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General Jobbing promptly attended to.  
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Potatoes, Vegetables, Poultry, Cranberries,

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35 Queen St. East, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

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### PROVISION MERCHANTS.

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### Sutherland & Campbell,

## WHOLESALE GROCERS

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### COMMISSION MERCHANTS

STOCK LARGE AND WELL ASSORTED.

PRICES LOW TO CASH AND

PROMPT MEN.

PRINCESS ST. WINNIPEG.



We Have Received Our Direct Importations of

Herrings in brls and ½ brls.  
Figs in boxes, ½ boxes and mats:  
Boneless fish 40 lb. boxes.  
Boneless fish 5 lb. boxes.

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

Turner, MacKeand & Co.,  
BANNATYNE STREET.

# The Commercial

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

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

VOL. 1.

WINNIPEG, MAY 22, 1883.

NO. 34.

## The Commercial

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

ISSUED EVERY TUESDAY

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STEEN & BOYCE,  
Publishers

WINNIPEG, MAY 22, 1883.

Two paper mills are in course of erection at Rat Portage.

SAVING began in the mills at Keewatin on Thursday last.

THOS. HOULGRAVE, hotel keeper, Virden, is about to sell out.

The firm of Wallis, Ramsey & Co., bankers, Minnedosa, have dissolved partnership.

W. F. HUBLEY & Co., general storekeepers, Plum Creek, have sold out to McLean & Co.

THE new billiard hall in connection with the Tecumseh House was opened on Saturday night.

THE store of wheat in Winnipeg has been increased by the contents of the H. B. Co's. mill at West Lynne.

THE effects of Ward & Richards, brick-makers, St. Boniface, will be sold out in a few days by the sheriff.

HERV & SMITH, hotel keepers, Qu'Appelle, have dissolved partnership. Henry Herb continues the business.

THE bailiff has taken possession of the effects of D. McCaskill, lessee of the McCaskill Hotel, on the landlord's warrant.

ALLEN BROS., wholesale jewelers, of Montreal and Winnipeg, have decided on giving up their branch in the latter city.

DIER BROS., general storekeepers of Struth Clair, have now obtained the extension of time asked for by them some time ago.

THE firm of Meikle & Dickson, furniture dealers, Carman City, have dissolved partnership. Thomas B. Meikle continues.

WHITE & GIBSON, of the St. Lawrence restaurant, Main street, have dissolved partnership. The business will be continued by Henry White.

MESSRS. HOFFMAN & co., of the New York Store in Portage la Prairie, are packing up their stock which they are about to remove to Port Arthur.

A MOVEMENT has been instituted at Brandon for the closing of stores at 7.30 p. m., but has met some opposition and is in danger of collapsing.

SAUL BROS., contractors and builders, intend to manufacture 3,000,000 bricks at St. Boniface West this season, and commence operations this week.

THE brewery of Messrs. Calcutt & Tait at Silver Heights was completely destroyed by fire last Friday night. \$12,000 of the loss was covered by insurance.

R. H. CROX, of the Palace Hotel, Notre Dame street, west, has got into financial difficulties in, consequence of which his effects have been sold out by the bailiff.

THOS. EMES, of the Norfolk House, has leased the brick block on Main street formerly occupied by Stobart, Eden & Co. He intends to convert it into a billiard room and restaurant.

AN agent of the C. P. R. has succeeded in purchasing upwards of 500 bushels of potatoes in the Selkirk district. They have been shipped to Winnipeg en route for the camps in the west.

THE crop prospects around Portage la Prairie are more favorable than ever this year. The

area is the largest ever sown, and the crops have been got in in excellent form. With the advent of rain last week, the felicity of Portage farmers was completed.

THE coal seam adjacent to Belly River, thirty miles below Fort Macleod, has been secured by an English company, who have contracted to supply 150 tons a day at Medicine Hat during the summer.

A CAR load of metal and hardware shipped from Toronto via the Credit Valley arrived in Winnipeg nine days afterwards. This is the best freight time on record. The usual time occupied in transit is a fortnight, but it is often a month or more.

THE store built on Broad street, Regina, by Mr. Harman has been taken by Mr. Fleetham, who will soon open with a stock of furniture, pianos, organs, etc. A millinery business will be carried on by Mrs. Fleetham.

THERE has been a good deal of discussion among storekeepers during the week as to taking active steps in the matter of early closing. Nothing tangible has yet been done, but the attention which the matter is now receiving seems very likely to result in action.

THE C. P. R. Co., is likely to be offered a bonus of \$100,000, on condition that they extend the Pembina Mountain Branch through the municipality of Louise by the first day of Nov. next. A by-law to that effect has been passed at Pilot Mound and is about to be submitted to the electors.

THE following are the ravages of the recent fire at Qu'Appelle so far as business places are concerned: The general stores of S. H. Caswell, John Gould and Lamb & Dickson, completely destroyed; T. Jones' hotel and Lee & Raymond's billiard rooms, also completely destroyed. R. McMann's hotel was slightly damaged.

SOME idea of the great future in store for the cattle ranche industry in the North-west may be formed from the success attained in the neighboring territory of Montana. The Miles City Press figures up 293,000 head of cattle now grazing on the ranges tributary to that place.

### Banks and Bankers.

The profession of banker did not always have the same air of respectability and reputation of honesty, which is attached to it in the present day, and, before it developed into an auxiliary to commerce, was to a great extent in the hands of extortioners. The money changers who were cast out of the Temple were no doubt belonging to the class of unprincipled usurers, who were even at that early date beginning to make their power felt. From the time coin began to be used in the world there seems to have sprung up a desire to accumulate or hoard it together on the part of individuals, and out of this greedy desire has no doubt come the modern bank, which is now the most powerful medium in circulating money, and one of the greatest elements of trade. From the money changers of the first century the dealers in coin seem to have become more degenerate as centuries wore on, and the debasing of coin seems to have been a very frequent practice with them. They do not seem to have advanced very much in public estimation either, and an index to popular feeling in the fifteenth century regarding their dishonest practices, can be had in the rather uncomfortable portion of *Inferno*, to which Dante consigns one of these coin debasers. The persecuted Jews, shut out for centuries from every avenue to fame or honor, found in the accumulation of wealth their only source of power; and if grinding usury was excusable in any class, it certainly was in this hated and despised race.

In England and Scotland during the middle centuries the Jew did not have quite so much of a monopoly of the usury or loan business as in continental countries of Europe. There the goldsmith or artificer in valuable metals was more or less of a banker, and as his trading in these metals was recognised by law, and bolstered by restrictions and usages of guilds which exempted the Jew from participating in legitimate trade, he conducted his business under a system of protection. Though not as a class so unscrupulous as the Jews, the goldsmiths were not free from dishonest practices and oppressive usury, and their power, owing to their standing as freemen, enabled them to enforce their usury by law. Yet there are numerous instances of men of their class showing large hearted philanthropy, and a notable one is that of George Herriot, the Jingling Geordie who supplied the pressing pecuniary wants of the needy James the first. The Herriot hospital in the city of Edinburgh, where thousands of poor boys have been raised and educated free, is a fitting monument of that man's far-seeing philanthropy.

Up to near the close of the sixteenth century the Jew and the goldsmith were practically the bankers of Europe, and the proudest of nobles had at times to show deference to these holders of money bags. The organising and operating of banks, that anything like resembled the institutions of the present day, originated either in the republic of Venice or Holland (which first, it is difficult to discover), and with the opening of the seventeenth century the value of such institutions was beginning to be recognised in these countries. Monarchs had for

two hundred years previously tried to operate banks under governmental supervision and control, and in every instance, commencing with that of Charles the fifth of Spain, failures had been the result. Towards the close of the same century more than one successful bank was in operation in Holland, and when the revolution of 1688 to 1690 had placed William the third upon the British throne, Dutch ideas of finance soon gained favor in England, and were adopted there.

The death of Louis XIV brought a period of peace to Europe, and with the opening of the eighteenth century commerce was making rapid recovery from the devastation of war. The appearance of two men in the financial world marked this age as one of progress in banking. These were William Paterson and John Law. The former was the father of the present system of English banking and the real founder of the Bank of England. His foresight and sound judgment were shown by the solid principles upon which that institution was based, which have since enabled it to withstand many a financial shock and severe trial. Law was a different kind of genius, and was doubtless the father of the wild cat or fiat system, his theory being that the prosperity of a country depended upon the amount of money in circulation, which might be increased in the form of paper at pleasure as the demand called for it.

Two opposite systems were thus at work in England and France, and the results of the succeeding century showed the wisdom of the former and more conservative. From these sprung the banking ideas of the present day, which find their extreme of unreliability in the system of irresponsible private banks, such as existed in the United States before the late civil war; and the opposite extreme in the Scotch system which, while fostering something that looks very like monopoly, guarantees absolute safety to the depositor and saddles the stockholder with unlimited liability to secure that safety. The American national bank system is a relic of the state bolstered bank system, but a well organized one, which supplies a good guarantee to the depositor, while our Canadian chartered banks are something of a safe compromise between the unlimited liability doctrine of Scotland and the United States private bank of a quarter of a century ago.

While all these changes and work of progress have been going on in banks, bankers have not been standing still, and the individual who now measures and provides for the commercial demands of his patrons, stands out in marked contrast to the usurer of the first century, the coin debaser of the fifteenth, the avaricious Jew of the same period, or even the self-important goldsmith of two or three centuries ago.

### Pushing Trade.

On entering business or professional pursuits it is naturally to be expected that a few thoughts should be given to the mode of procedure most likely to result in success. Most men at the outset have an ideal of some kind or other, however deformed that ideal sometimes

may be. Probably there are few occupations that beginners imagine themselves to be more complete masters of, than the occupation of travelling salesman. One man is fully convinced that this business is one in which "cheek" is pre-eminently indispensable, and he resolves to frame his conduct accordingly. He visits his prospective customer and endeavors to induce him to make a purchase. The latter kindly, but firmly, informs him that he is well supplied already, and has no need of what the salesman offers. To retire at this moment would be contrary to the principles of one who not only piques himself on his "cheek," but, it may be, on his shrewdness. He sees that it is useless to press immediate business, but he is sagacious enough to perceive that the situation does not preclude the possibility of his obtaining an order for a future supply, and he accordingly presses the point. Hereupon he is informed that the present supply is giving complete satisfaction and it is undesirable to begin experimenting with a new article. Not daunted, he falls back on his qualification which he believes so essential to success, and begins to disparage the quality of the article which he desires to replace by his own, and at the same time talks eloquently, as he thinks, in praise of the article he has to sell. He is peremptorily informed by the now somewhat impatient prospective customer that he objects to enter into any discussion as to the merits of the articles, that he has already refused to purchase, and positively objects to hearing another word on the subject. A little crestfallen the salesman retires disgusted with the incivility of the world in general and with this individual in particular.

Another would-be salesman is confident that he has discovered the true secret of success. He sets out with the conviction that he will carry everything before him in the commercial world by sheer force of will, which he believes he possesses in a higher degree than anyone else, or can exercise with exceptional vigor when occasion requires it. He goes to work, regardless of the frame of mind in which he finds his expected customers, and is soon surprised at the number of very curt refusals he meets. By and by experience shows him that he cannot do business by force, and that his ardor must be modified by gentlemanly behaviour. He generally finds it advantageous to observe closely and as far as possible perceive at a glance the character and frame of mind of the person with whom he would trade. In fact he will eventually learn that the business of a traveling salesman is an art, which, when mastered will enable him to escape discourteous treatment, and push his business with reasonable success.

### Alluvial vs. Quartz Gold Mining.

When gold diggers were accumulating sudden fortunes by extracting the metal, in a state closely approximating purity, from the rich alluvial deposits of Australia and California, the occupation of gold mining was certainly at its best. Whether these palmy days are gone never to return, it would be hazardous to say, but, there can be no doubt, if they ever do return it will be by the discovery of fresh fields of alluvial deposit. In these the influences of nature had already done the vast and arduous

labor that has now to be accomplished by man in quartz-mining. There were no expensive stamp mills required for the crushing of the quartz and for its separation from the useless debris. The crushing had been done in long ages past by moisture, changes of temperature, and the chemical and mechanical influences of nature. The grains of the metal mixed up with the minute particles of the decomposed rock in which it had originally found a habitation, were all borne along together in a state of suspension in rivers or periodic floods, but the particles of gold being of higher specific gravity than the rock, naturally sank to the bottom and were deposited in a layer of greater or less thickness in a comparatively pure condition. This was covered over with a layer of mud often of considerable depth. It often happened that a successive layers were formed at different periods and in after years they were of course found at different depths. The days of alluvial mining are for the present gone, and the operations formerly done by nature have now to be done by costly machinery combined with costly labor. In addition to this the quartz-rock bearing the precious metal has often to be extracted from a considerable depth. Taking all these things into consideration and notwithstanding all improvements in machinery and advancements in science, it is not surprising that the profits of gold mining are a little precarious. There is no impossibility about extracting gold in paying quantities from the quartz-rock of the North-west, but speculators can hardly expect the same results as were sometimes attained in alluvial mining. The entire annual production of gold at present is probably about \$100,000,000, and is scarcely equal to the demand. There is no fear of over-production in this industry, and it is to be hoped that mining operations now in progress in the North-west will prove successful and remunerative to those who have been enterprising enough to engage in them.

### U. S. Trade Review.

The Chicago Journal of Commerce gives the following review of trade in the States:—

Aside from the contest of labor against an inevitably lower scale of prices there is everything to give a hopeful phase to trade affairs. The extension of industrial operations in the country indicates an abundance of ready cash as well as an active purpose of improvements. The demand for goods of all kinds for railway building, mining, milling supplies, blacksmiths' goods, wagon stock and agricultural implements and plow parts is active, and the spring trade lingers along later from the general backward condition of operations. The probability of a strike of the puddlers causes some discounting of its effects, and especially nails are in active demand. From Philadelphia it is reported "that general trade has continued quiet during the past week. The movement in some lines has reached fair proportions, but the general volume of business has not been satisfactory. The cheapening of freights by the opening of inland navigation has started a larger movement of supplies from the West to the seaboard and has quickened the distributive trade of the Eastern cities in exceptional cases, but there has been

no general activity. Extreme caution is noticeable in some lines, and there is very little speculative feeling in any quarter. Merchants as a general thing regard the future distrustfully in view of the unsatisfactory condition of the coal, iron and textile interests, the miners' strike in the west and the threatened labor lock-out in the iron industry. These unfavorable features of the situation are checking trade and bringing about increased conservatism in all departments.

The New York Shipping List reports that the general markets remain comparatively quiet and prices in a great majority of instances favor buyers, as is apt to be the case in periods of protracted dullness. From the shrinkage that has so long been in progress it would naturally be supposed that prices had reached about the lowest point compatible with safety. But a turn in the tide of depression can hardly be expected until confidence, which seems to have been pretty badly shaken by the events of the recent past, has been restored. A good harvest will go far towards placing commerce and industry upon a better basis. With the exception of the industrial troubles in Pennsylvania there is no cloud on the business horizon that will not be quickly dispelled by a golden harvest. Ordinarily low prices mean also low wages, and the prospect of higher wages is certainly not flattering when most of the products of labor are so close down to the cost of production.

### Minnesota and Dakota Crops.

A member of the St. Paul Pioneer staff, after an extended trip through Minnesota and Dakota, has furnished the following report for that journal:—

Personal inspection enables us to speak with confidence and reasonable accuracy of the condition of the growing wheat in northern Dakota. The season is backward, but the outlook is not necessarily gloomy. Grain seeding is delayed, but the ground is in good condition and drying rapidly. Cold and not the demoralizing moisture of previous years is what is delaying seeding. With the arrival of warm weather the work will go rapidly on, without waiting for the soil to dry, and, in the long run, the farmer in the Red River valley may find his crops as far advanced in June as it has been in previous earlier but wetter seasons. As usual, the rich but level Red River valley bears the brunt of the delay, the rolling land of the Sheyenne and James rivers and the Missouri slope gaining a few days in the progress towards fitness for cultivation. In the Red River valley it is estimated that seeding is about one-third finished, in the James and Sheyenne about half, and on the Missouri slope nearly all done. The usual increase of acreage is noted in the Northern Pacific counties. There is steady progression in the rate of increase from the Red River westward. It is 15 per cent. in the valley, 20 per cent. on the James river, and 50 per cent. on the Missouri slope. These estimates do not embrace, apparently, the rapidly developing country in the lower valley, north and west of Grand Forks, which would probably show a larger increase of acreage under cultivation than any other district.

### Winnipeg Butter Supply.

The quality of butter supplied in the markets of Winnipeg is frequently the subject of very adverse comment among consumers. There can be no doubt that there is ample room for improvement, and it is a matter deserving the consideration of dealers how an improved supply can be procured. At present the supply is almost exclusively derived from Ontario, and is brought here in common cars often occupying several weeks in transit. However excellent the butter may be as supplied in Ontario, it could not fail to be greatly damaged in the course of the long transit to the N. W. in common cars. The most favorable season of transit is now drawing to a close, and if the butter brought here during it has not been all that could be desired, how much worse must it be during the months of summer? If a really good butter were placed on the market, there is no doubt it would be generally preferred, even if it should cost a few cents more on the pound. But it is doubtful if a choice butter could not be procured at as low a price as that now sold. Creamery butter, so called, brought in common cars from Ontario, sells here at 30 to 31c. Last week's quotations in Chicago were 20 to 25c for creamery, only a few fancy lots bringing the latter figure. These are the market prices. Butter can be had at the creameries at least 2c lower. The duty on butter is 4c a pound, making prices 22 to 27c, and the supply in Chicago at present is considerably larger than the demand, causing a downward tendency in prices. In the Shell Rock and Cedar Valleys, Iowa, the butter produced is not surpassed in any part of the world, and within 150 miles of Minneapolis there is an abundance of creameries on the direct line of the Albert Lea route. Refrigerator cars can be had for the conveyance of supplies during the summer months. The distance of transit would only be about 600 miles, and with the use of refrigerator cars the injury that would be sustained on the way would necessarily be much less than is suffered in the long journey from Ontario, seldom occupying less than a fortnight and often as long as a month.

Dealers should give the whole matter their most careful consideration and ascertain at what rate importation could be effected in suitable cars. If they succeed in bringing into our market a really first-rate article, they will merit the thanks of the North west, as well as earn a legitimate reward for their trouble.

Among the several complaints against the steamboat navigating the Saskatchewan River is one to the effect that they refuse to carry whisky into the North-west Territory, even when accompanied by a permit. Lately 200 gallons for the Prince Albert Club (meant no doubt for purely medicinal use) (?) was refused by Mr. Peter McArthur, the manager of the North-west Navigation Company, although it was accompanied by a permit issued, it is said, at the special request of Sir John A. McDonald. It is not usual for transportation companies to take a stand on the prohibition question, but with the present anomalous state of the North-west law, Mr. McArthur can scarcely be blamed for this refusal.

different view of bravery in connection with commercial affairs, and look upon the reckless speculator who "stakes his pot" as gamblers would say, and comes out successful, as a prodigy of commercial courage, when his success is merely the result of recklessness and blundering luck. It is when reverses overtake a man in commercial affairs, that his bravery is tested, and it is then that it is as a rule found wanting in the reckless man. His calculations are all based upon good luck, and when that is reversed he seldom faces matters squarely and battles honestly against difficulties, retreating step by step from prosperity and expected opulence, to rigid retrenchment and perhaps insolvency. His collapse is almost certain to be complete, and seldom free from the taint of trickery and subterfuges.

With the business man whose whole hopes of success are based upon persevering industry, and commercial tact, it is wholly different. Misfortune may overtake such a man, but he seldom fails to face the same with a philosophical determination to fight against it bravely but honestly. Such men do come to insolvency at times, but their affairs present to the inquiring creditor a record of unavoidable misfortune, and not of dishonest subterfuge, and it is seldom that such men fail to rise again in the commercial world.

True commercial bravery is finding many very forcible illustrations at present in the North-west, and all go to verify the theory above laid down. The country is now undergoing a period of stringency if not of actual depression, consequent upon a previously inflated state of affairs. The bravery of the reckless speculative portion of the community has been tried and found wanting, and only the merchants or tradesmen who try in vain to collect little bills from these individuals, are aware of the dishonest and cowardly subterfuges resorted to by such, to evade the payment of honest claims. It is not unusual now-a-days to see some gambling dead-beat driving his fast team through Winnipeg, and when an attempt to collect a bill is made, it is found that his wife's petticoats protect all the property he makes use of from the claims of his creditors. Such cases are the most aggravated forms of commercial cowardice, yet had success attended their gambling speculations the

world would have given them credit for wonderful commercial bravery.

But there is another class who, during the present state of affairs, display very little commercial bravery, and these are men who held to a legitimate mercantile or manufacturing business through all the days of real estate excitement, but like many others conducted the same in rather a reckless manner. It is from this class that the cry is now loudest that the country is done for. In times of imaginary prosperity such were among the most hopeful, and each appeared the very impersonation of commercial courage, but a very little adversity has dampened their apparent commercial bravery, and they now number among the inconsolables.

It is an apparent fact that the more recklessness in business displayed by men during the boom, of 1881-82, the less genuine fortitude do they now display. Yet there are many business men in this country, whose career has been marked all along by a wise conservatism which eighteen months ago was deemed commercial timidity or foggism, but who are now the most hopeful. They are aware that the country has had a crazy boom and a collapse of the same, and they have only to look over the history of many now prosperous cities and districts of this continent, which have passed through similar experience, to find that recovery from such a collapse requires more than one year to accomplish. Their faith in its being accomplished is firm, however, and their commercial bravery makes itself known in their unflinching belief in the great future of the Canadian North-west.

#### DISTRIBUTION OF LABOR.

At the present time when immigrants are arriving in Manitoba at the rate of several thousand a week, and a very large proportion of the arrivals are men looking for immediate employment, every care should be taken to have a proper distribution of the labor supply. Winnipeg will naturally have to look after the greater portion of this work, as many reach the city with scarcely any spare funds, and must secure work to enable them to earn funds needed to go further west. As will be understood, the hands of the Government immigration agent and his assistants are full at present, and they have no time to look after employment

for the new arrivals, although to their credit be it told, they render valuable services in this respect. The employment agents, who make a business of this work, are also doing good service, and no doubt profiting thereby. But the cooperation of outsiders is necessary to accomplish the work now on hand, and prevent a large number of persons from being left in forced idleness in Winnipeg, and all who are aware of any demand for laborers at a distance should communicate at once with the immigration agent or some reliable employment bureau, members of which are now to be found in the city. No doubt but that labor can be found for all who are willing to work, if they are only properly distributed. An agent of THE COMMERCIAL, who has just returned from an extended tour in Southern Manitoba, says there is quite a scarcity of labor in that direction, while westward on the C. P. R. main line they are too plentiful in some places. Such a state of affairs calls for great care in labor distribution, or very unpleasant results may be reached.

#### NORTH-WEST TIMBER.

The timber supplies of the Canadian North-west are beginning to attract the attention of American lumber manufacturers, and it is not at all unlikely that considerable capital from the south side of the boundary line will be employed within a few years in developing the lumber resources of this country. Americans have opened their eyes to the fact that with railway and water communication between the North-west and the Ontario lumber districts, they must soon lose the extensive market they have hitherto had in Manitoba. Had they only the reduced freights, and quicker transportation furnished by the opening of the Thunder Bay route to compete with there would be little fear but they would still manage to maintain a footing in this market. But when a tariff is taken into consideration the case is entirely altered, and the supplying of Manitoba and the North-west will soon be beyond even the elastic power of the American manufacturers' price doctoring. It would be altogether out of the limit of American trade ingenuity to suppose that these manufacturers would quietly yield up their privileges in such a valuable and increasing trade field, without exhausting

# The Commercial

WINNIPEG, MAY 22, 1883.

## THE NEW C. P. R. TARIFF.

With the taking over from the contractors by the C. P. R. Syndicate of the Thunder Bay branch, the whole tariff to and from the North-west will be subjected to a marked change, which will prove more revolutionary than most people are aware of. The new freight tariff, which went into force on the 12th of this month has naturally been the subject of much newspaper comment, favorable and unfavorable, according to the political creed of the commentator. That there are points in the same which many in the North-west have reason to complain of must be admitted even by the staunchest supporters of the Syndicate, and the discrimination in favor of Emerson and against Winnipeg seems, at least to Winnipeggers unfair. As the whole C. P. R. scheme is a portion of the doctrine of "Retain Canadian traffic in Canadian channels," the discrimination in question is only a feature of that policy, and must be tolerated even by Winnipeggers.

It is not our intention at present to discuss the justice or injustice of this discrimination, but to view the advantages that the Thunder Bay outlet will give to the North-west generally. Views upon that question already expressed have been too much confined to how import business will be affected, and a view of the export side will not be out of place. The only exportations from the North-west for some years to come will be grain, and the rapidity with which that will increase is not fully comprehended by most people. By the new tariff wheat will be carried in car loads to Port Arthur from Winnipeg for 34c per 100 lbs., from Portage la Prairie for 37½c, from Brandon for 40½c, from Regina for 49½c, and from Moose Jaw for 50½c. At Port Arthur grain will be as near to the Atlantic seaboard as at Chicago, and on the lakes where competition is open to all, there is no reason, why it should not be there as cheaply. By Canadian waterways too, transportation to the Atlantic is attended with less dues for storage, trimming transfers and so forth, so that the advantages should be in favor of Port Arthur rather than Chicago. From Chicago to the Atlantic seaboard wheat can be forwarded at present for about 12c a bushel,

including all outside charges, and at no time for years back has the figure exceeded 15c. Allowing about 2c for dockage and other charges at Port Arthur, grain should reach the Atlantic from Winnipeg for 34c a bushel, from Portage la Prairie for 36½c, from Brandon for 38c, from Regina for 43c, and from Moose Jaw 44c. When these figures are carefully looked into, it seems that the opening of railway communication to Lake Superior brings the North-west wonderfully near to the eastern world. These figures will bear inspection in connection with the price of wheat and the profits on raising the same. Only at one period in four years, namely in the summer of 1880, was Chicago No. 2 wheat down to \$1.00 a bushel in New York, and during more than half of that time it was held at \$1.10 and over, while its highest point has been \$1.43½. The hard wheat of the North-west is worth from 5 to 8c a bushel more than Chicago No. 2 F. O. B. at any Atlantic port. Thus the minimum value of wheat with open lake navigation will be at Winnipeg 71c, at Portage la Prairie 68½c, at Brandon 67c, at Regina 62c, and at Moose Jaw 61c. Agricultural statisticians say that with less than an average North-western crop, wheat raising will pay at the smallest of these figures, while at the average between the highest and lowest figures, namely 21½c more, a handsome profit is certain to the farmer.

When the foregoing freight rates are compared with what were charged under similar circumstances, the North-west shows out to great advantage. When in the close of 1868 the first railway reached across the fertile state of Iowa to the Missouri valley, namely the Chicago and North-western, a grain rate of 40c was established between Council Bluffs and Chicago, although that road traversed two garden states between the two cities named; and at the present date there are points on the Union Pacific less than 200 miles west of Council Bluffs, although there are six competing lines between these two cities, that do not have as favorable rates to Chicago as Brandon has to Port Arthur. Yet we are told that the C. P. R. rests like a nightmare upon the North-west, and it must necessarily be an exacting and oppressive monopoly. Prejudice may lead some people to believe such, but the new tariff, which heralds the opening of railway communication to Lake Superior, shows upon the part of

the C. P. R. Syndicate a generous consideration of the export wants of the country, which must aid materially in its rapid development.

But after the C. P. R. Syndicate have made these rates, the question still remains, What is to be done with the grain of the North west during the season of closed lake navigation? Must it still go by American railways to the east, and be subject to extortionate freight rates? No person truly interested in the welfare of the country can answer in the affirmative. It is evident that some system of grain storage is absolutely necessary to avoid this, and it remains to be seen where this will be located. It would be almost folly for us again to allude to the advantages Winnipeg would gain from such a system, so frequently have we placed the matter before our readers. But the necessity is more pressing now than ever before, and as the Dominion Parliament have established a special grade for North-western hard wheat, and made provision for a grain inspector at this city, all that is wanting to set the work moving, is the forming of an elevator company in the city with both powers and capital to accomplish the work. The day of grace is nearly over, and it may require only one more season of delay, and Winnipeg's chances of becoming the grain centre of the North-west are for ever gone.

## COMMERCIAL BRAVERY.

There is such a commodity as commercial bravery, just as surely as there is physical and moral bravery, and to the last named the commercial article is very closely allied. As in physical undertakings, so in commercial ones, the term bravery is not always clearly understood, and a worthless counterfeit is too often accepted as the genuine article. The blind reckless man who rushes headlong into physical danger without comprehending what risk he undertakes, cannot truly be called brave, though with that incomprehensible luck which frequently attends recklessness, he may come safely and honorably out of the same. The Duke of Wellington once noticed a colonel of a regiment turn pale, as at the head of his men he obeyed the order to charge in the face of a terrific fire. "There goes a brave soldier," said the Iron Duke. "He sees and understands his danger but faces it. People are too liable to take a



every plan for continuing competition. Logs are admitted duty free in the Dominion, but to float them down the Red River into Canadian territory, and for Canadian mills to saw, savors too much of dealing in raw material to suit the ideas of the enterprising class who are connected with the lumber industry in the North-western States. As a natural consequence American lumbermen are casting their eyes towards the timber fields of the North-west, with a share of which as resources in raw material they can take their place among the manufacturers of this country.

It is a fact that the timber of this country, or at least that portion of it fit for lumber manufacture, has as yet been very little drawn upon. Hitherto lumbering has been little more than a system of culling from the best districts within easy reach of Winnipeg. The lower portions of Lake Winnipeg were until very lately the only localities where operations were carried on to any extent, and these have only recently been supplemented by cutting in the Lake of the Woods country. As yet the vast timber fields on the upper Lake Winnipeg, where the finest spruce limits in the North-west are known to exist are almost untouched, although the establishing of a more extensive system of navigation on that lake is all that is necessary to bring these timber lands within easy reach of the Manitoba lumber market. It can scarcely be expected, with the present system of rapid development, and ever increasing demand for lumber which is now going on in the North-west, these timber resources will long remain untouched, and it is just possible that American capital and American enterprise will soon assist much in their development.

A few days ago Mr. Platt B. Waller, editor and publisher of the Mississippi Valley Lumberman, was in Winnipeg accompanied by his brother of the well known Minneapolis lumber firm of Camp & Walker, with a view of inquiring into the timber resources of this country. This visit was only a preliminary one we understand, and as soon as lake navigation opens he intends to return and arrange for a system of lumber prospecting on a large scale. No man is better able to form a correct idea of the lumber resources of a country, and before the close of the present season he will no doubt be in a position, to furnish reliable informa-

tion regarding those of the North-west. Numbers of Americans besides Mr. Walker have contemplated such an undertaking, and it is not at all unlikely, that during the summer months quite a few lumber exploring parties from the United States will be at work on Lake Winnipeg and other timber districts. Should these explorations result in the discovery of valuable lumber fields, they will soon be brought under the influence of the lumberman's axe, and prove a source of great profit to those who engage in their development. It would be rather a 'take-down to Canadian capitalists looking for North-western investments, if these enterprising Americans should open up fields, that would give rich returns, and greatly extend a valuable industry in the country, while they—the Canadians—were bothering with paper-town sites, worthless charters for imaginary railroads and such like; and there is a strong probability that such will be the case. Practical manufacturing enterprise cannot but produce satisfactory results, especially when prosecuted in such a promising field as the timber resources of the Canadian North-west.

#### THE PRICE OF WHEAT.

It must be tantalizing to parties who have been watching the movements of wheat for the past month or so, to note the conflicting reports regarding the probable crop of 1883, and other matters that are likely to affect grain prices during the summer. It has been remarked by some skeptics that crop reports and grain probabilities can be had according to order, to be plainer, just in proportion to the bearish or bullish intents of the party wishing them, and by noting the widely different reports of prominent newspapers during the past month, one is almost inclined to put some reliance in this skeptical sneer.

It might be expected that the report of the Agricultural Department at Washington would be exempt from the incredulity attached to what might be considered less reliable statistics. But such is not the case. Bradstreet's in several issues criticised adversely the report of the Department for April and in return has been severely criticised by other parties, and in the issue of May 12th that journal reiterates the statement, that said report did not represent the true state of affairs at the time it was

made public, and quotes from the May report to show its irreconcilability with that of April.

There are few people with any commercial faith left in them who will doubt the honesty of Bradstreet's in connection with its trade reports, but the fact that they are so sharply criticised gives an index of the nervousness which now exists throughout the continent regarding the prices of grain and particularly wheat.

It is a noticeable fact that while there has for the past two or three months been a shrinkage in the values of most merchandise, which finds its best explanation in the fact, that retrenchment in every branch of trade is necessary to avoid something like a general collapse, the tendency of wheat prices has been generally upward. Short crop reports are about the best bolsters that can now be applied to hold the advance gained, and these, whether real or manufactured for the occasion, have been industriously circulated during the past few weeks. The commercial argument of supply and demand cannot be made use of as it at present exists, but must be carefully kept out of sight as much as possible. The real facts in the case are, that the visible supply of wheat at present is nearly 21,000,000 bushels against less than 10,500,000, at the same period of 1882. The estimated quantity held back by farmers is much greater than it was a year ago. In making any calculation upon the probable price of this grain it is well to keep these figures in mind, and the fact that while the crops in this continent may be short in 1883, new competitors are making themselves more felt in the European market every year.

The report of the Washington Department of Agriculture issued May 10th, places the probable crop of winter wheat in the United States for the season at 77,000,000 bushels less than the estimate of May 1882. The secretary of the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce estimates the total crop of wheat in the States for 1883 at 402,000,000 bushels; while the Cincinnati Price Current of May 2th places it at 300,000,000 of winter and 110,000,000 of spring, in all 410,000,000, against 503,000,000 in 1882. All these figures are liable to great changes during the next two months, and until June opens and a reliable report of the spring wheat prospect can be had, they are more or less guessing.

**WINNIPEG MONEY MARKET.**

The past week has been rather an uneventful one in financial circles, and monetary affairs in the city have been down to a level flow. There has been something of an easier feeling, but money has been by no means plentiful. The demand for commercial purposes has not been as heavy, as in the early days of May, which is mainly due to the cautious policy being pursued by wholesale merchants and manufacturers, who are holding back upon every movement in their business affairs, that would be likely to create any extra necessity for funds. There has also been something of a restoration of confidence, owing to the small number of assignments or business concerns getting into difficulties which the week has shown. The confidence has not developed into an over hopeful feeling, but is more a thankfulness that the record of the week has been so free from disaster. Banks have found no difficulty in attending to all the legitimate commercial paper presented to them, but are still cautious about extending their operations. Gilt edge is still good at 9 to 10 per cent., and a few standard accounts are carried at 8. Ordinary had been accepted at 11 to 12, and has been taken more freely than for some weeks back.

In mortgage loans on landed property there has been a little more desire upon the part of companies to extend operations, especially in loans upon improved farms, which is no doubt owing to the success which has attended seeding operations, and the good prospects of a crop next fall.

Altogether the money market has not only been easier, but in a healthier state during the week than it has for a number of weeks back, and it is to be hoped that the improvement will continue.

**WINNIPEG WHOLESALE TRADE.**

Reports this week are not quite so favorable as last. In fact the wholesale trade at present is characterized by general flatness. There are of course a few exceptions, but in some there has been a decided falling off since last week, while in others the same inactivity prevails. Wholesalers are convinced that the number of retail dealers and the stocks carried by them are much in excess of the requirements of the country. This coupled with the fact that collections in almost every line of trade are exceedingly slow, and renewals frequently called for has led to some want of confidence. Many wholesalers are therefore exercising a good deal of caution in selecting their customers and are not disposed to push trade. After the gloomy report of money matters and trade in most other lines it is pleasant to turn to the notable exception of the fruit trade. In this everything is sunshine. Not only is trade lively but collections are reported excellent. Stationers are also doing a first-rate trade both in the city and in the country, and they have no complaint to make about collections. The building operations are now on the increase, although by no means to be compared with the boom that existed a year ago. Wholesalers who supplied the requirements of this trade last year and expected a repetition of the same thing this year

have been disappointed. During the past week however business in this line has been steady and in some cases improving.

**AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.**

There has been a quietness in this branch of trade during the week, although not to such an extent as to cause much complaint. The city trade is very limited, but the westward tide of immigration is increasing the demand in that direction. For harvesting implements a considerable number of orders are being taken, and some are doing a pretty lively trade in binders. Collections in this department are practically at a stand still. Farmers have been very busy seeding and have not yet had time to dispose of any grain that may be on hand, and their live stock is not ready for the market. Money will no doubt be more abundant in a month or two, at least this is the hope of business men. Prices of American goods have not yet been affected by the tariff, but remain firm at former figures. There is a little easiness in Canadian implements, which is said to be due to the heavy stocks held.

**BOOTS AND SHOES.**

The trade in boots and shoes is falling off every day. Most of the wholesalers are depending principally on orders received from the country. It is not expected that a really healthy city trade can be done till the heavy stocks of retailers have been disposed of and their numbers greatly reduced. Wholesalers are of opinion that the next six months will see a considerable reduction in the number of these stores. They are confident that so large a number as there are at present cannot be doing a safe trade, and are consequently not inclined to push business. Only one of the houses has experienced an improvement in business and also in collections since last week. Prices of goods have not altered materially except in the case of rubbers which have advanced.

**CLOTHING.**

There has been a marked quietness in this branch of trade during the week. One house asserts that the bottom has gone completely out of trade and does not expect any improvement till the fall. They are contented however in the meantime to hold their stocks, confident that they have only to wait till the heavy stocks on the hands of retailers since last fall are sufficiently diminished. Collections are difficult.

**CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.**

This department of business shares the depression of other lines. There has been an entire absence of activity during the week and collections are reported to be very unsatisfactory.

**DRY GOODS.**

Trade in dry goods during the week has been exceptionally flat. Good orders in the city are exceedingly few and there is very little demand in the country. The difficulty of securing collections in this line is general. Some houses have done their principal business during the

week with railway contractors or sub-contractors. It is probable that dry goods wholesalers will be very cautious in regard to the extent of their importations for some time till a change takes place in the state of business.

**DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.**

A fair business has been done in this line during the week. Some orders have been received for new stores at points in the west. But for this it is probable that the trade would have been rather quiet. Collections are not much complained of.

**FANCY GOODS AND SMALL WARES.**

With the exception of a few days in the early part of last week during which one of the wholesale houses in this line did a lively trade, there has been considerable quietness. The city trade is regarded as unhealthy and there is no desire on the part of wholesalers to push it. There are no serious complaints in regard to collections.

**FISH AND POULTRY.**

The shipments expected from Lake Superior have not yet arrived. Poultry is now completely out of the market. Counts are still to be had at 75c. No change has taken place in regard to the supply and trade is not particularly active. Prices remain unchanged since last week. White fish 8c, pickerel 3c, Findon haddocks 12½c.

**FRUIT.**

The trade in fruit has been good during the week. Prices remain unchanged but the feeling is stiffer. Collections in this trade are perhaps better than any other. They are reported to be very good indeed. A supply of bananas and pine apples is daily expected.

**FURNITURE.**

Trade has been unexpectedly quieter during this week and collections are difficult. There is considerable demand in the city for a cheap class of goods, purchasers expressing doubts as to the length of their stay and not wishing at first to incur heavy expense. A few good orders from the country are on hand, one of them amounting to \$5,000.

**FUEL.**

The demand for fuel of all kinds has been moderate during the week. The situation remains as nearly as possible unchanged since last week, both in regard to the volume of business and also prices. The wholesale rates are as follows: Anthracite coal, \$15, delivered; bituminous \$13.50 to \$14.50. Wood continues at \$6 for dry poplar and \$7 to \$8 for tamarac.

**GROCERIES.**

No change of importance has taken place in the grocery trade during the week. Quietness prevails to some extent, although reports show that the country demand is improving considerably. Collections continue slow. There is upward tendency of prices in some staples. Sugars have advanced from ¼ to ½ at the refineries, hams have advanced ¼c and bacon is also firmer. Last week's prices, may, however, be quoted: Sugars, 9½ to 10c for yellow; 11 to 11½c for granulated; 12c for Paris lumps. Coffees, 16 to 20c for Rios; 22 to 30c for Javas; and 24c for ceylon.

## HARDWARE AND METALS.

A quiet but steady business has been done during the week. The opinion is expressed by some that this trade has now reached a solid basis, and will continue to grow in a reliable and healthy manner. Money continues close. Prices are as follows: Tin plate, 14x20, \$8.00 to \$8.25; 20x28, \$15.00 to \$15.25; bar iron, \$3.75 to \$4; sheet iron, 5½ to 6c; iron piping, 25 per cent off price list; ingot tin, 32 to 35c; pig lead, 6½ to 7c; galvanized iron, No. 28, 8½ to 9c, according to quality.

## LEATHER AND FINDINGS.

Some small shipments of this class of goods have been made to the country during the week, but business has not been remarkably pressing. Prices remain unchanged as follows: Sole leather, No. 1 Spanish, 33 to 35c; kips, slaughter, 70 to 75c; B. Z., 85 to 90c; French first choice, \$1.15 to \$1.25; French calf first choice, \$1.40 to \$1.50; wax upper, No. 1, 55c; grain, No. 1, 55c; harness leather, 34 to 36c for plump stock.

## LUMBER.

The demand for lumber during the week has been a little more lively, but otherwise the trade remains in the same condition as last week. Prices as formerly continue to be fixed pretty much according to arrangement between the contracting parties. Money is reported to be very close.

## STATIONERY AND PAPER.

Trade in this line continues lively and payments are made with very satisfactory promptness. The volume of business done by some houses during the past two months is double of what was done in the two months preceding. Wholesalers are quite sanguine as to the future.

## WINES AND SPIRITS.

The demand for liquors of all kinds has continued very quiet during the week. Collections in this trade are generally made monthly and are reported a little slow. Prices are as follows: Hennessy's one star, in cases, \$10.50; in wood, \$4 per gallon, Imperial measure; Pinette, in wood, \$4 per Imperial gallon; Louis Freres, in cases, quarts, \$10; flasks, two dozen in a case, \$11, half flasks, four dozen in a case, \$12; M. Dubois, in wood, \$3.50 per gallon, cases, quarts, \$8; flasks, \$9; half flasks, \$10. Gin, Holland, in wood, \$3 per gallon; red cases, \$11; green cases, \$6; Old Tom gin, Bernard's, in wood, \$3 25 per gallon; Booth's, in wood, \$3.25; Booths, in cases, quarts, \$8.50; Scotch whisky, Ramsay's in wood, \$4; Stewart's, in cases, quarts, \$8.50; flasks, \$9.50 Irish whisky, John Jameson & Sons, in wood, \$4.50; Bernard's, in cases, quarts, \$8, flasks, \$9.50. Jamaica rum, \$3.50 to \$4 per gallon. Domestic whiskies, Gooderham & Wort's, in wood, \$1.65 per gallon; 65 o. p. rectified, in wood, \$3.50; W. F. L. five year old, \$2.50 per gallon, cases, quarts, \$7.50; flasks, \$8.50.

## Winnipeg Manufactories.

An active and healthy tone has prevailed generally among industries of the city during the past week. There is probably an exception in the flour mills, but that is recounted for by

the shortness in the supply of wheat at the present season, the demand having recently been so heavy for seeding purposes.

The iron industries are being carried on with vigor and success. All available machines are at work and the number of orders on hand gives promise of a continuance of activity. The watrous engine works has had a very heavy demand for saw mill machinery of all kinds. They have already filled a considerable number of orders of this class and will be kept busy with others for some time. These orders have come from the Rainy Lake district and from the city. At another establishment a stamping mill has been finished and sent to the gold mines at Rat Portage. A second mill is at present under construction.

Biscuit factories continue to do a steady and increasing business. There is nothing special to report concerning them during the week.

The manufacture of brooms is now being successfully carried on in Winnipeg. An attempt in this line made some time ago resulted in failure, but that was due entirely to want of capital. The industry has now been established on a substantial footing and can hardly fail to succeed. Already a large number of orders is on hand. Hither to the corn used in the manufacture of brooms was shipped from Chicago to Toronto or Montreal; the brooms were manufactured there and thence transported to the North-West. The corn now comes directly to Winnipeg and is handled on the spot. Winnipeg productions in this line will compare favorably with those of any other place.

The demand for house building materials is keeping the planing mills busy. There is no excitement in the building trade, but it has been on the improvement during the past week, and prospects are such as to render it likely that there will be a continuance of satisfactory activity in this industry.

There is a fair amount of work being done in the manufacture of tents for the west and also for the requirements of dealers in the city. This industry has fallen off since last year, but still there is reasonable activity.

The manufacture of furniture is quiet this week. In fact this industry is more or less in an experimental condition at present. Manufacturers are sanguine in regard to the future. This is proved by the fact that a firm in the city is just on the eve of building a new factory.

## THE MARKETS.

## WINNIPEG

## GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

The grain market in the city during the past week has been anything but lively, and there has been but little more activity than during the week previous in wheat. The only receipts of that grain which have reached the city were a few cars from country warehouses, which had been held there for some weeks. The supply on the streets was nothing, as the few farmers who have come to town brought oats in preference. There have been no shipments to the eastern markets, and it is not likely that any will be made until receipts are more liberal. The stock in the city has not decreased much, as mills have been running short time, and the principal mill has been closed down for several days. In rough grain there has been a little more activity. The stock of oats in the city

has been reduced at least 25 per cent. during the week, and the few farmers' loads that made their appearance on the streets, were purchased at once by consumers at advanced prices. Only a few loads of barley have been sold to brewers, and this grain is still very sluggish and slow in sale.

In provisions there has been a reasonable state of activity, although matters have been quieter than during the previous week. In meats there has been a slightly easier feeling, and prices are as a rule a shade lower, but no marked decline has taken place in any particular article.

## WHEAT.

Millers still offer 80c for good hard Fife, but are not over anxious to purchase. The quantity held at the mills is probably 10 per cent. less than a week ago, but is still sufficient to supply the present demand for some weeks to come.

## OATS.

Dealers have been more lively during the past week, and have had liberal sales. The stock in the city has in consequence rapidly decreased, and has not been supplemented by any receipts. No car lots have arrived, and farmers' loads found ready sale to consumers at 50c. The holders are once more in hopes of fancy prices being reached, and are not ready to sell even at 50c, while the price offered for car lots ranges from 40 to 45c.

## BARLEY.

There is literally no sale for this grain at present, and only about 150 bushels changed hands during the past week. Grain men do not want any more from farmers even at feed prices. There is still quite a heavy stock in store in the city.

No other grain is to be had at present.

## FLOUR.

There has been a fair demand during the week for local points, but no shipments have been made to the east. Mills are only producing enough for local wants. There has been no change in prices, quotations still being, Patents, \$3 to \$3.20; xxx or strong baker's, \$2.50 to \$2.60; baker's, \$2 to \$2.10; traders or xx, \$1.50.

## BRAN.

The stock in the city is light at present, and promises to remain so for some time. The demand however is equally so, and prices have not changed from \$10 a ton in car lots.

## SHORTS.

Remain unchanged in price, \$12 a ton in car lots being the steady quotation.

## POTATOES.

There has been no change in prices during the week, the quotations being \$1 a bushel in small lots and 90c for car lots in sacks. The continued high price has increased shipping from the United States, and during the past week three car lots have arrived from Minneapolis market, and after paying the 10c a bushel tariff have sold at the above figures.

## BUTTER.

As yet no new butter from eastern markets has reached this city, and good qualities of old are rather scarce. The local supply has been steadily on the increase, but with the exception of a few choice lots secured by family grocers, the quality has only been fair to indifferent, and lots have sold at 25 to 26c. Choice Ontario creamery has sold at 27 to 28c. and some small lots of very choice have changed hands at 29c. Creamery has held steady at 30 to 31c. Poor butter is abundant in the city, but is not wanted almost at any figure. Lots have been offered as low as 21c without finding a buyer.

## CHEESE.

Has held steady without any change in price, 16c being the standard quotation for fine quality.

## EGGS.

The demand for these has been unusually

active during the past week, and sales have been heavy. Two car lots from Minneapolis have been received, and another is daily expected, besides receipts from Ontario. As eastern and American markets have been holding firm, prices here have not declined, quotations being 23c in small lots, and 22c in round lots, one offer of a car lot at 21½ being the only variation from these figures. The drop in prices which was generally expected by this time has not yet taken place, and hopes are entertained of present figures being held to for a week or two longer.

HAMS.

There has been an easier feeling for several days, and near the close of the week a slight decline in the price of some qualities was perceptible. No green hams are on the market, and have not been called for. Good smoked have sold at 16c, and canvassed at 16½c. The advance to 17c reached for the latter the week previous has been lost.

BACON.

In this article also there has been during the week an easier feeling, and a tendency to a decline, which is doubtless in sympathy with eastern markets. The demand however has been quite active, and the sales of the week represent a good aggregate. Dry salt has held steady at 14c, and long clear smoked has ranged from 14½ to 15c. Spiced rolls has sold from 15½ to 16c, and breakfast bacon canvassed has sold at 16½c. These quotations while a shade below those of the previous week, have held very steady.

MESS PORK.

With the tumble of nearly a dollar which took place in the Chicago market early in the week an easier feeling at once set in in this city. Fortunately consignments on their way here at the time of the decline were few and light, which will account for the quick response here to the Chicago drop. The advance predicted by some has been superseded by a decline of 50c, the steady quotation of the week being 26c. There is not much chance of any further decline, as dealers have no hope that prices will long remain down at the packing centres.

MESS BEEF.

There has been a perfect deadness in the demand for this product during the week, and the immovable quotation of \$18.50 was merely nominal.

MINNEAPOLIS.

The improvement in the weather and the favorable reports of crop prospects had a considerable effect on Minneapolis markets of last week. A feature of the market there as well as in Chicago was the operations of cliques, who it is alleged aimed at higher prices. They met with very little success in this direction, and all their movements were closely watched. During the early part of the week the divergence in prices between buyers and sellers resulted in a restriction of business. On subsequent days buyers yielded, and business improved as well as prices.

On Tuesday the amount of wheat offered was above average, but the business done was exceedingly limited. Prices offered were below those asked, and as both parties remained firm, offerings were carried unsold. There was a good demand for oats. Quotations were as follows:

WHEAT, No. 1 hard, \$1.11½ asked; No. 1, \$1.08½; No. 2 hard, \$1.08½.  
 CORN, No. 2, 49½c; rejected, 45 to 48c.  
 OATS, No. 2 white, 41½ to 42½c; No. 2, 41½ to 42c; rejected, 37 to 40c.

FLOUR, Patents, \$6.50 to \$7.00; straights, \$5.50 to \$6.25; clears, \$5.00 to \$5.50.

On Wednesday the demand for wheat improved and, contrary to expectation, prices advanced. Oats remained steady, but there was no demand for corn. Quotations were as follows:

WHEAT, No. 1 hard, \$1.12½ to \$1.13; No. 1, \$1.08; No. 2 hard, \$1.08½.

CORN, No. 2 50c; rejected, 45 to 48c.  
 OATS, No. 2, 42c; rejected, 41½ to 41c. No white offered.

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

On Thursday grain markets were a little more active, with a tendency to easier prices. Buyers remained firm, probably owing to the weak condition of the Chicago markets. The corn market continued dull. Quotations were as follows:

WHEAT, No. 1 hard, \$1.12; No. 1, \$1.08 asked; No. 2 hard \$1.08 asked.

CORN, No. 2, 50 to 51c; rejected, 45 to 48c.  
 OATS, No. 2 white, 41 to 42c, rejected, (good samples) 41c.

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

On Friday prices were again easier in sympathy with the reports of lower prices received from other points. The large holders showed no disposition to press sales, and held for higher figures. Corn was in better tone, but oats remained unchanged. Quotations were:

WHEAT, No. 1 hard, \$1.11½; No. 1, \$1.07 to \$1.07½; No. 2 hard, \$1.07 to \$1.07½.

CORN, No. 2 50c; rejected, 45 to 48c.  
 OATS, No. 2 white, 42 to 42½c; No. 2 41 to 41½c; rejected, 38 to 41c.

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

Receipts were again liberal on Saturday, but prices were unchanged, with the exception of a few advanced bids for June wheat. Quotations of the day were:

WHEAT, No. 1 hard, \$1.12½; No. 1, \$1.07 to \$1.08; No. 2 hard, \$1.08 to \$1.09.

CORN, No. 2, 50c; rejected, 45 to 48c.  
 OATS, No. 2 white, 42 to 42½c; No. 2, 41 to 42c; rejected, 37 to 40c.

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

CHICAGO.

During the past week the markets of Chicago have fluctuated considerably. The same circumstances which have affected other markets have had their influence in Chicago, but in a more marked degree. The reports of crop prospects have told considerably on the prices of wheat, and a steady decline took place from the beginning of the week. Bad reports were at first circulated, but were discredited as designing concoctions, and the more favorable reports that followed seemed to justify the course taken. For some weeks past receipts have been limited, but an increase has now begun and is likely to continue.

On Tuesday markets opened firm in wheat, but later an easier feeling prevailed and prices declined. Trade in corn was active at advancing prices. Closing quotations were as follows:  
 Wheat, May, \$1.11½ June, \$1.13½  
 Corn, " 55 " 56½  
 Oats, " 41½ " 42½  
 Pork, " 19.95 " 19.92½  
 Lard, " 11.87½ " 11.95

On Wednesday the wheat market opened weak and prices fell slightly. Corn was also in less demand at lower figures. Business in oats was quiet. Closing quotations were as follows:

Wheat,	May,	\$1.11½	June,	\$1.12½
Corn,	"	55	"	56½
Oats,	"	41½	"	42½
Pork,	"	19.95	"	19.92½
Lard,	"	11.75	"	11.87½

On Thursday there was a repetition of the previous day in wheat, prices still tending downwards. Corn realized higher prices, while oats slightly declined. Closing quotations were as follows:

Wheat,	May,	\$1.10½	June,	\$1.11½
Corn,	"	56½	"	57½
Oats,	"	41½	"	42½
Pork,	"	19.87½	"	19.45
Lard,	"	11.85	"	11.90

On Friday there was considerable fluctuation in the markets. Wheat closed easier, while corn, oats and pork advanced. Closing quotations were as follows:

Wheat,	May,	\$1.09	June,	\$1.10
Corn,	"	55½	"	57½
Oats,	"	41½	"	42½
Pork,	"	\$19.27½	"	\$19.32½
Lard,	"	11.57½	"	11.60

On Saturday grain all round was quiet and weak, while corn was somewhat lower. Pork and lard were still slow. Closing quotations were:

Wheat,	May,	\$1.08	June,	\$1.08½
Corn,	"	52½	"	56½
Oats,	"	41½	"	42
Pork,	"	\$19.05	"	\$19.10
Lard,	"	\$11.05	"	11.70

TORONTO.

STOCKS.

Various influences have been at work during the past week or ten days to cause fluctuation in the stock market. The closing of the books and rumors of different kinds have all shared more or less to bring about variation, and since our last report several phases of depression have been passed through. About a week ago the published statement of the Bank of Montreal produced an instantaneous decline in stocks generally, and reduced Montreal to 199½. On Wednesday a rumor was circulated that one of the banks had suffered certain heavy losses. It did not cause any great excitement, but was followed by a fractional decline in quotations, and a feeling of weakness North west Land has fallen considerably during the week. Prices recovered with considerable rapidity, and on Wednesday the quotations of the previous week were almost reached. Closing bids were: Montreal, 201½, Ontario, 114½, Toronto, 193, Merchants, 124½, Commerce, 135, Imperial, 145½, Federal, 159, Dominion, 198½, Standard, 116, Hamilton, 115, North-west Land Co., 74.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

The situation during the week has changed but little. Holders seem indisposed to press sales, and offerings have been rather small, especially in flour. The chief movement has been in wheat, the prices of which have been fairly steady. The course of future prices are being speculated on with widely different conclusions, and it seems, that as yet there is hardly sufficient data from which to form a well-grounded opinion. With the exception of wheat, in which a fair business has been done, the markets generally have been rather dull. Absolutely nothing has been done in barley, and country holders of oats are waiting firmly for

an advance in prices. Trade in provisions has been rather less active than last week, but the feeling has been moderately firm.

## WHEAT

On Monday last week the previously existing activity slackened a little, and on subsequent days the same feeling prevailed. Prices however remained firm. No. 1 fall sold at \$1.09, No. 2 fall was offered at \$1.08½, with \$1.07½ bid, or \$1.08 for a 10,000 bushels lot. No. 2 spring ranged from \$1.10 to \$1.11, but holders looked for even higher figures. Street prices were lower, fall being sold at \$1.05 to \$1.07; goosie at \$1.01 to \$1.02; spring at \$1.07 to \$1.12.

## OATS.

The business done in oats during the week has been very limited. Prices have remained steady and an advance asked for by country holders. Eastern changed hands at 44 to 45c; western at 47 to 48. Street prices were 48 to 50c.

## BARLEY.

Trade is the same as last week, nothing being done. Only one sale is reported during the week, and that was of No. 2 lying outside, equal to 65c in Toronto. For extra No. 3 55c was offered.

## RYE

Trade at a stand-still. Nominal prices 65 to 75c.

## PEAS

There has been considerable demand for peas during the week at firmer prices, 82c being offered, but none was to be had. Street prices, 80 to 81c.

## POTATOES.

A few sales in cars at 65c were reported during the week. Street prices were steady at 80 to 85c.

## FLOUR.

The feeling in flour remains unchanged. Buyers and sellers are apart, and millers maintain that either flour must advance or wheat fall. Transactions have been very few. Superior extra was offered occasionally at \$4.80, with \$4.70 bid. In average brands the difference between buyers and sellers was an insurmountable 5c.

## BUTTER.

The supply has consisted chiefly of large rolls, often not in very good condition, and the prices have consequently been rather easier, ranging from 16 to 17c; choice 18c; inferior 15c. The few new tubs offered have brought 18 to 19c. Old is almost exhausted.

## CHEESE

The demand has been fair at 13½ to 13¾c for small lots.

## PORK.

Trade has been firm and active in pork at former prices, averaging \$23.

## BACON.

As stocks diminish holders seem less disposed to press sales and are firm in regard to prices. Long clear has been held at 11½c; tons and cases sold at 11½ to 12c for long clear, and 10½ to 11 for Cumberland. Rolls 12½c for short, 13c for long.

## HAMS.

There has been activity and firmness in hams during the week. Smoked 13½c in round lots, 13½ to 14½ in small lots; canvassed 13½ to 14½c; pickled 12½c; dry salt 12½c.

## SUNDRIES.

Oat meal quiet in car lots. Fancy brands \$5.47, average \$5.30. Bran declining and slow, two cars sold at \$10. Apples very quiet at \$2.50 to \$3; inferior at \$2. Dried apples steady, dealers prices 10½ to 11c; evaporated 16 to 17c.

## Markets by Telegraph.

Special Dispatches to the Commercial:

TORONTO, May 21.

## STOCKS.

Stocks have been very dull for a few days, partly owing to most bank transfer books being closed, and partly owing to uneasiness in London, which has considerably affected New York and Montreal. Market to-day was weak, and closing bids were as follows: Montreal, 197½; with asked, sales at 197½; Ontario, 111½; Toronto 187½; Merchants, 121½; Commerce, 134½, with sales at 135; Imperial, 146½; Federal, 156½, sales at 156½; Dominion, 197½; Standard, 115½; North-west Land Co., 72; Ontario and Qu'Appelle offered at 180.

## GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

TORONTO, May 21.

For a few days produce has been very dull and weak. Flour has been inactive and weak, with no demand. To-day superior extra was offered at \$4.70, and extra at \$4.60 for average brands, but no sales made. Bran was easy and sold at \$11. Oat meal was steady and sold at \$5.25. Nothing was done in wheat to-day or Saturday. Closing bids were No. 2 fall \$1.05, No. 2 spring \$1.09, but both were held higher. Oats were firm and rather scarce. Eastern sold at 45c and western at 47c. Barley was nominal and little in demand. Peas were easier. No. 2 selling at 80c, F.O.C. Meats were all firm. Car lots of Cumberland sold at 10½; short rolls at 12½c, and long at 13c. Hams scarce and higher. Butter was weak, rolls being plentiful and selling from 17 to 17c. New tubs were still scarce, and sold at 18 to 19c, all offers being taken. Cheese was easy at 13½c.

MINNEAPOLIS, May 21.

Markets steady to day with very little change. Wheat receipts liberal and offerings free. No. 1 hard sold \$1.11; No. 1 \$1.07½; No. 2 hard \$1.08 to \$1.08½; Corn, No. 2 50c; Oats, No. 2 white, 42 to 43c; No. 2, 41 to 42c, rejected, 37 to 40c. Flour, unchanged. Patents, \$6.50 to \$7.00; straights, \$5.50 to \$6.25; clears, \$5.25 to \$5.50. Brand sole \$7.25 f. o. b. in bulk.

CHICAGO, May 21.

Markets all round were firmer to-day, and corn recovered the loss of yesterday. Wheat was nervous and higher, closing: May, \$1.08½, June \$1.09½. Corn, May, 51½, June, 57. Oats, May, 41½, June, 42½. Pork, was higher, closing: May, \$19.22½, June, \$19.25. Lard, June, \$11.82½.

## Insurance Rates.

The item of Insurance has long since been included by Mercantile men among the number of their necessary expenses. Every precaution may be taken against devartation by fire and as a matter of fact this is invariably done, if for no other reason, to secure easier rates of insurance, but even after every fire-proof device has been exhausted, perfect security cannot be relied on. To insure is an absolute necessity. It may be that the owner has sufficient capital to replace possible loss by fire, but even if he is fortunate enough to be in that position, he will not be so impolitic as to keep his capital lying idle for this purpose. He will obtain security by insurance, and turn his capital to account by extending his business or otherwise. Experience has often proved the fragility of the confidence based on fire proof arrangements, and a notable instance occurred a few months ago in the complete destruction of the Royal Opera House in Toronto. This building had been erected and fitted up at a cost of \$75,000; the proprietor had, as he though, rendered it

practically fire proof and reduced his insurance to \$15,000. The economy proved false. Seeing that Insurance is a necessity on the part of property owners and a source of great profit to Insurance Companies it is not surprising that the Mercantile men of Winnipeg at the present time are complaining bitterly against the heavy and increasing rates of Insurance. On Stock 5 per cent. is charged and on brick buildings the rate has been raised from 1½ to 17 per cent. That this should be so, after the fire brigade of the city has been brought to so great a state of efficiency and when every means is being taken to improve it, is, to say the least somewhat strange. It is the opinion of many that the tariff is too severe in this city considering the diminished and daily diminishing risks, due to the constant attention which is being paid to the means of combatting the destroying element, and the degree of perfection that the brigade has now attained.

## Crop Prospect.

Report from every portion of the North-West go to show that seeding has been nearly completed in every locality, and that no interruption to operations have been experienced. In a few low lying places delay has been experienced, but these are not numerous, and represent but a small area altogether. Old settlers in all districts state that they scarcely remember of a more favorable seeding time, and that so far the prospect of an abundant crop this season are good. The area sown will be at least one half greater than last year, while at least three weeks has been gained in time. In several localities slight warm showers have fallen, and in such places the outlook is very promising. Grass has also made rapid progress, and grazing is already fair in several districts. Altogether the agricultural prospect is of the most cheering description.

## American Spring Wheat.

Reports from the spring wheat districts of the United States for the past week are not of the most encouraging nature. From Southern Minnesota and Iowa cold rains have held back the spring work, and a very poor start has been secured for the seasons's crop. The floods and winds of Wisconsin have done serious damage, and from Kansas and Nebraska the reports are not hopeful. Only from Northern Dakota are the spring wheat prospects good, and there they are excellent. It is, however, too early yet to form any reliable opinion upon general results.

Assistant Traffic Manager Harder has returned from quite a lengthy stay at Port Arthur (Prince Arthur's Landing) where he has been making arrangements about freight matters over the new route. During the winter and spring a great quantity of freight has been allowed to accumulate at and around that town, and this will now be cleared away as quickly as possible, and everything got down to method, so that freight arrangements on the Thunder Bay branch can in future be depended upon. The improvement is much needed, and will be a great boon to business men in the North west.

**EMERSON.**

The councils of West Lynne and Emerson are again considering the question of amalgamating.

A cargo of wheat has been shipped from West Lynne for the H. B. Co., Winnipeg, by the steamer Cheyenne.

D. J. McInnes, property speculator and secretary of the projected Emerson and North-western Ry. Co., is reported to have left the town permanently.

Mr. Wm. Allan about a week ago purchased a stock of new goods at Emerson and set out with them for St. Leon.

Potatoes are being purchased in the Emerson district by speculators at 50c a bushel, delivered. They are worth \$1 in Winnipeg.

A large and very strong scow has been launched for stone and timber traffic between St. Vincent and Emerson. The cost of the conveyance of square timber will be considerably less than the C. P. R. rates from St. Vincent, which are said to be higher even than the cost of teaming between those points.

There has been considerably greater activity in business circles during the past week than for some weeks previous, but there is not yet anything approximating a rush in trade. Farming operations are well advanced and country people will soon have sufficient leisure to attend to wants that have for some weeks been neglected.

**PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE.**

Mr. McIlvanie of the paper mill here has been putting in some new machinery. His object is to further improve the quality of the tar paper turned out.

H. J. Woodside, jeweler, has been compelled by force of circumstances to make an assignment in favor of his creditors.

Business is still dull in town and will remain so until seeding is over, which by the way is almost finished in this district. Very little grain or other farm produce is coming into town. Merchants look forward to a decided improvement during the coming week.

The charters for the projected new railways have been prepared and revised by the Railway Board, with a view to having them passed through the Local Legislature without delay. The charter for the Portage and South-eastern has been entrusted to Mr. Hay, M. P. P. for Norfolk. and the one for the Portage Central to Mr. Mawhinney, M. P. P. for Burnside.

**EDMONTON.**

Three weeks ago the price of potatoes at Edmonton was 25c and the quality of them was said to be excellent.

Meat is exceedingly scarce and high in price about Edmonton. Many people are in consequence obliged to try the virtues of vegetarianism.

The wheat grown in the Edmonton district last season was so besmeared with smut that

the flour manufactured is very dark in color and cannot by any means be made white.

A few weeks ago Paul Fayant arrived at Edmonton with a car load of fur for the H. B. Co. The trip occupied 16 days.

The season is reported to have been very favorable for seeding in the Edmonton district, and the prospects of a heavy yield are favorable.

**United States Tariff.**

Under the heading of "Some Phases of the Tariff Discussion," Bradstreet's of the 12th has a very long and exhaustive article upon the present industrial difficulties of the United States. The article makes quotations from several writers present and past, and makes a historical digest of tariff legislation in the States, commencing with the non-intercourse act adopted by the colonies in 1809. The present dul state of manufactures is not attributed so much to over-production as to the ill-adjusted distribution of products. The article closes with a square acknowledgment that some radical change is now necessary in the following language:

The position thus presented is the necessity for an extension of markets, and the question of the hour is how shall they be obtained. With an excess plant—without discussing how such plant was fostered into being—an outlet for our products is necessary, or a large amount of capital will inevitably be jeopardized. This means but one thing: How can the American manufacturer produce as cheaply as his foreign competitor? As is pointed out, there are but two ways. Either we must have cheaper raw materials, metals, coals, fibers, dye-stuffs and chemicals, or he must have cheaper labor. But the tariff as at present enacted ordains that the American manufacturer shall not have cheaper raw materials. The alternative is suspension of business or a reduction of the wages of labor. This conclusion gathers meaning from the fact that it brings us face to face with the present situation in leading industries. The inference is that our country is already too large to suffer commercial restrictions such as it has heretofore, except inasmuch as is necessary to supply needed Governmental revenue. The vital character of the points as presented rests on the surface. It is a problem of the hour, and awaits a decision. Without cheap raw materials American manufacturers cannot enlarge their markets, and with a high protective tariff they cannot have cheap materials. In the meantime, the leading industries are, or have been, working in excess of the requirements of the country.

**Over-Production.**

The evil effects of over-production in the States is treated of by the Monetary Times of May 11th, and a warning voice is raised by that journal to Canadians. It says:—"Over-production in several branches of manufacture, in the States, brings a warning to Canadians. Are we not tending in the same direction? Can there be any possible justification for building additional cotton mills, for example, the capa-

city of those in existence and the extent of the demand for cottons being considered? We think not. Already we have cotton mills enough for present needs, and additional ones will be superfluous. Of sugar refineries we have probably more than enough. The tendency to over-do certain industries requires to have a timely check put upon it; and the example of the United States ought to serve us in good stead. Over-production in any particular industry, is easily traceable to its source. When ever more than enough capital and machinery go into such industry, the foundation for over-production is laid. The error lies in the first false step, and it is against this first false step that it is especially necessary to guard. The approach of danger should carefully be watched. Any excess of capital and machinery brought in over actual needs, not only leads to such capital yielding a small return or no return, but it does a like disservice to all the pre-existing capital embarked in the same industry. The excess is waste, it is worse than waste, because the destructive influence extends far beyond what makes the excess. The moral is: Beware of putting more capital into an industry which is already equipped with appliances sufficient to meet all demands.

**A Grain Exchange.**

*To the Editor of the Commercial*

DEAR SIR: After reading the letter of your correspondent, "A Grain Merchant," in your issue of the 15th, I was every day in expectation of hearing about some movement being taken for the organizing of a grain exchange in this city, and I am beginning to feel that the movement is liable not to succeed, unless prompt action is taken by the men of the city connected with that trade.

In talking about the exchange to business men in the city, I find that they think the members of the grain trade are not yet sufficiently numerous to organize alone into an exchange, and I am a little of that opinion myself. But grain exchanges are generally produce and provision exchanges also, and every wholesale dealer in produce and provisions, is therefore much interested in the organizing of an institution of this class. If a combination of the grain dealers, millers and wholesale provision merchants of Winnipeg is once properly and thoroughly organized, it will soon prove itself one of the strongest trade associations in the North-west, and would be a great lubricating influence in connection with the wholesale provision and produce business of the country.

For fear that the enthusiasm already awakened on this subject may die out, without producing any practical results, I suggest, that your able correspondent above named at once call a meeting of the men connected with the branches of trade mentioned, to see if any organization can be formed. If your correspondent is too modest to assume the work, you might take the initiative yourself; by which I mean to throw no doubt upon your being possessed of modesty enough. Whoever takes the initiative will find a supporter in

Your obedt. servant,

BROKER

**RAT PORTAGE.**

Navigation is now open on the Lake of the Woods.

The market gardeners of this place are busy planting and sowing.

Coney Island, opposite the town is being surveyed into building lots.

Mrs. Allen is starting a grocery and confectionery business at Keewatin.

Another bridge is to be built across the railway track, this time on Main street.

J. Winton, a Winnipeg painter, has located here to engage in his business.

Wm. Brydon has opened out his stock of drugs on Main street, near the registry office.

E. M. Rideout has built an office on Main street in which he will carry on a real estate and mining exchange.

The approaches to the bridge built last fall across the railroad track on Matheson street have been made passable for teams.

Fred A. Berry has opened a real estate and mining agency office on Matheson street. He is agent for Hooper & Co., steamboat owners.

Business continues somewhat quiet, but the opening of navigation on the lake and the commencement of work in saw-mills almost immediately will make it more lively.

James McCabe has leased E. J. Weidman's photograph gallery, and will continue the business on his own account. The lessor retains a half in the landscape view department.

E. M. Rideout, having considerable real estate on the east side of the muskeg, on the H. B. Co.'s survey, has had Second street cleared across the muskeg at his own expense. Where is the Mayor and Council?

The C. P. R. Co. and the Winnipeg Lumber Co., each having a part of the muskeg on the east side of Matheson street, have cleared it, and the drains put through it will very soon dry it so that it will be a muskeg no longer.

Ward & Mathews, boat builders, late of Winnipeg, leased a house near the lake shore a short time since, and have built an addition to it to give a building large enough for a workshop, and are actively engaged in their business. They have already built two handsome skiffs, and have a large number of orders ahead.

**CLEARWATER.**

Coulthart's grist mill has been stopped for the want of flour sacks.

Seeding is more extensive in this locality this year than any previous season.

The new bridge recently erected over the river has collapsed, and fording is again the result.

Thompson Bros. have added the sale of agricultural implements to their business of blacksmithing.

Robertson & Smith, general storekeepers, of Crystal City, have opened a branch store in the same line here.

**BRANDON.**

Building is going on steadily and the prospects of a building boom are good.

The insurance men of this city have formed a Board of Underwriters, with J. C. Kerr, chairman, and E. Fitz Bucke, secretary.

The city council have granted Messrs. Cameron & Larkin a bonus of \$5,000 for the purpose of building a paper mill. Two blocks have been granted on section 22 for the purpose.

The Langhan Hotel, Mr. Thompson proprietor, opened last week, in the building formerly occupied by the club. It is the manager's intention to conduct a first-class hotel.

The new Roman Catholic Convent is being pushed forward rapidly. The best teachers are being procured; and on account of the beautiful situation it is sure to become a favorite institution.

Business during the past week has been very good. Towards the end of the week the English immigrants arrived in greater numbers than heretofore and are bringing considerable money with them.

The cattle trade has been somewhat dull this week, on account of the market being overstocked. Prices of oxen have fallen. Milch cows, however, keep up in price, there being a big demand.

**MANITOBA CITY.**

Grain buying has ceased for the present, owing to the farmers being fully occupied in seeding.

Three general stores, one blacksmith shop, one livery and one hotel are already located here.

A. J. Fennel, stage proprietor between this and Pilot Mound, runs from the latter place to Crystal City Tuesdays and Fridays, returning the following days to Manitoba City.

A new bridge has recently been erected over the river Pembina, above the old Pembina crossing. This shortens the distance considerably between this place and Pilot Mound.

Mr. Stewart intends shortly to build another hotel overlooking the lake, size 80x60 feet. Sauls & McKay will be the lessees. The site for the railway station has not yet been decided upon. This makes the business men very unsettled and caused them to erect but temporary premises until the location is decided upon.

Mr. Crawford, with numerous assistants, is surveying a suitable route for the continuation of the line of railway from here to the crossing of the river Pembina. Mr. Barclay, the chief engineer, came out with the party, but only remained with them a few days. The route expected to be taken is through the windings of the Mary-Jane Creek, which empties into the Pembina.

**PILOT MOUND.**

There is considerable rivalry between this town and Crystal City, although a good distance apart,

W. A. Donald is erecting a new private

dwelling for himself, corner of Main street and Prairie Avenue.

A stage now runs twice a week—Tuesdays and Fridays—between this place and Crystal City, 8 miles distant.

The grist mill has stopped running for want of grain. Seeding operations delay delivery of grain for the present.

Pilot Mound business men and the farmers thereabouts sadly feel the want of a railway. The intended extension of the C. P. R. South-western from Mountain City is eagerly looked for.

The Tremont House had a formal opening on Thursday night last. A free supper and ball was given to a large number of residents and friends from a distance. G. T. Lundy, propr. of the Queen's Hotel, Nelson, is the landlord.

Wm. Carson, formerly brick maker at St. John, N. B., made bricks here last season, and owing to the result being a success he has decided to manufacture this season also. Mr. Carson has recently taken the grist mill.

John M. Huckins has erected two double and one single store opposite the Tremont House, on Prairie avenue. The upper story is used as a hall and for religious services. One of the stores has already been let for a furniture store.

**CRYSTAL CITY.**

Dr. Riddell & Co. have opened a drug and stationery store on Ida street.

Flannagan Bros. import their fauning mills from Ontario, which are made up here.

Wm. Burns is negotiating the sale of his grist mill with some party in Winnipeg.

Thomas James Armstrong, livery owner, is giving up business, and intends taking up land in Dakota.

W. F. Hill has given up publishing the Rock Lake Herald and gone further west. A. W. Brouse, of Emerson, owner of the plant, is expected to be the next publisher.

The merchants of this town, Pilot Mound and Clearwater announced on March 20 that they would give no more credit. The arrangement, however, did not last long. The usual credit is being given. It is not known which town first burst the agreement.

**STEPHEN.**

Besch & Irwin, Emerson, have a grain warehouse.

Wardroper & Co., Emerson, opened a lumber yard recently.

Mikel & Thomas, general storekeepers, have commenced business.

Tobias & Ketcham, of Emerson, lately opened a general store.

Wesbrook & Fairchild have opened a branch. J. B. Stepler is the resident agent.

Johns & Shipman, late of Nelson, general storekeepers, have opened out a like business here.

Robert Johnson, of Nelson, has opened the Brunswick hotel. This is the only hotel accommodation.

**NELSON.**

The two private banks here supplied most of the money for purchasing grain at Stephen and Manitoba City.

J. F. Blowey, furniture dealer, is erecting a two-story warehouse in the rear of his store on First street. Size 24 by 30 feet.

McEwan, Dunsford & Co., private bankers, intend opening a branch bank at Mountain City, when the railway station is decided upon.

J. F. Galbraith, proprietor of the Mountainer, is about to open the photograph gallery on First street. He also intends shortly to make a prospecting tour in British Columbia.

George Leary, postmaster, has recently erected a new building adjoining A. W. Champion's grocery store, Main street. The post office has been transferred from the latter to the former premises.

Morrison & Taylor, contractors, are busy getting out the foundation for the new county buildings, Princess street. The stone work has been commenced. Work has to be completed in eleven weeks. The contract price amounts to about \$6,000.

Owing to the want of a railway here there is no market for grain. The residents of Nelson and vicinity feel very acutely the lack of railway accommodation. They feel that they have been left out in the cold by the C. P. R. South-western. They also cannot get any satisfaction from the Manitoba South-western, to the north of them, although every inducement has been offered the latter for an extension from Carman. If railway extension to Nelson could be obtained, the town would soon be doubled in size and population.

The California agricultural bureau says that under the most favorable conditions the wheat crop of that state cannot be over 35,000,000 bushels.

The Secretary of State of Michigan, under date of May 10th, reports that the acreage seeded to wheat in that state is about the same as last year, 20 per cent. of which is winter-killed. The portion not winter-killed is about 80 per cent. of the condition of the crops May 1882. The indications on the 10th pointed to a shortage of seven to ten million bushels on the crop as compared with that of 1882.

**TO THE TRADE.**

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

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

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

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

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

**WOODS, OVENS & CO.**

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

**THE ROYAL ROUTE**

Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha,

—AND—

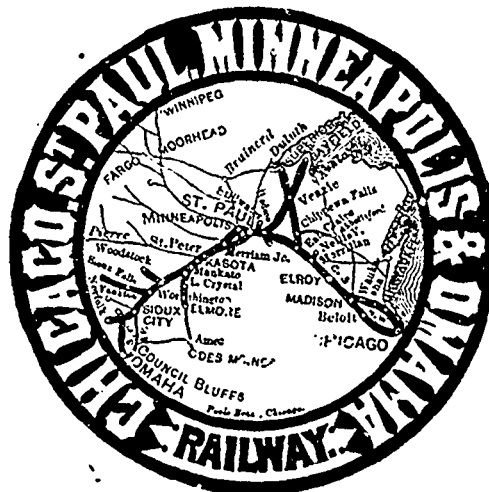
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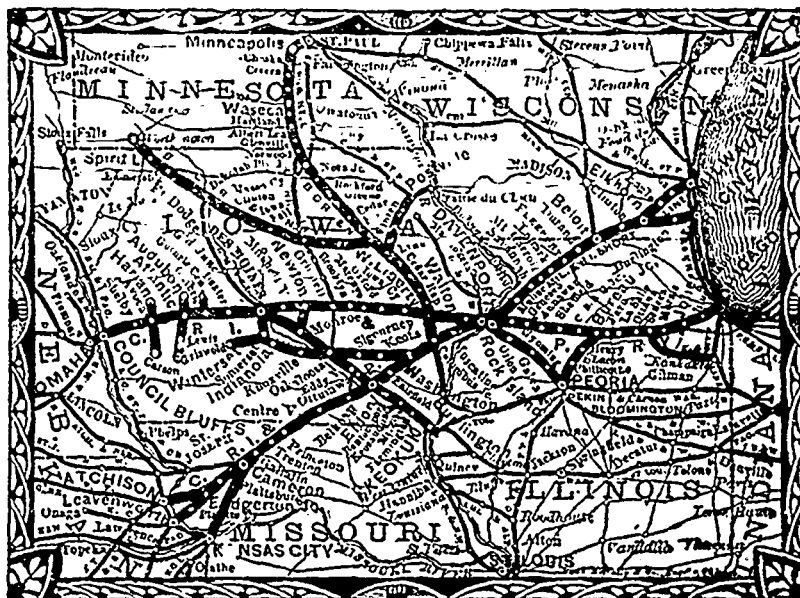
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FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO

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517 Main Street, Opposite City Hall, Winnipeg.



**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 2.30 P. M. and 7.55 A. M., connect through to Chicago via the C., R. I. & P. Ry.

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Manitoba Steam Coffee and Spice Mills.  
**G. N. SCOTT & CO.**  
 IMPORTERS, MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN  
**Coffees, Spices**  
 MUSTARDS AND GROCERS SPECIALTIES.  
 Roasting and Grinding for the Trade.  
 Telephone Communication. P. O. 335 Winnipeg.

**JAMES ROBERTSON & CO.,**  
 -IMPORTERS OF-  
**TINSMITHS' AND PLUMBERS' SUPPLIES**  
 AND GENERAL  
**METAL MERCHANTS.**  
 11 McWILLIAM ST., EAST,  
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 J.A.S. TRES, Manager. WHOLESALE ONLY

R. JAMES BANNATYNE. ANDREW STRANGER  
**BANNATYNE & CO.**  
 (SUCCESSORS TO A. G. B. BANNATYNE)

**WHOLESALE GROCERS**  
 AND DEALERS IN  
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**BALFOUR & FRASER**  
 MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF  
**Oak, Dimension Timbers,**  
**Sleigh Material, Bent**  
**Stuff, etc. etc.,**  
**Bridge & Ship Timber**  
**a Specialty.**  
 Bridges Built on short notice. Plans  
 and estimates furnished on Application  
 P. O. BOX 32. EMERSON, MAN.

**CAUTION.**

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

TRADE MARK OF "W. F. L."

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

**CORKS, LABELS AND CASES,**

besides Dr. Girdwood's certificate attached to every bottle, which we have placed thereon because of the imitations of the other labels.

Montreal, April, 1883.

W. F. LEWIS & CO.

**ON HAND**  
**Pressed Hay for Sale Low.**  
 AGENT FOR  
**Emerson & Fisher's MARBLIZED MANTLES.**  
 Parties requiring same will do well to leave their orders early.  
**B. V. MILLIDGE,**  
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**STEEL CUSHIONED**  
**BILLIARD TABLES.**  
**SAMUEL MAY.**  
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**LANGRIDGE & WILSON,**

**WHOLESALE**  
**DRUGGISTS,**  
**PRINCESS ST.**  
 Between McDermott & Bannatyne,  
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SEND FOR QUOTATIONS.



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 WOODSTOCK, ONT.

Manufacturers of the best and cheapest four-pointed  
**BARBED STEEL WIRE,**  
 made. Over FOUR THOUSAND MILES already put up on the Canadian Pacific Railway and in the North-west.  
 For circulars and prices apply to  
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 Opp. C. P. R. Freight Sheds, Point Douglas.  
 P. O. Box 944.

**CLOVIS LUCIER,**  
 Manufacturer of  
 Saddlery, Harness, Whips, Curry Combs, Horse  
 Brushes, Blankets, Bells, Spurs, etc.  
 Collars and Fine Harness a Specialty. Special Attention  
 to Outfitting Emigrants.  
 65 Princess Street, facing Market Square, Winnipeg.

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 IMPORTERS OF  
**Jewelry, Watches, Etc.,**  
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 Agents for Montreal Optical Co.  
 Office and Sample Rooms, Bird Block,  
 433 Main Street.  
 WINNIPEG, - MANITOBA.

**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 11.50 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 1.10 a.m. and 3.30 p.m.

**St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba.**

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

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

Trains run between St. Paul and Minneapolis almost every hour.  
 Sleeping cars on all night trains.  
 Trains run no St. Paul time.

**Michigan Central.**

EASTWARD.  
 Express trains leave Chicago at 6.45 a.m., 9.00 a.m., 3.30 p.m., 5.15 p.m. and 8.10 p.m.; arriving at Detroit at 6.15 p.m., 8.30 p.m., 11.40 p.m., 4.35 a.m. and 8.00 a.m.  
 All trains make close connection at Detroit with the Great Western and Canada Southern for points east, through sleepers being attached.

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

These trains take the through sleepers from Great Western, and Canada Southern, and make close connection at Chicago with the trains of other roads.  
 Dining car on trains for breakfast and supper.

**ON THE RAIL**

—TO—  
**CANADA**  
 Through Elroy and Madison,  
 Wisconsin.

Passengers have all the luxuries of modern railway travel; Pullman and Sleeping Cars provided with luxuries; Smoking Rooms. No change of cars for any class of passengers; quick time and sure connections at St. Paul and Chicago; and starting from Winnipeg on these trains you will take your meals between St. Paul and Chicago in the

**FINEST OF DINING CARS.**

No hurry, no getting left, as your Dining Hall goes with the train. Remember these comforts and conveniences and

Ask for Passenger Tickets through Elroy and Madison.

For Map of this route call on any Railroad Agent, or address T. W. TEASDALE, General Passenger Agent, St. Paul, Minnesota, who will also send free of charge a copy of the Picturesque North-west.

T. W. TEASDALE,

G. T. and P. Agt.  
 C. St. P. M. & O. Ry.

**WINNIPEG IRON WORKS CO.,**  
 Cor. of Post Office and Victoria Sts.,

Manufacturers of  
**Shafting, Hangers, Pulleys,**  
**Brass and Iron Castings**  
 OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Iron Columns, Gratings, Forgings, Light and Heavy, General Blacksmithing, all kinds of Iron Work, Millwrighting, etc.  
 Our Shops have been fitted up with the LATEST IMPROVED MACHINERY and satisfactorily guaranteed in all kinds of work.

**Canadian Pacific R'y Co.**

(WESTERN DIVISION)

TRAIN SERVICE.

**CHANGE OF TIME**

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

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

9.40 a.m. leave Rat Portage	arrive 4.03 p.m.
1.40 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 4.10 p.m.  
 9.45 " " arrive Stonewall leave 2.30 " "  
 Daily except Sundays.

Going South.		Going North.
Leave Winnipeg	Arrive.	
7.35 a.m. *7.35 p.m.	10.35 a.m. 17.00 p.m.	
	Otterburn.	
8.50 a.m. 8.50 p.m.	6.20 a.m. 5.50 p.m.	
	Emerson.	
10.25 a.m. 10.13 p.m.	4.05 a.m. 4.40 p.m.	
Arrive.	St. Vincent.	Leave.
10.40 a.m. 10.25 p.m.	3.45 a.m. 4.20 p.m.	

\* Daily.  
 \* Daily except Saturdays.  
 † Daily except Mondays.

**SOUTHWESTERN BRANCH.**

Going South.		Going North.
Lv 7.30 a.m. Winnipeg	8.50 p.m.	4.30 p.m. Av.
" 11.40 " " Morris	4.45 " "	12.25 " "
Ar 1.55 p.m. Gretna	2.30 " "	Lv.
" 5.00 " Manitoba City		7.35 a.m. "

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

**SPECIAL NOTICE.**

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

Trains move on Winnipeg time.

JOHN M. EGAN, Gen. Superintendent. W. C. VAN HORNE, Gen. Manager.  
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**BISHOP & SHELTON,**  
 Steam Cabinet Works,  
**WINNIPEG.**

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

**MANUFACTURING A SPECIALTY.**

298. MAIN STREET.

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**Elford, Manning & Co.,**

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OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,

No. 97 King St., Winnipeg Man.

Money Advanced on Consignments.

REPRESENTING

UPPER CANADA FURNITURE CO.

Bowmanville, Ont.

DOMINION ORGAN AND PIANO CO.,

Bowmanville, Ont.

COBOURG MATING CO., Cobourg, Ont.

H. G. PEDLAR'S TINWARE, Oshawa, Ont.

**THE WINNIPEG WAREHOUSING COMPANY.**

(LIMITED)

Store every description of goods Free or in Bond.  
 Special attention paid to Emigrants effects, trunks, furniture, agricultural implements, &c.

Insurances effected at lowest rates.

Warehouse receipts issued negotiable at all Banking Offices.

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

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

R. W. FRANCIS, Manager.

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**WHOLESALE.**

E. & C. GURNEY & CO.,

RUPERT ST., WEST, WINNIPEG

**The Manitoba Soap Works!**

ST. BONIFACE, MANITOBA.

Wall, Bessette, Lecomte & Co., Proprietors.

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

TRY IT! TRY IT! TRY IT!

CHAS. E. GATE.

JOHN F. THOMPSON.

**GATE AND THOMPSON,**

—PRACTICAL—

PLUMBERS, GAS AND STEAM FITTERS,

No. 9 Arthur St., Winnipeg.

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

**HOTEL RANGES**

—AND—

CARVING TABLES TO ORDER.  
 P. O. Box 1054.

**Manitoba Pioneer**

**PAPER MILLS!**

S. McILVANIE, Proprietor.

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Portage la Prairie, Man.

Planing Mill and Lumber Yard in Connection.

**H. R. BANKS & CO.**

Manufacturers and Dealers in

**Lumber,**  
**Lath,**  
**Shingles, Etc.**

Planing Mill and Factory,

Garland St., Portage La Prairie.

Branch Yard, Moose Jaw.

**City Planing Mill and Factory,**

Dufferin St., Portage La Prairie.

**Taylor & Watson,**

**CONTRACTORS & BUILDERS**

Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of

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**BRICK**

MACHINES.

**MARTIN**

PATENT.

**E. & C. GURNEY & CO.**

Winnipeg.

**W. J. GAGE & CO.,**

WHOLESALE

**Booksellers & Stationers,**

Notre Dame St. East, Winnipeg.

W. P. GUNDY Manager.

**EDDY & PALMER,**

GREAT NORTH-WEST

Trades Protection, Gen'l Enquiry,

-AND-

*Detective Agency.*

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

OFFICE OVER MONTREAL BANK,

346 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG.

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

**ASSINIBOINE MILLS AND**

**ELEVATOR "A."**

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE.

The Purest and Best Flour

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

TRAILL, MAULSON & CLARK,

Agents at Winnipeg.

Correspondence Solicited.

**GOLDIE & CO.**

BREWERS AND MALTSTERS.

Portage Brewery,

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE.

Ale and Porter in Wood and Bottles.

Orders by Mail and Wire Promptly Attended to.

**VIPOND, M<sup>o</sup>BRIDE & CO.,**

**COMMISSION MERCHANTS**

AND IMPORTERS OF

Foreign & Domestic Fruits

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

GRAND VIEW HOTEL,

OPPOSITE NEW C. P. R. STATION,

BRANDON MANITOBA.

FRANK BOISSEAU, Proprietor.

LATE OF THE RUSSELL HOUSE, OTTAWA.

Strictly first-class in every respect. Commercial Sample Rooms Attached.

MANITOBA MORTGAGE & INVESTMENT CO., (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL \$2,500,000.

LOCAL ADVISORY BOARD.

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

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

OFFICES: 11 Notre Dame Street, East, Upstairs.

H. R. MORTON

Manager.

ROSS, KILLAM & HAGGART Solicitors.

**WESTERN CANADA LOAN AND SAVINGS CO.**

Head Office Toronto,

WALTER S. LEE, - - - Manager.

Winnipeg Branch, 373 Main St.

**MONEY TO LOAN**

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

F. B. ROSS,

Manager Winnipeg Branch.

**MONEY TO LOAN,**

The British Canadian

**LOAN AND INVESTMENT CO.**

(LIMITED.)

Mortgages and Debentures Purchased.

Money Lent on Improved Farm and City Property.

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

**ROLLS & NEELANDS,**

IMPORTERS,

Wholesale Druggists

AND

Manufacturing Chemists,

WINNIPEG.

**FULL STOCK**

Teas, Sugars, Syrups, Molasses, AND Coffees,

**GENERAL GROCERIES.**

**M. A. MACLEAN,**

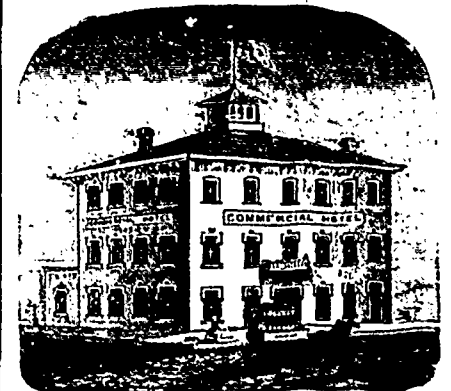
WHOLESALE GROCER,

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

**COMMERCIAL HOTEL,**

MORRIS, MAN.

BETWEEN WINNIPEG AND EMERSON, ON THE RED RIVER



GOOD ACCOMMODATION FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS. SPLENDID SAMPLE ROOMS.

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NOTHING LIKE LEATHER.

W. N. JOHNSTON & CO.,

Importers and Dealers in

Leather, Findings, Plasterers' Hair

HIDES AND OIL.

No. 8 Logan St., West, Winnipeg.



**MAIL CONTRACT.**

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

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

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

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

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

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

**MAIL CONTRACT.**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SPECIAL ATTENTION TO  
Churches, Schools, Public Buildings, Railway.  
Hydraulic, Gas and Sanitary Works Generally.  
E. McCOSKRIE & Co.

When parties communicate with us please give the following particulars.

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

**J. S. COOLICAN,**

"THE EXCHANGE"

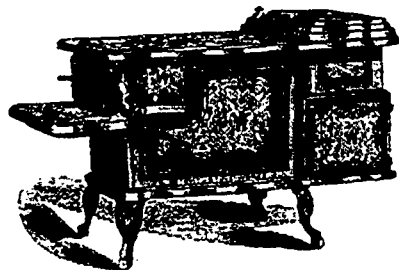
Corner Main St. and Portage Ave.  
Winnipeg, Man.

**REAL ESTATE AND TRADE AUCTIONEER.**

LAND VALUATOR & FINANCIAL AGENT.

Advances Made on Goods in Warehouse or in Bond.

SALYS PERSONALLY CONDUCTED & RETURNS PROMPTLY RENDERED.



**MERRICK, ANDERSON & CO.**

OFFICE, 243 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG.

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

**STOVES AND TINWARE**

We carry in stock a complete line of Cook, Box and Parlor Stoves, Base Burners, Ranges, for Coal or wood; Stamped and 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, Washers and Washers  
J. W. Paterson & Co., Montreal, Wooding Felt, &c.

**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.

Corner of William and Princess Streets, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

MANITOBA AND NORTH-WEST.

Liquid Fire and Water-Proof Paint Company.

**T. PERKINS & CO.,**

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

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

Office No. 562 Main Street Rooms 14 15 and 16

P. O. Box 1182.

**OGILVIE MILLING CO.**

Mill at Point Douglass.

Capacity . . . . . 750 Barrels per day.

OFFICE:—Corner King and Alexander Streets, Winnipeg.

A Full Stock of Patent Hungarian, Strong Bakers' and Spring Extra Flour; Oatmeal, Pot and Pearl Barley, Graham Flour, Cracked Wheat Bran, Shorts Ground Feed, Oats, Barley, etc., always on hand.

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

**Safe for Sale.**

A Fire-Proof Safe with Combination Lock nearly new,

**WILL BE SOLD CHEAP.**

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

**Cord Wood.**

500 Cords of First-Class

**DRY WOOD**

For Sale. Apply to

**DOUGLAS ALLAN,**  
Selkirk.

**Melville B. Wood,**

Successor to

**ANDREW COLQUHOUN,**

WHOLESALE

**WINE MERCHANT**

SOLE AGENT FOR

**DAWES' Celebrated Ale & Porter**

And **VAL BLATZ MILWAUKEE LAGER,**

11 Queen Street, East,

**WINNIPEG.**

We have at present a very  
**FINE STOCK** of

**ADVERTISING CARDS,**

Folders and other

Fancy Goods,

Of which we specially invite inspection.

**STEEN & BOYCE.**

**MAIL CONTRACT.**

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

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

Wanted notices containing further information as to Conditions of proposed contract may be seen, and blank copies of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of formo, Toddburn and Rosburn, or at the office of the Birtlecriber.

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

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

**Mulholland Brothers,**  
**General Hardware Merchants**

Importers of  
**Birmingham, Sheffield and American Goods,**  
Dealers in Stoves and

MANUFACTURERS OF TINWARE.

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

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**GRIFFIN & DOUGLASS,**

**COMMISSION MERCHANTS,**

AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

**PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.**

70 PRINCESS ST.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

JAS. PORTER.

W. M. RONALD

**PORTER & RONALD,**

DIRECT IMPORTERS OF

**CROCKERY,**  
**CLASSWARE.**  
**CHINA.**

LAMPS,

**CHANDELIERS,**  
**CUTLERY,**

**SILVER-PLATED WARE & FANCY GOODS.**

271 MAIN ST., WINNIPEG.

**CHAMBERS & CO.,**  
(Established, 1876.)

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

**BISCUITS AND CONFECTIONERY,**  
BY STEAM POWER.

Importer of Confectioners' Supplies, etc., etc.

**THE QUEEN'S,**

The Palace Hotel of the Northwest,  
WINNIPEG.

**O'CONNOR & BROWN, Proprietors.**

**W. H. BURN,**

**CUSTOM BROKER,**

AGENT. P. O. BOX 68

Dominion Line Steamers, Liverpool.—

The J. H. Stone Manufacturing Co.

L. Black & Co., Detroit.

OFFICE ROOM 2 M ARTHUR BLOCK.

**JAMES O'BRIEN & CO.**

WHOLESALE

**CLOTHIERS**

PRINCESS STREET

WINNIPEG.

DONALD FRASER, Manager.

**D. SCOTT & CO.,**

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

**FURNITURE,**

—AND—

**HOUSE FURNISHINGS!**

276 Main Street,

WINNIPEG, - MANITOBA.

**ROBERT MUIR,**

**MACHINERY BROKER,**

And Manufacturers' Agent.

P. O. Box 584. 544 Main St.

**D. S. BRIGGS,**

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

**LUMBER, LATH AND SHINGLES,**

ALSO

**READY-MADE HOUSES.**

358 Main Street, West Side, North of Trac.

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. FATERSON.**

MANITOBA & NORTH-WEST

**EMPLOYMENT AGENCY.**

321 MAIN STREET,

WINNIPEG, - MANITOBA.

**HOLLAND & MILLER PROPS.**

P. O. BOX 402.

**W. L. BRUCE,**

General Employment and Intelligence Office.

(Special Attention Paid to Advising Immigrants.)

Baggage Department Attached.

Chambers.—Merchants Bank Block, Winnipeg

**D. McCALL & CO.,**

—IMPORTERS OF—

**MILLINERY & FANCY DRY GOODS,**

Feathers Flowers etc.,

52 Portage Avenue, - Winnipeg, Manitoba.

T. H. DORITTY, MANAGER.

**FORTIER & BUCKE,**

—AGENTS FOR—

The Improved Howe Scale Company, Chicago, Ill.

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

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

ROSSER AVENUE, BRANDON

Post Office Box 173.

**THE PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE MFG CO., LIMITED**

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MANITOBA.

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

**CONFECTIONERY & BISCUITS.**

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

**"We Sell to the Trade Exclusively."**

Our Goods are giving General Satisfaction.

The Portage la Prairie Manufacturing Co., Limited,

Manufacturers of Biscuits, Confectionery, etc., etc.

**W. P. NILES,**

MANAGER, PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE