively, when he starts on a philanthropic mission. But then Mr. Mitchell starts out to buy grain under an arrangement with the C.P.R. Company, and the question arises, what is this arrangement? In his last philanthropic undertaking, when he acted as deputy trumpeter of the Farmer's Union, he had an arrangement with the C.P.R. Company, which the disgruntled leaders of the Farmers' Union afterwards explained was simply a secret cut rate on the grain bought. Doubtless his arrangement this time is something similar, while other buyers will have to work along without any such arrangement, and therefore cannot afford to be philanthropic like Mr. Mitchell. Inquirers will naturally ask, why all this philanthropy and kind consideration for Southern Manitoba on the part of Mr. Mitchell and his employers the C.P.R. Company? It must be acknowledged that this is somewhat of a conundrum. But it may be that the action of Southern Manitoba of late on the question of railway monopoly has something to do with it. Nearly every Municipal Council in Southern Manitoba has passed resolutions in support of the anti-railway monopoly movement, which the C.P.R. magnates are so anxious to make out a purely Winnipeg agitation. By a little grain buying and freight rate legerdemain it might be possible to incense some of the horny handed farmers against the grain buyers, most of whom have head quarters in Winnipeg, and thus get up a feeling against Winnipeg generally, and eventually get some break in the solid opposition Southern Manitoba now shows to railway monopoly. Whatever is the aim of the C.P.R. Co., in once more starting Mr. Mitchell out to buy grain, we may be sure that

something else than consideration for the farmer prompts it. But then Mr. Mitchell may have no idea of starting on another philanthropic mission, and the telegrams referred to may be only some irresponsible trash, like what some of our own meddlesome and garbling daily newspaper reporters have dished up about this gentleman whom they taffy by calling him the "great wheat buyer."

STEVENS & ROSS have opened up a livery and feed stable at Virden and contemplate establishing a system of monthly auction sales of horses, cattle, sheep and live stock generally.

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Manitoba Spring Trade, 1888.

Men's

Furnishings

Merino & Woolen Underwear, Scarfs, Ties, Shirts, Collars, Waterproof Coats

WAREHOUSE:

517, 519, 521, 523 and 525 St. Paul Street, - - MONTREAL

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Stencil Mill and Bag Brands of every description. Steel Stamps, Soap Stamps, Burning Brands, etc., etc. Ribbon Stamps, Wax, Notary, and Corporation Seals. RUBBER HAND STAMPS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. Nickel Baling and Selfinking stamps. Pocket and Penell Stamps. Solid Tubber Type, etc., etc. Tablix Patent Alphabet and Figures. We employ experts and first-class hands, manufacturing on our own premises, where careful and constant supervision is given, thus being able to guarantee the BEST WORK and CONSTANT SATISFACTION. Sole Agents for the Dominion for Reese's "New" Patent Adjustable Letters and Figures.

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Represented by A. A. Andrews, 490 Main St., Winnipeg



EMPIRE TOBACCO COMPANY,
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Manufacturers of the "GRAPE," "CORRY" and "JOY" brands of

CHEWING TOBACCOS

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HENDERSON & BULL,

Agents for Winnipeg.

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WHOLESALE IMPORTERS OF

GENTS' FURNISHINGS,

Smallwares, etc.

Have removed to the commodious premises recently occupied by MESSRS. THIBAudeau BROS & CO.

27 PORTAGE AVENUE EAST,

where they will be pleased to receive calls from all their old customers.

J. & A. Clearihue,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS AGENTS, Dealers in—

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YATES ST., VICTORIA, B.C.

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

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Farm Produce & Commission Merchant.

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Large and Complete Stock of Stationery.

WRITE FOR SAMPLES AND QUOTATIONS.

ROYAL HOTEL, CALGARY.

REILLY & MARTIN, Props.

This new, commodious and comfortably furnished house is opened for the accommodation of the public on August 15th. The only first class house in Alberta and with special features for COMMERCIAL TRADE.

The Commercial

WINNIPEG, OCTOBER 31, 1887.

THE INTER-PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

That the Inter-provincial Conference now holding at Quebec would be productive of any immediate marked results, it would be folly to expect, and the general belief is that beyond the formal inauguration of conferences of this character, nothing else of any consequence can be accomplished. But it is equally great folly to rush to the conclusion that conferences of this kind never can and never will accomplish anything practical, although the journals which give an unquestioning support to the present Dominion Government have tried hard to make their readers think so, and great comfort is taken by these journals from the fact that, in addition to British Columbia, the cow-patch province of Prince Edward Island was not represented, and that its Government refused to offend Sir John A. Macdonald and his associates by sending representatives. Small though this comfort may seem to outside eyes, it serves as a proof and a very strong one too, that the present Dominion Government are interested in having all such conferences either stopped for want of attending representations or made so ridiculous as to be powerless in results.

It is astonishing how varied are the ideas of Canadians on the question of Confederation. We have, for instance, that class of gushing enthusiasts who look upon Confederation as an almost divine established authority, before which all the provinces should fall down and worship when commanded, in much the same manner as the Israelites and Chaldeans were commanded to do before the great golden image set up by Nebuchadnezzar, and these enthusiasts are sorely astonished at the fact that the provinces do not fall down and worship "worth a cent," if we may use the Yankee phrase. Next we have the class headed by the Honorable Mr. Chapleau, who look upon Confederation as a kind of paternal arrangement, and the provinces as so many children, disobedient and wayward, when they dare to question any act of their confederated "Daddy."

It might reasonably be expected, that in the present day the classes above described have become extinct, or the few

who still exist would be relegated to that crowd called in the slang of our neighbors south of us "suckers." But it is astonishing after all how numerous they still are, although we can only place them as the opposite extreme of an equally fossilized class, who can scarcely believe yet that confederation is an established fact, or that the whole fabric is a monument of political rotteness, founded upon political dishonesty and fraud.

It is well that between the two above named extremes we have those sensible people who look upon confederation as a mere arrangement for the convenience of the provinces composing it. A thing planned and brought into existence at their own request, and subject to such changes as they deem necessary; yes even to be dispensed with altogether, when the provinces consider its usefulness gone. The belief in the divine right of monarchs is a fallacy of the past, and it is the most unqualified nonsense to think that a number of scattered provinces on this new continent can, or would if they could, create a governing power whose *ipse dixit* went forth like the ukase of a Czar, or which was as much above the influences of necessary change, as were the laws of the ancient Medes and Persians. No! Confederation is simply an arrangement of political convenience, based upon the strength that genuine unity guarantees, but subject to such changes as changing circumstances will dictate, and with its very existence limited by its usefulness to provinces composing it, and the day on which Confederation is placed in any other position comes an end to constitutional liberty in Canada.

Looking at Confederation in this true light one is forced to the conclusion, that the Dominion Government which opposes an inter-provincial conference has at least reason to fear that its actions have not all been based upon justice to provinces composing Confederation, for were they so based, there would be nothing to fear from the deliberations or actions of such a conference. That Sir John A. Macdonald's Government has drifted a long way from justice to the different provinces in Confederation, and has frequently taken unwarrantable liberties with the rights of some of the provinces is made plain by the different decisions of the Imperial Privy Council in which several acts of the Dominion Parliament have been declared *ultra vires*. In fact the policy of Sir John and his associates since Confeder-

ation has been one of steady and subtle encroachment upon the rights of the provinces, and from that policy of federal aggression springs the necessity for conferences such as now meets in Quebec.

There is no necessity for an inter-provincial conference being a menace to Confederation, and the fact that the Montreal Board of Trade and Chambers of Commerce, the greatest combination of commercial ability and experience in the Dominion, made application to this conference for the assimilation of the laws of the different provinces regarding the distribution of the estates of insolvents proves, that even in the field of commerce there is scope for such a conference, to aid in cementing the trade interests of the whole Dominion. To grapple with this question would be on the part of the conference furnishing under difficulties a substitute for a Dominion insolvency act, which the Dominion Government out of pure moral cowardice has shirked for years, notwithstanding the fact, that nearly every trade organization in Canada has been pressing hard for such legislation. There are other questions in trade and other fields, not in any way affecting the status of Confederation, which such conferences can discuss and act upon, and if their work would only stimulate the Dominion to grapple with many questions it has shirked, the conferences would not all be so valueless as some Government nursed journals would have us believe.

In spite of all the newspaper rant to the contrary, Canadians who are not blinded by party prejudices will look upon this inaugural Inter-provincial Conference which is sitting, as a step in the right direction, and one which may raise an effectual barrier to Federal aggression, and at the same time accomplish much good in other fields.

INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS.

It does seem as if the city of Winnipeg has reached that point, at which its growth must be very slow, if indeed it does not begin to grow the wrong way, unless some successful efforts are made to locate industries therein. To be the capital of a growing, and doubtless in a comparatively few years a great province, does not imply that a city will have a rapid and healthy growth such as progressive western cities usually have. The location of a seat of government may, and as a rule will raise a village to a city, but after that there is the danger of affairs sinking

down into a lethargic state, until, in a few years, a fossilism sets in which is an effectual barrier to activity and progress, bringing a state of somnolent respectability with all the curses of a social caste attached thereto. In short the location of a seat of government, while it is an advantage in some respects, is a very dangerous one, and may be turned into a power for stifling enterprise and commercial energy. The employees of a government are not the class to push forward the progress of a city, and the swarm of expectant loafers and dead beats who hang around the offices of a Government, are a dead load for any city to carry.

It must be acknowledged that Winnipeg stands in danger of sinking into a centre of fossilism such as we describe, unless some new life and energy is infused into its business men and citizens generally. For years every organization in the city has been going begging first at the Dominion Government, then at the Local Government to undertake public works, and make expenditures for the city and its vicinity, which neither the Local nor Dominion Government have the slightest intention of ever undertaking, and which could easily be carried out as private enterprises, if some of our citizens with funds to spare would only make the effort.

For instance City Engineer Ruttan has laid before the public a scheme, which would open up direct water traffic between Winnipeg and the Saskatchewan Valley via Lakes Manitoba, Winnipegosis and Cedar Lake; would furnish for the city a water power of 10,000 horse power, and would make navigation of the Red River below the city possible at any time of the year, when the river was free of ice. The cost of this whole undertaking Mr. Ruttan estimates at about \$1,000,000, or an annual burden at 6 per cent. interest of \$60,000 dollars a year or less than one-third of what the water power thus secured would bring in rental. Fancy a water power at this city, which would run two-thirds of the flour mills of Minneapolis, and for a cost of about \$1,000,000. Yet there has not been the slightest move for a combination of energy and capital to undertake this work, although the saving in the price of coal and wood fuel which could be brought from the Saskatchewan coal beds and the lake shores to the city would almost pay the interest on the whole investment,

without calculating the income from a huge water power.

As already stated, the establishment of manufacturing industries is almost the only movement, outside of the settlement of the vacant lands around the city, which will give anything of an impetus to the growth of Winnipeg, and in this scheme of our City Engineer we have the foundation for a great industrial centre laid. A water power of 10,000 horse will be supplied, and the price of native coal reduced by nearly one-half, or to a lower figure than coal can be laid down in any of the manufacturing points of Ontario.

Some obstructionists urge that the price of labor in this country must for a long time be a barrier to manufactures. But after admitting all such people claim, the field for industrial development is still wide. We need not embark in the manufacture of goods, which necessitates the importation of raw material, for the raw material for a yearly product of millions of dollars worth of manufactures can be had from our provinces cheaper than in any other part of the Dominion, and in some articles it is now allowed to go to waste every year in shamelessly large quantities. Our advantages in raw material will therefore more than counterbalance the extra cost of labor here, so that the objection above mentioned carries no weight.

We still have a large number of our citizens who insist upon the Dominion Government paying for the improvement necessary for this great water power and waterway, but the only appeal that should be made to the Dominion Government is for the power for private enterprise to accomplish what we are foolish if we expect any government to do for us. There is no fear of interfering with any Dominion railway policy in this undertaking, and if the province can free itself from railway monopoly in opposition to an avowed policy, citizens of Winnipeg can surely accomplish a great work for their own good, in the carrying out of which they have even less fear of Dominion opposition than hope of Dominion aid.

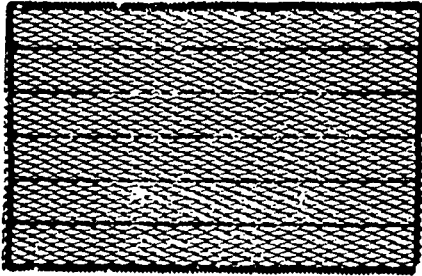
ORDERING FAR AHEAD.

The practice in certain lines of merchandise of ordering goods from sample before they are manufactured and from four to six months before they are delivered, has been steadily on the increase in Canada during the past twenty years, and while it is to a great extent a very

necessary system, it is not without its drawbacks and dangers. The time was, when only the manufacturer's transactions with the wholesale merchant necessitated this system of purchasing so far ahead, and so long as it was confined to transactions of this kind, the danger was held down to a minimum. Of late years, however, the wholesaler has been little by little getting earlier upon the road with his samples, until now one of the duties of the manufacturer is, to furnish his purchaser with complete sets of samples of all goods he has purchased immediately after he has ordered, so that the orders of the retailers may be secured before the goods are made or delivered to the wholesaler.

As already stated so long as the practice was confined to the purchases of the wholesaler, it was nothing more than the demand of trade necessity, and created no avoidable danger. The wholesaler usually is, or at least should be possessed of sufficient financial resources to carry over a load of surplus stock, should he get overloaded any season, whereas retailers as a rule are not, especially in a new country like this able to stand such a pressure. By the old system the wholesaler with ample resources had to take all the risk ahead, but by the practice now in vogue the great bulk of the risk is transferred to the retailer, who as stated is as a rule least able to take the risk. The unwise selection of placing the burden must be plain to any business man. While no one can blame the wholesaler for escaping all the risk he can, the retailer is really foolish to assume any more risk, by buying too far ahead, than he is compelled to.

In old countries where the retail trade of towns and cities is of a steady unchanging character the danger in buying far ahead is not as great. But it is in such localities we usually find retailers best able to stand a financial strain. But in a new country like the Northwest, the bulk of our retailers are men but a short time in business, and financially not too strong, while their trade is subject to much more marked changes, thus in every way increasing the danger of buying far ahead. Matters are certainly at a strained point, when we find travellers here showing spring samples the first week in October, to merchants who have just received their fall stocks, and had not paid for their last spring stocks. Such a strain is a little too heavy.



Patent Steel Wire Doormat.

Adapted for Hotels, Restaurants, Cafes, Offices, Banks, Stores, Depots, Public Buildings, Residences, Street Cars, Steamships, Railroad Cars, and all places where a Mat or Matting is used.

Woven so as to form a series of scrapers for removing mud, snow, ice and water quickly and effectually from the feet. It is flexible, and will adapt itself to uneven floors. It does not fill up, break down, or become soggy; is made from hard steel wire and thoroughly galvanized to protect it from the weather.

Canada Wire Co. H. R. Ives President and Montreal Manager

LYMAN BROS. & CO.,

WHOLESALE

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

Every requisite for the Drug Trade promptly supplied.

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W. E. SANFORD & CO.

Manufacturers of Clothing.

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HAMILTON & WINNIPEG.

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Wishart Block, Market St. East,

WHOLESALE GROCERS

AND DEALERS IN

Provisions, Wines and Liquors,

WINNIPEG.

THOS. DAVIDSON & CO.,

DOMINION STAMPING WORKS,

Stamped and Japanned Tinware,

WIRE GOODS, Etc., Etc.

Office and Warerooms: 474 ST. PAUL and 291 COMMIS-
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EOGENE. WATER WHITE. SUNLIGHT

STANDARD OIL COMPANY,

(CLEVELAND, OHIO)

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ILLUMINATING OILS LUBRICATING

GASOLINE, AXLE GREASE, CANDLES and all
PRODUCTS OF AMERICAN PETROLEUM.

Our stock here embraces all the Manufactures of the
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CAPITOL ELDERADO CHALLENGE
CYLINDER ENGINE. MACHINERY

KIRKPATRICK & COOKSON
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MONTREAL,
Commission Merchants,
FLOUR, GRAIN, BUTTER, &c.
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Redwood Brewery

Fine Ales, Extra Porter
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Edward Drewry,

PROPRIETOR,

WINNIPEG, - MANITOBA.

Highest cash price paid for good
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Ross, Hilyard & Co

Importers of

DRY GOODS AND
'UPHOLSTERS' TRIMMINGS,
No. 3 WELLINGTON ST. WEST
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John A. Tees,

TEA & COFFEE IMPORTER

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WHOLESALE GROCER.

Gerrie Block, Princess St.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

MACKENZIE & MILLS,

WHOLESALE GROCERS

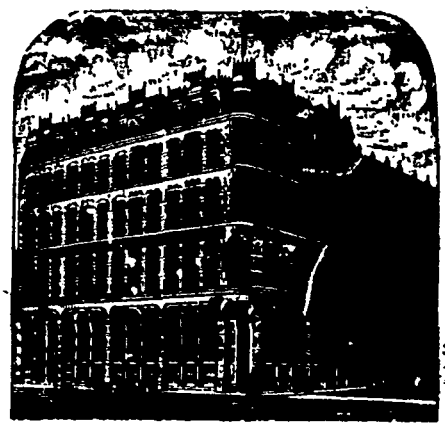
Special attention given to

Teas, Coffees, Canned Goods,

DRIED FRUITS, Etc.

CORNER KING AND ALEXANDER STREETS,

WINNIPEG, MAN



S. GREENSHIELDS,
SON AND CO.,

GENERAL

DRY GOODS,

17, 19 & 21 Victoria Square and 730,
732, 734 and 736 Craig Street, MONTREAL

Complete Set of Samples with

Mr. W. B. McARTHUR

Donaldson's Block, WINNIPEG

JAS. MCCREADY & CO.,

WHOLESALE

Boot and Shoe Manufacturers,

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SAMPLE ROOMS, 496 MAIN ST. WINNIPEG
W. WILLIAMS, AGENT.

PATERSON, KISSOCK & CO.,

Importers of

MILLINERY and FANCY DRY GOODS,

12 ST. HELEN STREET,

MONTREAL.

John A. Paterson. Wm. Kissock. And. Paterson.

Crathern and Caverhill,

WHOLESALE HEAVY HARDWARE

Metals, Window Glass, Paints & Oils, etc.

CAVERHILL, LEARMONT & CO.

Wholesale Shelf Hardware,

WAREHOUSES, SAMPLE ROOMS AND OFFICES:

Caverhill's Buildings, 89 St. Peter Street,

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Complete Set of Samples with

Merrick, Anderson & Co., Winnipeg

A. RAMSAY AND SON,

37 to 41 Recollet St., Montreal,

Manufacturers of

Ready Mixed Paints, White and Colored Paints,
Varnishes, etc. Importers of PLATE GLASS and
Belgian Window Glass.

Wholesale Agents for the Dominion for Winsor and New-
ton's Artists' Materials.

WINNIPEG MONEY MARKET.

Monetary affairs in the city have shown very little change since our last report, unless it be that there is a little more demand for funds in connection with the handling of the grain crop. There is the same muttering, noted in our last, at the banks about a probable rise in discount rates, but while nearly every bank here has raised the interest on deposits to four per cent. first-class commercial paper is received at 7 to 8 per cent., and the greater portion at the former figure. The strain upon the banks up to the present has been considerable, as much of the paper of last spring's purchases has been renewed, and falls due during the coming month. It is therefore calculated that more maturing paper of that class will be retired during November, than in any month in the city's history and perhaps this unloading may relieve the talk about an advance in discount rates, notwithstanding the fact that eastern influences are pressing in an upward direction. In loans on real estate mortgage, business is still slow and will remain so until considerably more threshing has been done. It is thought that the Dominion Government order for the payment of all pre-emptions on or before December 31st, will create a big demand soon for farm loans. Interest payments are coming in but slowly, but the prospect is that by the close of the year arrears of interest on farm loans will be down to a trifling minimum. Interest is quoted all round at 8 per cent., and only on a first-class city loan could any lower rate be obtained.

WINNIPEG WHOLESALE TRADE.

The report from the wholesale trade of the city for the past week is still a satisfactory one, although in no branch has there been any of the rush which characterizes the opening of a season's trade. Staple everyday lines have as a rule been feeling a little more movement, and a slightly increased demand from points hitherto comparatively silent. Although some houses report no improvement as yet. In several lines of season goods the recent sharp weather has given an impetus to the sorting trade, and has caused quite a ripple of activity. In lines connected with building operations business has been moderately active and steady, and no falling off is looked for until November is well advanced. Taken altogether wholesale mercantile affairs have been in a very satisfactory state during the week, and the only real slowness reported is in lines where orders are being taken from spring samples, and retailers generally seem to desire a little taste of fall and winter activity themselves, before they will purchase for the coming spring. There are a few reports of improved collections, but the marketing of crops has not proceeded far enough for the improvement to be anything like general.

COATS AND SHOES.

This is one of the lines in which the recent cold snap has caused some stir, and quite a good sorting trade has been done during the week. There is a slightly easier feeling in collections, but great improvement is still looked for when November opens.

CLOTHING.

Small supplementary and sorting orders have

been sufficiently numerous and heavy to cause a little activity during the week, but orders from samples for spring delivery are coming in very slowly. Houses cannot express opinions on collections until they see how the fourth of November turns out.

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.

Business holds out moderately good and rather on the increase, while fancy lines make up quite a fair proportion of the sales. Collections are reported quite as good as could be expected.

DRY GOODS.

The report from this branch is quite satisfactory. From the country small orders to fill gaps in stocks have come quite freely, making quite a respectable aggregate for the week. Buyers will not have much to do as yet with spring samples. Collections are reported improving but still a little slow.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

Business still moves steadily in this branch with slightly improved collections reported. There are several changes in prices of goods, but none of a marked character. Quotations are now as follows: Howard's quinine, 75 to 90c; German quinine, 65 to 75c; morphia, \$2.75 to \$3.25; iodide of potassium, 65 to 75c; bromide of potassium, 65 to 75c; American camphor, 40 to 45c; English camphor, 45 to 50c; glycerine, 30 to 40c; tartaric acid, 70 to 75c; cream of tartar, 35 to 40c; bleaching powder, per keg, \$8 to \$10; bicarb soda, \$4.50 to \$5; sal soda, \$2.25 to \$2.50; chlorate of potash, 25 to 30c; alum, \$4 to \$5.00; coppers, \$3 to \$3.25; sulphur flour, \$4.50 to \$5.00; sulphur, roll, \$4.50 to \$5.25; American blue vitrol, 6 to 8c.

FURNITURE.

There is still quite an active turn in this branch, orders being more numerous than heavy. The shortness and slowness of supply from the factories is still complained of and has annoyed dealers considerably during the week.

FRUITS—GREEN, VEGETABLES, ETC.

Large stocks of apples have been reaching the city in preparation for cold weather. Grapes have now disappeared except Malagas in kegs. Florida oranges have again made their appearance. Green vegetables are now scarce, the season being about over. Quotations during the week were: Winter apples, \$3.50 with \$4 asked for some very choice lots; Florida oranges, \$8 to \$9.50 a box; lemons, steady at \$6.50 to \$7.50; California pears are still offered at \$4.50 to \$5 a box; Malaga grapes in kegs are quoted at \$8.50 to \$9. Winter is threatened and soft fruits are gradually disappearing. Southern onions are held at \$3 per 100 lbs, and Egyptian onions at \$7 for cases of that weight. Native onions are higher and quoted at \$2 per cwt.

FRUITS—DRIED, AND NUTS.

There are no changes to report in these goods, but next issue we will probably have quotations of new season's raisins. Quotations are: Figs, Turkey, in boxes, 10 to 11c, new Elme, figs, in layers, 15c per lb., or \$2 per dozen in 1 lb. boxes; golden dates 10c; Valencia raisins, \$3.25; London layers, \$3.50; Patras currants, 8 cents per pound; evaporated apples, 14c; dried apples, 8 to 8½c; new Turkey prunes, 6½ to 7c. Nuts are quoted:

Peanuts, roasted, 17 to 18c; peanuts, raw, 15c; walnuts 18c; almonds, 20c; filberts, 12½c; Texas pecans, 17c.

CANNED GOODS.

Some re-cutting is whispered about, but dealers hold that prices remain steady. Quotations are: Salmon, \$7.00; mackerel, \$6.00; lobsters, \$6.50 to \$7; sardines (French), ¼ tins, 14c; ½ tins, 24c; coco oysters, \$5.25; corn, \$3.25; peas \$4, tomatoes \$3.75, baked beans \$2.75 per dozen, corned beef \$3, lunch tongues, 2 lbs. \$6.50 to \$7.00; 1 lb. \$3.25. Fruit in 2lb. tins, per doz: pears, \$2.50 to \$2.75, strawberries, \$2.50 to \$2.75; plums, \$2.25 to \$2.50, peaches, \$3.75, raspberries, \$2.50 to \$2.75.

GROCERIES.

In this staple branch there has been but little improvement during the week, although some houses report a little more activity. Collections are also reported improving but very slowly. There are no changes in prices to report. Prices are: Dark yellow sugar, 6½c; medium to bright, 6½ to 7½c; granulated, 8c to 8½c; lump sugar, 9¼ to 9½c. Coffees—Rios, 25 to 28c; Government Java, 33 to 35c; other Javas, 25 to 30c; Mochas, 31 to 35c. New season's teas are now quoted as follows: Japan season 1886-7, 20 to 45c; Congous, 1886-7, 20 to 60c; Indian teas, 35 to 50c. Old range Moyune gunpowder, 25 to 70c; panfired Japan, 23 to 45c; basket-fired, 25 to 40c; Pingsuey young hyson, 25 to 35c; Moyune young hyson, 25 to 50c; Season's congous, 1885-6, 20 to 55c. Syrups, corn, \$2.25 to \$2.60; sugar cane, \$2.10 to \$2.35; T. and B. tobacco, 56c per pound; P. of W., butts 47c; P. of W. caddies, 48c; Honeysuckle, 7s, 55c; Brier, 7s, 55c; Laurel Bright Navy, 3s, 57c; Index d. thick Solace, 6s, 48c; Brunette Solace, 12s, 48c.

HARDWARE AND METALS.

Business still keeps active in this branch, the demand for building material being liberal. Collections are reported satisfactory, with the exception of the probable rise in cut nails, noted in our last issue, having gone into effect, prices of goods are unchanged. Quotations are about as follows: Cut nails, 10d and larger, \$4 to \$4.25; I. C. tin plates, \$5.50 to \$5.75; I. C. tin plates, double, \$11 to \$11.50; Canada plates, \$3.75 to \$3.90; sheet iron, \$3.50 to \$5.00, according to grade; iron pipe, 35 to 40 per cent off list prices; ingot tin, 32c per lb., according to quality; bar iron, \$3.00 to \$3.50 per 100 lbs.; shot, 6 to 6½c per lb.; tarred felt, \$2.75 to \$2.95 per 100 lbs.; barbed wire, 6½ to 7c.

HIDES.

The business done has been moderately heavy and slightly on the increase. Prices are as follows: Winnipeg inspection, No. 1, 6c; No. 2, 5c; bulls, 4½c; calf, fine-haired real veal, 7 to 13 pound skins, No. 1, 8c; No. 2, 6c; sheep pelts, 30 to 65c; tallow, 3½ to 4c.

LEATHER AND FINDINGS.

No change reported in this branch. Prices are as follows: Spanish sole, 28 to 31c; slaughter sole, 30 to 32c; French calf, first choice \$1.25 to \$1.50; Canadian calf, 90c to \$1.00; French kip, \$1 to \$1.10; B Z kip, 85 to 90c; Bourdon kip, 75c; slaughter kip, 55 to 65c; No 1, wax upper, 45 to 50c; grain upper, 55c; harness leather, 31 to 34c for plump stock. American

oak solo, 45 to 60c; buffe, 17 to 22c a foot; cordovan, 23 to 25c; pebble, 21 to 23c; colored linings, 12c.

PAINTS, OILS AND COLORS.

There has been a steady flow of business during the week, with no unusual activity. Prices are steady, as follows: Turpentine, 80c in five-gallon cans, or 75c in barrels; harness oil \$1.25; neatsfoot oil, \$1.50; linseed oil, raw, 70 per gallon; boiled, 73c in barrels or 5c advance in five-gallon lots; seal oil, steam refined, \$1; castor, 12½c per lb.; lard, No. 1, \$1.25 per gal.; olive, oil, pure, \$1.50; union salt, \$1.25; machine oils, black 25 to 40c; oleum, 40c; fine qualities, 50 to 75c. Coal oils, silver star, 25c; water white, 28c. American oils, Eocene, 34c; water white, 31c; sunlight, 27c. Calcined plaster, \$4.25 per barrel; Portland cement, \$5 to \$5.50; white lead, genuine, \$7.00; No. 1 \$6.50; No. 2 \$6.00; window glass, first break, \$2.25

STATIONERY AND PAPER.

Business is reported good in this branch during the week, while collections have been very satisfactory for this time of year. No quietness is now looked for until the holiday trade sets in.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

Business is reported rather slow in the city, but fairly active in a number of outside points. Prices are: Gooderham & Wort's five year old, \$2.40; seven year old, \$3; old rye, \$1.75; Jules Robin brandy, \$4.50; Bisquet Debouche & Co., 4.50; Martell, vintage 1885, \$6.50, vintage 1880, \$7.50; Hennessy, \$6.50 to \$7.50 for vintage 1885 to 1880; DeKuyper gin, \$3.50; Port wine, \$2.50 and upwards; Sherry \$2.50 and upwards; Jamaica rum, \$1.00 to \$1.50; DeKuyper red gin, \$11.50 per case; DeKuyper green gin, \$6.50 per case; Tom Gin, \$9.00 to \$10.00; Martel and Hennessy's brandy, one star, \$14 per case of 12 bottles; v. o., \$19; v. s. o. p., \$22.

THE MARKETS.

WINNIPEG.

GENERAL WHEAT REVIEW.

The movement of grain and flour during the past week has been quite a heavy one, and so far as wheat is concerned has made probably the highest record in the history of Manitoba. Up to ten days ago car lots passing east were principally from four or five points in central parts of the province, but since that receipts have been coming in from quite a number of other good shipping points, until now a score or more of country points are sending out their steady stream of wheat, and adding to the volume, which is rushing for shipment at Port Arthur before lake navigation closes. In flour the export has shown quite a falling off from the previous week, so far as consignments to the east are concerned, while shipments to the Pacific coast have rather increased. The falling off is not the result of any decreased demand in the east, but is due to the urgent demands of the home trade. These have been neglected more or less for several weeks, and have accumulated so as to call for quite heavy supplies. In rough grain the export trade has been light, and as yet not more than enough to supply local demands has come to market. Millstuffs

and ground feed are still in sufficient demand to hold prices high.

LOCAL WHEAT.

Buying during the week has been based upon 57 to 58c in Winnipeg for No. 1 hard; No. 2 hard and 1 northern 55c, and No. 2 northern 52c, and prices at the surrounding points have been in proportion to the freight rates over those of Winnipeg. In the city street receipts have increased considerably, owing to plowing being stopped by the late cold weather. Some very choice loads sold a cent or so higher than the top figure quoted, and the quality of grain which came in with farmers has averaged high in quality. The present will probably be the last week of shipping from here via the lakes, and until that is shut off, dealers will keep stocks here as light as shipping facilities will allow.

FLOUR.

The city roller mill is now at work, and now every roller mill in the province is running, and a great many to their full capacity. The export demand has been steady from the east, and more active from the Pacific coast. The local demand has also increased so that the feeling all round is a healthy one. Prices are steady and unchanged as follows: Patents, \$2.15; strong bakers, \$1.90; XXXX, \$1.40; superfine, \$1.25.

MILLSTUFFS

The heavy output of the mills during the past three weeks has had no effect on prices which still hold steady at \$10 a ton for bran and \$12 for shorts.

OATS.

Receipts have as yet been too light, to allow of exports making any show, and the few cars which have gone out of the country have been more like trial shipments. At outside points buying is done on a basis of 22 to 24c on track in Winnipeg, but in the city street receipts find ready sale to consumers and others at 25c.

BARLEY

Only some three or four cars are reported as exports yet, and receipts have been, and still are light. Feed has been ranging from 25 to 30c, while at outside points the best car lots of malting have been bought on a basis of 40 to 42c on track in Winnipeg. Street receipts find ready sale at 42 to 45c for the finest bright samples, while second rate malting averaged about 35c. Feed sold freely at 27 to 30c.

POTATOES.

The recent sudden cold snap has put a damper on exports, and some cars loaded outside for the east have been stopped and stored in the city. The export demand has eased off somewhat, and if shipping had been safe the prices of the previous week could scarcely have been touched. A fair quotation under present circumstances would be 30c a bushel for car lots in sacks here, but the figure is purely nominal while cold weather lasts.

EGGS.

Fresh have become very scarce and packed stock is not likely to be touched until prices go higher. Case lots are now held at 20c, and any quotations lower than that is for lots not too fresh.

BUTTER.

Receipts have been very light during the week, and far short of the local demand. The slender stocks in the city have been levied upon and diminished considerably. It is known that farmers are holding over stock and will not come to town with it, so long as demands for plowing and threshing press them so closely. The short receipts have raised prices somewhat and choice lots have sold at 21 to 22c, with 23c for extra in some instances. Receipts are expected to increase materially during the current week, plowing being practically over.

CHEESE.

Cheese factories are now beginning to peddle their remaining stock around among wholesalers, and offer it at prices they would not

touch a month ago. The feeling in the east is weak, and prices here will doubtless go lower than present offers. Besides wholesale dealers prefer importing to buying from local factories, which only offers them what they cannot sell to retail dealers and consumers. It is impossible even yet to give a representative quotation.

LARD.

The movement during the week has not shown any inclination to activity, the feeling being slow. Prices have been steady at \$2.25 for 20 lb pails.

CURED MEATS.

The local supply is still very limited and imported goods have been in steady demand. Prices have been firm and inclining upwards. Long clear bacon has ranged from 11 to 11½c; rolls have been steady at 12½c, and breakfast at 14c. Hams have ranged from 15 to 16c.

DRESSED MEAT AND LIVE STOCK.

There are no changes to report in connection with dressed hogs, beef and mutton, while live hogs are too scarce to allow of quotations. Beef cattle have brought about 2½c for smooth and fat.

New Westminster Protest.

The efforts of the C.P.R. Company and their sympathisers to make the outside world believe, that only in Winnipeg [is there any complaint heard against the company's monopoly, find a pretty square contradiction in the following paragraph, which has appeared in several of the British Columbia journals: Whereas the Hon. Jno. Robson, Provincial Secretary of the Province of British Columbia, is reported to have said to a reporter of the *Ottawa Free Press* that the people of British Columbia are satisfied to forego their wish for railway connections between New Westminster and the boundary, although it would be a benefit to them. If he made such a statement as above quoted, he did so without any foundation in fact, as the people of the city of New Westminster, which he has the honor of representing, and the whole province, are opposed to the unjustifiable assumption of the Dominion Government of disallowing acts passed by the Provincial Legislature solely affecting the interests of the province, and not opposed to the ultimate advantage of the national highway, paid for by the people and handed over to a monopoly.

(Signed),

JAMES ORR, M.P.P.
WM. LADNER, M.P.P.

New Westminster, Oct. 20th, 1887.

The following new postoffices will be opened November 1st: Balsam Bay, 16, 17, 7 east, Manitoba; Magnus Craigie, postmaster. Millwood, 2, 20, 29 west, Manitoba; John Brown, postmaster. Ouden, 30, 18, 2 west 2nd principal meridian, Assiniboia; Nils Johanson, postmaster. Vermillion Bay, C.P.R. east; Wm. McLaughlin; postmaster.

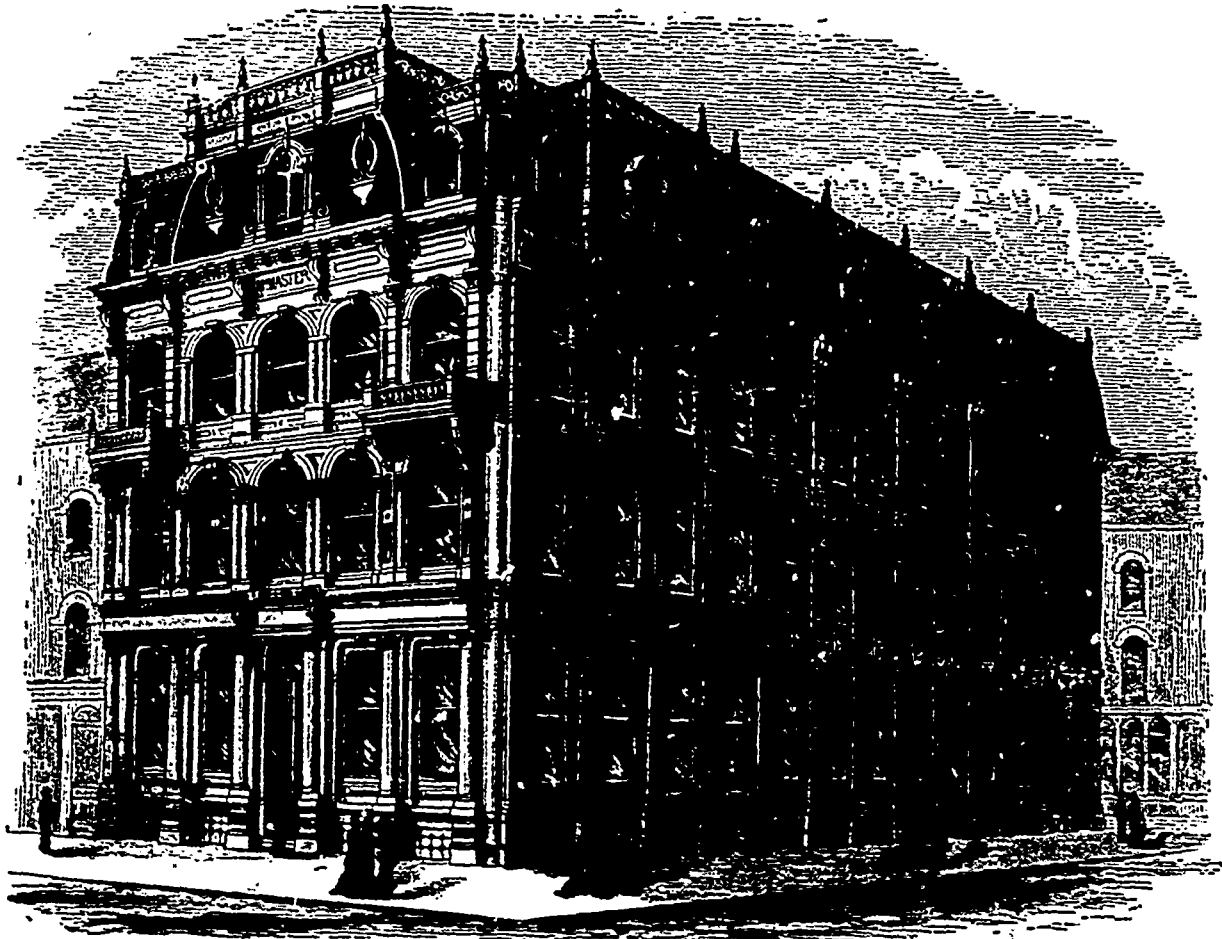
The Algoma *Miner* of the 22nd instant contains the following item: "The Beaver mine has shipped in silver ore and concentrates \$153,000 worth since the beginning of August. This leaves the company about \$130,000 ahead on the transaction or about at the rate of \$600,000 a year. The capacity of the mill will very quickly be doubled and if the above mentioned result is not sufficiently startling he will be a staid man who can retain his equanimity." Evidently silver mining in the Algoma district is not all shadow hunting.

McMaster, Darling & Co.,

J. SHORT McMASTER,
LONDON, ENGLAND.

SPRING, 1887.

HENRY W. DARLING,
TORONTO, CANADA.



Our Stock in all Departments is now complete, and worthy the attention of every enterprising buyer.

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

CANADIAN AND IMPORTED WOOLENS.

CARPETS, OILCLOTHS, Etc.. Etc.

Special attention is directed to our Stock of Woollens and Clothiers Trimmings for Merchant Tailors.

In Carpets and House Furnishing Goods the assortment this season is very large and attractive.

McMASTER, DARLING & CO.,

12 Front Street West, TORONTO, Ont.

Offices: 34 St. Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C.

J. G. MACKENZIE & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRY GOODS,
 MONTREAL.

Samples and Prices of Goods adapted to the Northwest Trade furnished on application.

JAMES HAY & CO.,
 MANUFACTURERS,
 WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

FURNITURE !!

Warerooms: 298 Main St., Winnipeg.
 Factories—Woodstock, Ont. P. O. Box 303.
 Hoboken, N.J.

WISNIPEO FURNITURE AND UNDERTAKING HOUSE
 285 MAIN STREET.

FURNITURE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
 Coffins and Caskets of every description in Stock. A great variety of Trimmings. Undertaking a specialty. Undertakers furnished on reasonable terms. Telephone.

M. HUGHES & CO.

Toronto Preserving House

PACKERS AND PRESERVERS OF

FRUITS, VEGETABLES

Jams, Jellies & Fruit Butters.

TOMATOES A SPECIALTY.

W. A. SNYDER & CO., - PROPRIETORS

Awarded Silver and Bronze Medals at the Toronto Industrial Exhibition.

Factory: 121 & 123 Front Street East
 TORONTO, ONT.

ASK YOUR WHOLESALE FOR OUR GOODS.

THE SELKIRK LUMBER COMPANY

(LIMITED).

Spruce & Tamarac

DIMENSION, TIMBER & BOARDS.

NOW READY TO RECEIVE ORDERS

Office, Cor. Maple St. & Point Douglas Av.

WINNIPEG.

P.O. Box 58. **G. R. Crowe, Manager**

DICK, BANNING & CO

MANUFACTURERS OF

Lumber, Shingles and Lath,

DOORS AND SASH.

MILLS AT KEKWATIN. OFFICE: OPPOSITE C.P.R. PASSENGER DEPOT, WINNIPEG.

E. A. SMALL & CO.,
 WHOLESALE

CLOTHING

NEW FIRM, NEW GOODS!

203 and 210
 McOILL STREET, **MONTREAL**

COCHRANE, CASSILE & CO.

Wholesale Boots & Shoes

Cor. Craig & St. Francis Xavier Sts.,

MONTREAL.

Samples with **W. B. McArthur,**

Donaldson's Block, WINNIPEG.

Mitchell Drug Company

WHOLESALE DRUGS,

17 Owen Street, - - WINNIPEG.

A Full Assortment of Drugs, Patent Medicines and Sundries at Lowest Prices.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

LIVINGSTON, JOHNSTON & CO.,

WHOLESALE

Manufacturers of Clothing

44 BAY STREET,

TORONTO.

GURNEY & WARE,

SCALES

Manufacturers of

Platform Scales—all sizes.

Millers and Grain Scales.

Hopper Scales—40 to 600 bush

Hay, Coal and Stock Scales.

Grocers, Counter and Union Scales.

Warehouse Trucks.

The **E. & C. GURNEY CO.,** Rupert St., Winnipeg

BOECKE'S

STANDARD

BRUSHES.

Quality and Size Guaranteed.

For Sale by all Leading Houses.

JAMES WHITHAM. A. A. AYER, Special Partner

James Whitham & Co.

Manufacturers of & Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS & SHOES,

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

MONTREAL.

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

JAMES O'BRIEN & CO.,

Manufacturers of Clothing

—AND—

Importers of **GENTS' FURNISHINGS.**

HATS, CAPS AND FUR GOODS, GLOVES AND MITTENS.

72 and 74 Princess St., Winnipeg

VICTORIA SQUARE, MONTREAL

A. A. ANDREWS,

REPRESENTING

Goldie & McCulloch's Fire and Burglar-proof Safes
 VAULT DOORS, LININGS, ETC.

Awarded Gold Medal for Fire and Burglar-proof Safes and highest prizes at all exhibitions shown

Gutta-Percha and Rubber Mfg. Co. of Toronto
 Rubber Belting, Packing, Hose and all kinds of Rubber Goods, sole manufacturers of the celebrated Maltese Cross Brand of Fire Engine Hose, also Rubber, Cotton and Linen Hose.

All kinds of FIRE DEPARTMENT Supplies & Apparatu
W. Millichamp & Co., of Toronto,
 Manufacturers of Nickel, Walnut & Ebonized Show Cases
 Write for Price List.

OFFICE: 490 MAIN STREET, FREEMAN BLK
 WINNIPEG, MAN.

OGILVIE MILLING CO.

Mill at Point Douglas.

Capacity - - - 750 Barrels per day.

OFFICE:—Corner King and Alexander Streets, Winnipeg.

A Full Stock of Patent Hungarian, Strong Bakers' and Spring Extra Flour; Oatmeal, Pot and Pearl Barley, Graham Flour, Cracked Wheat, Bran, Shortst, Ground Feed, Otas, Barley.
 Wheat buyers at all C.P.R. Shipping Stations

RICHARD & CO,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

Wines, Spirits and Cigars

365 MAIN STREET,

WINNIPEG.

EASTERN MARKETS.

CHICAGO

The opening of the week on the Board was firm and the upward tendency from the previous week maintained. Wheat kept within a range of 72½ to 73½c for December, with prices lower at the close. The visible supply statement caused no marked change, the announcement having been fully anticipated. Provisions were firmer. Mess pork showed most life and fair fair business was transacted, becoming quiet at the close of the morning session. Closing prices were:

	Oct.	Dec.
Wheat	71½	73½
Corn	40½	41½
Oats	25½	25½
Pork	—	—
Lard	6.30	6.17½
Short Ribs	7.62½	—
Pork—January, \$12.15½.		
Lard—January, \$6.22½; Ribs, \$6.12½.		

Tuesday's market was interesting and developed stronger prices all around, favorable cables and renewed activity in milling circles giving strength. Bull influences were at work all day, and the afternoon lent additional strength to the morning figures. December wheat opened a quarter cent higher at 73½, sold to 73½, reacted to 73½, when it held steady for a few hours then made an advance to 73¾c, declined to 73¾c and remained steady. Corn was in fair demand at an advance from ½ to ¾c. Pork products still maintain an upward movement, short ribs and mess pork received most attention. Closing prices were:

	Oct.	Dec.
Wheat	71½	73½
Corn	41½	45½
Oats	25½	25½
Pork	—	—
Lard	6.35	6.25
Short Ribs	7.00	—
Pork—January, \$12.27½.		
Lard—January, \$6.22½; Ribs, \$6.12½.		

On Wednesday the market opened strong but on heavy selling dropped some and remained weak to the close. Oats were a shade higher. Provisions fairly active and higher. Speculative demands were good and there was a less inclination to sell causing prices to advance. Closing prices were:

	Oct.	Dec.
Wheat	71½	73½
Corn	41½	41½
Oats	25½	25½
Pork	—	—
Lard	6.55	6.30
Short Ribs	7.75	—
Pork—January, \$12.40.		
Lard—January, \$6.32½; Ribs, \$6.72½.		

On Thursday the wheat market was dull and weak with but little trading at the morning session, the afternoon, however, lent a little strength and advanced ¾c remaining firm. In provisions there was a marked falling off in demand and a weak unsettled feeling prevailed eventually causing a decline. Closing prices were:

	Oct.	Dec.
Wheat	71½	73½
Corn	41½	41½
Oats	21½	25½
Pork	—	—
Lard	6.60	6.30
Short Ribs	6.55	—
Pork—January, \$12.27½.		
Lard—January, \$6.32½ to \$6.35, Ribs, \$6.30.		

On Friday the market was stronger than for a considerable time past and the upward tendency is still marked. Early cables were favorable and numerous enquiries for American from European centres. Opening prices for futures were ¾c higher. December opened at 73¾c and advanced before noon to 74c on active trading, declined to 73½, but sold up again to 74½. Corn was firm. Oats quiet and lower. Provisions were fairly active, stronger and higher on all leading futures, pork being at the front, which again went higher in the afternoon session. Closing prices were:

	Oct.	Dec.
Wheat	72½	73½
Corn	41½	41½
Oats	25½	25½
Lard	6.55	6.35
Short Ribs	6.60	—
Pork—January, \$12.65.		
Lard—January, \$6.40. Ribs, \$6.40.		

On Saturday the opening was weak, November wheat being quoted at 72½c.

MINNEAPOLIS.

The early part of the week there was no movement of any interest in this market and remained so until Thursday. The bull element got down to work at this time and a fair business was done in the local board although sellers accepted a shade lower prices, city millers being the principal buyers, shippers, however, commenced to take a little towards the close, the upward tendency of outside points stimulating local buyers. Following were Thursdays closing quotations:

	Cash.	Dec.	On track.
No. 1 hard	71	72	73
No. 1 northern	68	69	70½
No. 2 "	64	65	68

The flour market in all grades were good and outside figures for the week were obtained in some instances, a buoyant feeling being particularly manifested among Minneapolis millers, as to the present sale of flour. The mills are crowding on all the power available both steam and water being now used, a lack of sufficient power is complained of.

Quotations were: Patent sacks to local dealers, \$4.15 to \$4.25; straights, \$3.80 to \$4; first bakers', \$3.35 to \$3.50; second bakers', \$2.85 to \$3.00; best low grades, \$1.85 to \$2.50 in bags; red dog, \$1.45 to \$1.50 in bags.

DULUTH WHEAT MARKET.

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

	Cash	Dec.	May.
Monday	73	73½	79½
Tuesday	73½	73½	79½
Wednesday	—	73½	79½
Thursday	74	73½	79½
Friday	—	73½	79½

On Saturday at 11 o'clock prices were: December, 73¾c and May, 79½c. Market firm.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

GRAIN.

The wheat market during the past week has been steady, with a rather slow feeling. A good average of business was done, but there was an absence of any remarkable features. Although the tone in the English and American markets was as a rule firm, prices of Manitoba varieties scarcely moved. The following were

average quotations: No. 1 hard, 85; No. 2 hard and 1 northern, 83c; No. 2 northern, 81 to 82c. Canada spring and red and white winter wheats ranged from 83 to 85c.

FLOUR.

The feeling during the week was generally quiet and steady, the only active demand being for Manitoba higher grades. Millers were not pushing sales. Prices ruled: Manitoba patents \$1.50 to \$1.65 and Manitoba strong bakers' \$4.35 to \$4.45.

BUTTER.

The export demand has been very light, but so have stocks in the city, while the local trade was moderately active, and in consequence prices were steady and quite firm. An advance might have taken place but for the well founded belief that heavy stocks are held back in the country. Prices ranged creamery, 21 to 23c; eastern townships, 18 to 21c; western, 15 to 18c.

CHEESE

The state of the market has been decidedly dull. There has been no export demand and local calls are few and far from heavy. The long hold on to stocks on the part of factions seems now strained to the last point, and a giving way may soon come. The corner in the city which has been backing this hold on is also pervaded with an uneasy feeling. At present stocks are held merely to be looked at, and the quotations we supply are to a great extent nominal. They are as follows: Finest September, 11 to 11½c; finest August 10½ to 11c; medium about 9c.

LIVE STOCK.

The market has been weak and slow, while the quality of cattle offered for export were inferior as a rule. Telegrams from British sources were of the most discouraging character, and added to the weak feeling. A slow business was done with prices ranging from 3½ to 4c per pound live weight.

A PHOTOGRAPHIC establishment has been opened by one Rigby at Regina.

THE by-law voted upon by the ratepayers of Brandon, asking a bonus of \$1,500 towards the construction of McLaurin's elevator, met with a decided negative at the polls.

THE Vancouver *News Advertiser* of the 23rd says: The local dealers complain that it is difficult to obtain shipments of Manitoba flour, as all the mills in the Prairie Provinces are running night and day to fill orders for eastern points for shipment via Port Arthur and Lake Superior before the close of navigation.

WE have received from H. Shorey & Co., of Montreal, a cabinet size picture of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, done up in good photographic finish and with the advice note of their representative printed on the back. The idea is a novelty, but to some of the Queen's gushing admirers it may be distasteful. Photographs of Her Majesty are at respectable work when they act as ambassadors in the wholesale mercantile interest, but by and bye they will come to ornament French blacking, washing powders and bug destroying fluids, and then we think we hear the voice of royalty worked up to Shakesperian pitch asking "To what base uses we may return Horatio."

Business East. ONTARIO.

Robt. Graham, grocer, Lucknow, has sold out.
 P. J. Devlin, butcher, St. Catharines, is away.
 A. E. McGregor, grocer, Sarnia, has sold out.
 Alex. Ross, grocer, Port Dover, has sold out.
 Chas. D. Wi son, dry goods, Sarnia, is dead.
 J. C. Graham, grocer, Thamesville, has sold out.
 Adamson Bros., grocers, Oshawa, have sold out.
 R. T. Wilson, axe factory, Dundas, has sold out.
 J. G. Beatty, hardware, Streetsville, has assigned.
 Ford & Co., dry goods, Mitchell, have assigned.
 Jos. Colgan, tins, etc., Shelburne, has assigned.
 J. E. Beddard, butcher, etc., Ridgetown, has sold out.
 Ralph Hodgins, hotelkeeper, London, has sold out.
 Thos. McCormack, fancy goods, Toronto, has sold out.
 J. B. Ferguson, books, etc., Wingham, has sold out.
 The Brookes Canning Co., Stamford, have assigned.
 Dress & Dresser, tailors, Brockville, have assigned.
 John Scoular & Co., hardware, Forest, have assigned.
 Robt. J. Smith, harness dealer, Napanee, has assigned.
 Hutchinson & Davis, builders, Toronto, have dissolved.
 J. A. Tremble, butcher, Essex Centre, is out of business.
 John Pennington, hotelkeeper, Dutton, was burned out.
 C. Kennedy, hotelkeeper, Belmont, is away to London.
 Miss A. D. McIntyre, milliner, Wyoming, has sold out.
 John D. McLean, hotelkeeper, Hamilton, has sold out.
 John Reynolds, shoe dealer, Manitowaning, has sold out.
 D. McWilliams, physician, Comber, is about leaving here.
 Wm. Robertson, shoe dealer, Mount Forest, has assigned.
 John Scruton, carriage dealer, Streetsville, has assigned.
 E. J. Grier, general storekeeper, Priceville, has assigned.
 Mrs. Geo. Gregory, dry goods, St. Thomas, has assigned.
 M. O. Dempsey, fancy goods, etc., Belleville, has assigned.
 Jos. Patterson, furniture dealer, Claremont, has assigned.
 Thos. Marks & Co., merchants, Port Arthur, have sold out.
 A. Rose & Co., shoes and clothing, Napanee, were burned out.
 Gillespie & Co., wholesale provisions, Toronto, have dissolved.
 Geo. W. Hall, wholesale baker, etc., Peterboro, has assigned.
 C. J. Winkler, stoves and tinware, Manitowaning, has sold out.

Jas. Lamson, grocer, St. Thomas,—style is now Lamson & Philips.
 Samuel Collings, carriage dealer, Cobourg, has retired from business.
 Lacey, McKinty & Co., gents' furnishings, Napanee, were burned out.
 J. McAleer, shoe dealer, Peterboro, has sold out and removed to Orillia.
 Miles Caton, general storekeeper, Newburgh and Enterprise, has assigned.
 Jones & Hoppood, butchers, Essex Centre, have dissolved; Hoppood continues.
 Hugh McAuley, stoves and tinware, Embro, has sold out and removed to London.
 Ewing & Co., picture frames, etc., Toronto, are asking a compromise of 60c. on the dollar.
 The following were burned out at Vienna:—
 J. W. Ruttan & Son, general storekeepers; Wm. Watts, grocer; Isaac Wildern, druggist.

QUEBEC.

Norris Best, hotelkeeper, Bord a Plouffe, has assigned.
 Mrs. Jean Felibien, hats, etc., Montreal, has assigned.
 Pigeon & Bousquet, milkmen, Montreal, have dissolved.
 Damase Moineau, hardware, etc., Montreal, has assigned.
 Alphonse Lafontaine, hotelkeeper, Montreal, has assigned.
 F. D. Shallow & Co., publishers, Montreal; have dissolved.
 Eugene Globensky & Co., printers, Montreal, have dissolved.
 A. L. Dassonde, general storekeeper, St. Zepherin, has assigned.
 Godefroi Lefebvre, manufacturer of shoes, Montreal, has assigned.
 F. J. Rouleau, shoe dealer, St. Henri, Hochelaga County, has assigned.
 Henry Hurtubise, grocer, Montreal, has called a meeting of creditors.
 Hector Prevost & Co., custom house brokers, etc., Montreal, have dissolved.
 E. J. Gauthier, hardware, Montreal,—stock, etc., advertised for sale by trustee.
 Mrs. F. Beauchemin, general storekeeper, Beaucour,—demand of assignment made on her.
 McKenzie, Purcell & Co. and McKenzie & Purcell, railway contractors, Montreal, have dissolved.

NOVA SCOTIA.

James C. Hemeon, trader, Liverpool, is dead.
 W. J. St. Clair, grocer, etc., Lawrencetown, has sold out.
 F. G. Creelman, trader, Upper Stewiacke, has assigned.
 W. J. Holley, clothing, Halifax, is succeeded by R. B. Elliott.
 J. S. Calder, physician, Bridgewater,—style now Calder & Perfect.
 M. C. Smith, general storekeeper, Conqueral Bank, is out of business.
 Delong Bros., general storekeepers, New Germany, have dissolved.
 A. E. Rhodes, photographer, Bridgewater, advertises business for sale.
 McGray Bros., general storekeepers, Cape Island,—Nehemiah McGray dead.
 John Mills & Son, general store and shipping, Granville Ferry,—John Mills dead.
 W. A. West, general storekeeper, Berwick, advertises selling off to close business.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

T. O'Brien, books, etc., St. John, had his stock damaged by fire.
 Philip Woods, hotelkeeper, Buctouche, is removing to Richibucto.
 McCafferty & Daly, dry goods, St. John, had their stock damaged by fire.

Beet Sugar Manufacture.

Chas. H. Spreckles, son of Claus Spreckles, the well-known sugar manufacturer of California, recently arrived from Franco and Germany where he has been studying the machinery used in those countries for the manufacture of the sugar beet. In a recently published interview he gave some details of what he saw and did. Mr. Spreckles says that he found Germany the greatest beet sugar country in the world. He was delighted with the machinery that he saw there, and purchased some for which he paid 250,000 marks—a little over \$60,000. This machinery will be brought over to this country, and with it he intends to establish a beet sugar factory in California. He says the factory will be large enough to use 350 tons of beets a day, producing 40 tons of sugar. Besides the machinery, he has bought 25 tons of beet sugar seed which will arrive here in December. Mr. Spreckles says that he is convinced that beet sugar making with this new machinery will create one of the greatest industries in the United States.—*Ex.*

Northwest Trade and General News.

A REGULAR system of boring for oil wells around Lake Dauphin, Manitoba, has been again commenced.

DURING the early portion of the past week s'cet and snow fell over nearly all the province and a considerable area of the Northwest Territories. The result has been the complete extinction of prairie fires.

To save the ransacking and bundling around of trunks, boxes, etc. on board trains going south into the United States, the C.P.R. contemplates making arrangements for having a U.S. Customs Officer stationed at Winnipeg, who will examine and pass baggage here, so that it can be checked through to its destination without being again disturbed.

Robinson, Little & Co.

LONDON.

SPRING SAMPLES, 1888

Our Representatives, MESSRS. BRUCE & Co., are now on the road with Samples of CANADIAN DRY GOODS, also of GERMAN HOISERY and GLOVES for Special Importations.

We request your careful inspection of our samples before placing orders.

Robinson, Little and Co.

WHAT ARE WE DRINKING ?

IT IS A FACT that there is an enormous quantity of something being sold at the present time under the name of Coffee which is an insult to the name and an imposition upon the public. In view of this fact it is the duty of every dealer to purchase his Coffee of a reliable house and to protect his own interests by giving his customers pure Goods. We have established a reputation for Pure Coffee which is equalled by no firm in the Dominion, and we intend to hold fast to a reputation so justly earned.

Ask for and INSIST upon having Coffee that is prepared by

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Grain and Milling News.

Hay Brothers, of Listowel, Ont., have intimated to the people of Neepawa through the Registrar, that if a liberal bonus were forthcoming they might be induced to erect a large roller mill at that point.

The C.P.R. Company contemplate the erection of an elevator at Owen Sound, with a storage capacity of one million bushels. If finished before spring this elevator will be purely ornamental until the opening of lake navigation.

The *Northwestern Miller* says the total product of the Minneapolis mills for the week ending October 21st 163,600 bbls, averaging 27,267 bbls daily against 167,900 bbls the preceding week, and 125,260 bbls for the corresponding week of 1886.

Last week a local daily credited Superintendent Baker, of the M. & N.W. railway, with the statement that grain was going out of the province at the rate of 600,000 bushels a day. Even at this rate it would take 200 days to get out this year's crop.

That our Manitoba millers having chased the California and Oregon millers out of the British Columbia market, are likely to hunt them close in the near future in China and Japan is evident by the following from the *Northwestern Miller* of Minneapolis: "Our Pacific coast millers must be vigilant and energetic in looking after their growing flour trade with China and Japan. The Canadian Pacific railway has nothing to lose and everything to gain by putting Manitoba millers into competition with those of California, Oregon and Washington, for the trade of the almond-eyed people. Already cargoes of Manitoba flour have gone to China, and if rates are such as to permit its sale at competitive prices, it will speedily take the same rank in those markets as is held by hard spring wheat flours in European markets. The fostering policy of the Dominion Government with regard to railways and steamship lines may enable the Manitoba millers to drive Pacific coast flour out of China, but if the situation assumes a serious aspect, the powerful influence of the people of the coast will be invoked and it may become possible to force congress to recognize the necessity for measures to build up a mercantile navy."

Canadian Railways.

The report of the railways of the Dominion of Canada for 1886 made by the Chief Engineer and General Manager of the Canadian Government railways, Mr. Collinwood Schreiber, shows that the total railway mileage in operation in Canada at the end of last year was 10,697 miles, an increase of 548 miles during the year. The report states that the total miles of railways on which track had been laid, although a part was not in operation at the end of the year, was 11,523 miles. In 1837, the railway system of Canada was represented by 16 miles, and this was not increased for ten years until in 1847 it had grown to 59 miles and ten years later, 1857, had reached 1,428 miles. The rapid growth of railways in the Dominion however was really inaugurated in 1875 when the mileage was increased from 2,642 miles to 4,826 miles, and in the eleven years which have intervened it has

been increased nearly two and a half times. The capital stock of the Canadian railways averages \$20,615 per mile, which is only about \$300 per mile less than the average of the railways in the United States. The funded debt per mile of the Canadian railways however is a little over one-half that of U.S. railways, averaging \$15,852 against \$29,062 in the United States.—*Ex.*

A Mammoth Salt Monopoly.

A mammoth salt company, composed of all the large salt manufacturers in the United States, is about to be formed. It will be known as the National Salt Union, and will be the headquarters for the salt supply of the whole country. Delegates from salt firms in Ohio, Michigan and New York met in Pittsburg last week and made arrangements for a union, and another meeting will be held soon for organization and the election of officers. The object of the union is mutual protection and to keep up the price, so as to be able to compete with foreign manufacturers. The union will be composed of sixty-three companies in all—eleven in the Pittsburg Salt Company, nine in New York, thirty in Michigan, and thirteen in Ohio.—*Ex.*

Substitutes for Soft Coal.

The authorities of Chicago have begun a crusade against the smoke nuisance. It is doubtful whether as long as soft coal is used there will be anything more than spasmodic improvement. While it is quite possible that complete combustion can be obtained with soft coal, it is not probable, as more constant care is required in firing than the average stoker is likely to give. In view of the recent developments, and as we have recently suggested, a solution of the difficulty may probably be found in the use of petroleum fuel. The mechanical difficulties in the way of burning oil may be considered as practically overcome, and it is now only a question of adapting the appliances to the circumstances. We see no reason why our American engineers should be behind the Russian, or why tugs and locomotives on suburban trains, and switching engines, may not adopt petroleum fuel. In large buildings where it would not be advisable to keep any large quantity of oil, gas can no doubt be used with advantage to the consumer.—*Journal of Commerce.*

A close scrutiny of the advertisements of trade and other papers published in Canada shows that over fifty mills east of this province have for over a year been advertising their products as made from "pure," "choice" or "selected" Manitoba hard wheat. In fact it is now almost impossible throughout the east to sell a fine grade of flour without advertising it as made from the hard wheat of this province. The mystery is where these mills got all the hard wheat from. To keep them all running about two thirds of their capacity, would require somewhere in the neighborhood of twenty millions of bushels. Even with our big crop this year we cannot supply that demand, but we expect to be able in a year or two. About four eastern milling firms have heretofore used up about three-fourths of our export wheat, but that day is past, and others can now get a fair chance to give it a trial.

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