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# The Commercial

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

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

VOL. II.

WINNIPEG, NOVEMBER 13, 1883.

NO. 7.

## 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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Office, 16 James St. East.

JAMES E. STEEN,

Publisher

WINNIPEG, NOVEMBER 13, 1883.

H. KILLER, dry goods, Emerson, has sold out.  
SMITH & McCALL, Carberry, are going out of business.

C. McNAMARA has opened a harness shop at Manitou.

W. J. ASCHER, general store, Roseberry is reported away.

WELLS & RUTHERFORD have opened a new hotel at Balmoral.

THE C.P.R. Track now reaches a point 927 west of Winnipeg.

THE Argyle Mining Company is in the hands of the sheriff.

CLARKSON & Co., merchant tailors, Regina, have been burned out.

THE street cars commenced running on Portage avenue on Friday.

E. PENNER & Co., general store, Niverville, have removed to Gretna.

PORT ARTHUR had a new Ronald steam fire engine, which cost \$3,800.

LITTLE BROS., of Littleton, are putting up a fine new hotel at that place.

JOHN W. HACKETT & Co., grocers, Winnipeg, are closing out their business.

Wm. CALDWELL, of Rapid City, has purchased a saw-mill at Rat Portage.

H. T. McPHILIPS is about to start a paper in Manitou, to be called the *Mercury*.

J. W. SPARLING has bought H. S. Paterson's general store business at High Bluff.

JACQUES & WILKES, jeweller, Calgary, have moved into magnificent new premises.

D. McA. HENDERSON is now publisher and proprietor of the *Rapid City Standard*.

JACKSON & Co., millers and grain dealers, Stonewall, have sold out to R. J. Forde.

JAMES JOHNSTON, of the Murray House, Winnipeg, was sold out by the sheriff on Friday.

C. H. FIELD & Co., of Winnipeg, are about to open out a branch saddlery business at Port Arthur.

ABOUT \$140,000 of the city taxes have been collected so far. This is about one-third of the whole amount.

MR. RANCE late of Crystal City, and Mr. Britton, of Nelson, have bought out the Manitou Livery stables.

J. E. WELLS, of the Moose Jaw News is starting a newspaper at Qu'Appelle to be called the *Qu'Appelle Record*.

THE following new post offices were opened on the 1st of November: Austin, Balgonie, Pasqua, Pense and Wapella.

OPERATIONS have commenced on the rebuilding of the Rainy Lake Lumber Company's new saw-mill at Rat Portage.

SELKIRK has passed a by-law to issue \$5,000 debentures to build a town hall and improve the sidewalks of the town.

THE Postmaster General has constituted Port Arthur post office a branch of the Dominion Saving's Bank department.

At the last monthly payment of the North American Construction Company at the end of the C.P.R. track, \$200,000 was disbursed.

MEIKLE & COPPINGER, of Nelson, had a narrow escape from serious loss by fire last week. As it was, considerable damage was done their

dry goods stock by water used in extinguishing the flames.

McDONALD & SHIELD's saw-mills at Vermilion Bay have been closed down for the winter. Men are being sent to the woods to take out six million feet of lumber this winter.

THE premises of Mr. Chatwin, tailor, and Johnston, general dealer, Regina, were considerably damaged by fire last week. A subscription is being raised to assist Mr. Chatwin in his difficulty.

STEVEN McLEAN, formerly of Brandon, has opened a hotel at Millford, called the Star and Garden. Mr. Leadbeater, of Brandon, has bought out Mr. Motherwell's interest in the Royal hotel at the same place.

HENDERSON & BULL, of this city, have secured the sole agency for the manufacture of Johnston's new oatmeal mill in Portage la Prairie. They will handle the whole produce with the wholesale and jobbing trade exclusively.

ELKHORN, on the C.P.R., has now two general stores, post office, hotel, blacksmith shop, livery stable, &c. The C.P.R. have built a large coal shed there, also a large section house. The townsite was surveyed out only last summer.

Downs Bros., general store, Virden, who suffered heavily by fire a short time ago, have assigned in trust. They were led to take this step as a protection against outside creditors, until the insurance, &c., has been adjusted, after which it is expected they will go on as before.

THE half-yearly statement of the Bank of Montreal to 31st Oct. shows profits \$692,668, or 5 1/2 per cent. on the actual capital of the bank, after paying 5 per cent there will be \$92,668 to go to profit and loss account. This total amount carried forward to the latter account is \$414,860.

APPLICATION is being made for incorporation of the "Victoria Iron and Wire Company, limited" with headquarters in Winnipeg. The applicants are: John A. Brooks, Edwin Hudson Bissett, William Casson Woods, J. Blair Hoadley, George H. Hooper, Walter Jordan, Archibald Chisholm, Winnipeg, and Wellington Porter Chisholm, of Chicago; of whom the first four are to be the first directors. They will occupy the premises formerly used by Chisholm, Jones & Co., on Post office street.

## Business East.

## ONTARIO.

Smith Bros., grocers, Merriton, have sold out. Thos. Warren has sold out his hotel business in Fingal.

T. Hurley, general store, Hastings, is giving up business.

McKinnon & Co., general store, Hastings, have sold out.

D. J. Heffernan, of Guelph, has sold his hotel to Jas. Ash.

McNair & Smith, carriage builders, Milton, have assigned in trust.

Henry Main, livery and broker, Galt, has sold out his livery business.

F. D. Woodcock, produce dealer, New Hamburg, has assigned in trust.

Crow & Peck, greasers, Henderson, are going out of business, and intend leaving the place.

F. & L. Lint, general store, Kohler, have dissolved. The business is continued by L. Lint.

Bromell & Co., hotel, St. Thomas, have dissolved. Mr. Bromell continues the business alone.

Horace Brotherhood, grocer, of Fingal, is in business again in the name of his son, J. D. Brotherhood.

W. F. Merner & Co., carriage builders, New Hamburg, have dissolved. Jacob Lashinger continues the business.

H. M. Heal, drugs, Orangeville, has assigned.

Alex. Webster, general store, Priceville, has sold out to Jas. Brandon.

## QUEBEC.

Lepine & Bro., butchers, Montreal, have dissolved.

R. W. Cowan & Co., hatters, Montreal, have assigned in trust.

D. Connor, Redford, has disposed of his general store business, and will continue in clothing alone.

## General Notes.

The large sausage manufacturers of Chicago turn out some 130 tons of the article a day, the industry employing 600 to 700 persons, and the butchers make 9,000 pounds a day in addition.

There were 195 failures in the United States reported to Bradstreet's during the week ending Nov. 3, 14 less than the preceding week, 41 more than the corresponding week of 1882 and 60 more than the same week of 1881. Canada had 27 failures, a decrease of 3.

A recent issue of the Glasgow *Herald* states that 293,023 tons of new ship-building have been launched on the Clyde during nine months of 1883, a large increase over the same time last year. The total tonnage launched during the present year is 30,593 in excess of the total quantity launched during 1874 to a like date.

There were 196 failures in the United Kingdom reported in *Kemp's Mercantile Gazette*, for the week ending Oct. 18, against 213 in the corresponding week of 1882, and 237 in the like week in 1881. The total for England and Wales was 167, against 192 and 218 in corresponding weeks respectively in 1882 and 1881. Scotland had 23, against 17 and 11, and Ireland 6 against 2 and 3 in like weeks in 1882 and 1881.

The New England *Grocer* says there are more than 1,000 different varieties of steel pens manufactured in the United States. The value of the domestic and import trade is said to be \$1,500,000 annually. The stationery, publishing, notions, dry goods and hardware trades are the principal retailers of pens throughout the country. As near as can be ascertained between 22,000,000 and 23,000,000 pens are manufactured weekly, Birmingham alone supplying between 15,000,000 and 16,000,000 pens weekly.

An action for deceit will not lie against a person for obtaining credit by falsely and fraudulently representing himself to be "a person safely to be trusted and given credit to," according to the opinion of the Rhode Island Supreme Court in the recent case of Lyons vs. Briggs. The court held that to maintain such an action against a person obtaining credit by false representations of his solvency, the false representations must consist of definite statements of fact, as distinguished from expressions of opinion.

An illustration of the unhealthy growth of the Canadian cotton manufactures is found in the Montreal cotton mill of Valleyfield, which produced 6,000,000 yards of bleached goods in 1881, but finding that 9,000,000 yards were imported, in spite of the tariff, expanded its capacity to 20,000,000 yards. A meeting of the stockholders has just been held to provide for a floating debt of \$150,000 and a mortgage of the same amount. The Stormont mill, of Cornwall, reports a deficiency of \$16,000, and will have to ask the indulgence of its creditors. The St. Croix mill, at St. Stephen, N.B., is also crying for quarter.

There has been no activity recently in the New York dry goods trade. Purchasers are reported to be buying only from hand to mouth. The importing houses and domestic commission firms alike report a general dullness. Cottons, velveteens and dress-goods have been the most active in the order named. Silks, satins and plushes are quoted rather slow. Woollens have been exceedingly quiet, with the exception of a small request for a few heavy goods. The jobbing trade report business quiet, as a rule, though a fair order trade is setting in, which it is expected will improve. The retail trade is not as active as it should be, the weather still continuing adverse to their interests.

The leading feature of the British labor market for the week ending October 17, as reported by the London *Labor News*, was the ending of the North Staffordshire colliers' strike, after having lasted for over five months. The men resumed work at former wages. The horsenail makers' strike for an advance of 3d per 1,000 was announced. The engineers' strike was increasing at Sunderland, and over 1,000 apprentices recently joined the strikers. Building, ship-building and marine engineering were very busy. Labor was still in great demand on railways and tramways. Work was very brisk in the colliery districts. Both the manufactured and unmanufactured iron trades were doing fairly well. On account of low prices the textile trades were only meeting the present demand. Dock labor was quite good, but a great number were still unemployed. Emigration continued good.

## Short Notes on Milling.

There is yet a good deal to do in successfully applying the roller process to small mills of from 25 to 100 barrels capacity. There has been a great deal done, no doubt, but one thing is lost sight of in all the patents, that have been granted so far, and that is cheapness, not in the price of the machine, but also in its application to the existing or original plant in the mill. It should be of such a nature that as few changes in the machinery as possible should be made.

If a grain of wheat is examined, it will be astonishing to see the chemical laboratory that is locked up in it. The most valuable substances, gluten, is placed near the air and light, while the little cells of the interior are composed of starch, which being the softest is the first to break up under the influence of the rolls. Hence, the flour of the first and second breaks is mostly composed of that substance.

About three and a half per cent. of woody fibre can be removed from a kernel of wheat by a moistened cloth, it is of no value whatever. The next coating holds nearly all the iron, potash, soda, lime and phosphoric acid. This wrapper is the granary, so to speak, in which is deposited all the wealth of the berry, and like a good safe is the hardest to open, by either the rollers or burrs.

The use of rolls in cleaning bran is now generally recognized, and they have proved very useful and practical for this purpose especially in large mills. Bran, however, can only be thoroughly cleaned by several operations, and the previous condition of the bran has a great deal to do with the number of operations it has to undergo on the rolls to be well cleaned.

Rollers for the first cleaning are from eight to ten inches in diameter and from three to five hundred corrugations are used, and this increases up to one thousand for the last rolls used; but fine corrugations wear out soon, and the rolls have to be frequently corrugated or the bran has to be finished on burrs.

As the advantage of the use of rolls instead of burrs consists in the production of a greater amount of middlings, this advantage should be experienced in the cleaning of bran. As the small starchy particles adhering to the bran are separated in the shape of middlings instead of flour, a better quantity of flour is produced from these middlings both in color and strength than that which is made from the stones' product.

Differential speed in rolls is not only better in making middlings, but in grinding bran as well. This has been proved by several experiments.

There is no doubt but that there is less care bestowed on the hanging and care of shafting than upon any other means used in applying power to manufacturing purposes. If the steam engine or the water wheel is in good order, and performing their work properly, and the machines driven by them are also in good order, there is seldom a thought bestowed upon the media between the actuating power and its ultimate development, except the necessary attention which must be paid to the belting and oiling of the machinery.

Often, when the result of the power is not satisfactory, it is not the driving power that is

at fault, but the result may be found in the shafting, or other intermediate transmitters of the power. Generally, in such a case, the belts are examined and their condition assumed for the imperfect transmission of the power from the primo mover.

The condition of belts is a very important point in all manufacturing, but more particularly in mills where a steadiness of motion is a desideratum, and attention to them will save many dollars in the course of a year; but there are other as important elements which are not always taken into consideration, and the principal one is the condition of the shafting. A line of shafting running perfectly true, without jumping or jerking, turning smoothly and noiselessly is a delight to the mechanical eye; and the first thing always examined by a thorough millwright when he enters a mill, is the shafting.

Perhaps there is nothing will strike a person who has been out of the milling business for some time so much as the change in the system of bolting. This is caused by the numerous separations, and it is in this the whole secret of gradual reduction lies.—*Ex.*

### A Nitro-Glycerine Factory.

Near the village of Tweed, Canada, and at the water's edge of Stoco Lake, is a fair-sized, unpretentious, isolated wooden building, the appearance of which would cause a stranger to inquire why such a good building, was erected in such an isolated locality, and why it was so closely guarded, as a solitary watchman, day and night the year around, checks the steps and inquires the business of the curious as they stray near. As the eye passing upward reads "Nitro-glycerine factory—very dangerous," in big letters above the door, the use for which the building is intended and the necessity for watchful care over it is apparent. At the door were seen lying iron casks sheeted inside with lead, and in these casks are imported the pure glycerine and mixed acids used in the factory.

A cask of mixed acid is hoisted by machinery to the upper story and dumped into a mixing tub, in which the mixing blades are moved by a crank turned by a man who is stationed in a tight box and has in front of him a thermometer. As the glycerine runs into the acid a vapor is engendered, in which life is scarcely supportable, hence the man turning the crank is stationed in a close box. The acid and glycerine in their admixture rapidly heat, and the compound has to be toned down by cold water or ice, hence the greatest watchfulness is necessary at this point; as the heat is allowed to run up to 80 degrees, and as nitro-glycerine explodes at 90 degrees, there remains but 10 degrees of heat between the known and eternity, or, as the manager remarked, if the heat was allowed to run up to 90 degrees they would not have time to pucker their mouth to say good by.

It is needless to say that, while the work is going on, strangers are never allowed to enter the building, as it is necessary that every man should have his individual attention at such time upon his work. "Strict rules govern our work," remarked the manager, "as the least venture at experimenting would leave no one to tell how the accident happened." The nitro-

glycerine thus manufactured has an explosive force ten times greater than that of blasting powder, and is used on very heavy work, but we sell very little in that shape, remarked the manager, as it is run down a tunnel to the room below, where it is manufactured into dynamite, dualin, or vigorite, all of which have nitro-glycerine as their basis, but are known by different names to designate the degree of power. As rapidly as possible, the nitro glycerine is mixed with charcoal, wood pulp, or other mixtures, and reduced into a commodity more readily handled; for although dynamite is understood to be extremely dangerous to handle, it is rammed into the cartridges with a stick, with as little apparent fear of the result as would be the case were the substance so much dirt.

The cartridges are made to hold from a pound to two pounds each, and are carefully packed each day and taken to an isolated magazine owned by the company. The output of the factory is about 1,000 pounds daily now, but the owners expect shortly to increase the capacity to meet the requirements of a rapidly increasing demand, as this is the only factory of the kind in Ontario, and the development of the mines has rapidly increased the demand, as blasting with powder has been almost entirely superseded by the use of dynamite, which is not only more efficacious but also safer to handle. The manager remarked: "I have to pay my men large salaries, although the work is comparatively light, as a very slight accident would put them out of the way of drawing their salaries. I have worked at the business for the past seven years, and own a mill at Algoma as well as this one here, but in this business life is the result of vigilance."—*Manufacturers' Gazette.*

### Trade in British Columbia.

The value of exports from the port of Victoria, B. C., in the year ending June 30th, 1883, was \$2,982,993, an increase of \$211,123 over the preceding year. The principal items of export were the produce of the fisheries \$1,321,522, of the mines \$1,309,646, and animals and their produce \$286,960. The only agricultural product was hops. In individual items the export value ranked thus: Salmon, canned, \$1,151,081, coal \$674,208, gold \$631,648, marine furs \$123,804. In the calendar year 1882, the value of the fisheries reached \$1,842,675, an increase of \$388,353 over the preceding year. The value of the vessels, nets, and other implements employed is computed at \$229,670, while the valuation of the salmon canneries and other fishing stations along the coast reaches \$402,000. Employment was given during the fishery season to 5,215 fishermen and other persons. Twenty canneries were in operation last year, of which thirteen are situated on the Fraser river, the other seven being at various points along the northern coast as far as the boundary of Alaska. The establishment of other canneries is in contemplation, and a steady enlargement of this important industry is looked for. The herring fishery has not been extensively prosecuted up to this time, but the outlook for the future is more promising, the Inspector of Fisheries reporting an increase of business at Burrard Inlet, an eager demand for British Columbia herring

having arisen in Australia. The oyster business, we are told by the Inspector, has made little apparent advance, but two new applications for leases of beds for oyster culture have recently been granted. The value of imports at Victoria in the last fiscal year was \$3,388,041, of which \$2,821,744 were dutiable and \$420,211 free goods. In addition there were imported from Eastern Canada goods to the value of \$522,147.

### Preferred Creditors.

Investigation of the more important of the recent failures in this city and Boston shows that a very large proportion of the aggregate assets had been secured in advance to preferred creditors, leaving very little property for the creditors who were not preferred. There is no law to prevent this species of swindling, but there ought to be. The National Bankrupt Law which was repealed a few years ago, prohibited preferences, but it was so complicated and expensive that it used up almost everything, leaving little or nothing for creditors. Our State insolvency law has a preference clause, the elimination of which by the Legislature has been urged by the Chamber of Commerce. But a better way to overcome the evil would be to enact the amended Lowell draft of a National Bankrupt Law. That would place all creditors on an equal footing. As the case now stands, merchants and manufacturers are at a loss to know to whom to grant credit.

A purchaser may show assets largely in excess of liabilities, but such a showing is worth nothing if the bulk of the property may be passed into the hands of friends or relatives in the advance of failure. In view of the recent fraudulent practice of preferring creditors it is no wonder that confidence, so necessary in business, should be seriously impaired, that creditors should have become suspicious, and that all classes should suffer the consequences. Honest business men should move in self defense for a National Bankrupt law.—*Shipping List.*

### The Coming Railway Ticket.

A new kind of railway ticket is coming to the front. It is best explained by taking the Grand Trunk as an example. That road goes to work and it prints a book of tickets containing 1,000, or 500, or 100, or 50 tickets, twenty on a page, and each ticket good for one mile. These little tickets are smaller than postage stamps, 20 on a sheet and perforated. You can buy two, twenty or a thousand of them and pay for them a fixed rate; and the company on its part is bound to accept one of them for every mile you travel. You will not require to tell the ticket seller where you want to go; you will say give me a hundred miles, or twenty miles, or a thousand miles, and get on board and give the conductor enough of the little squares to carry you to your destination. There will be then no such thing as lay-over tickets, or trouble in getting tickets changed, or loss through tickets not used—these little tickets will be as good as money and always current. The road on its part will be duly protected from scalpers and the like. The new system has received the endorsement of the better class of passenger agents, of travellers, and has been adopted on several western roads already.



# The Commercial

WINNIPEG, NOVEMBER 13, 1883.

## RECIPROCITY WITH THE UNITED STATES.

The question of trade relations between Canada and the United States is one that has engaged the attention of statesmen of the former for over thirty years, and seems to grow in importance with them as time advances. Unfortunately it is difficult to reason such a question as a purely trade one, without national prejudice, and while such is the case selfishness in judging the matter must remain in the ascendancy. From 1862 up to about two years ago the press of the United States frowned on the idea of reciprocity with Canada, although from the Canadian side there have been many overtures for an arrangement, some of which savored not a little of national toadyism. The tables are now turned however, and it must be acknowledged that in a great measure the turning is the result of the Canadian Protection policy introduced in 1879. Small as American manufacturers may deem Canada as a trade field its loss has been a serious one to them, and as a natural consequence American trade journals as a rule now advocate reciprocity with Canada, but reciprocity upon a principle that would open Canadian markets to them, and close them against the products of European manufacturers. Reciprocity of that description would certainly be a profitable arrangement for the United States, although it might not prove so for Canada.

Strange as it may seem the above one-sided style of reciprocity is not without its advocates in the Dominion, and still stranger it must seem that the bulk of these advocates are to be found in the ranks of the political party which has free trade as one of its professions if not of its dogmas. These parties who object so strongly to the Canadian Tariff laws, with their average of some twenty-five per cent, on foreign manufactured goods, profess to believe that the commercial and industrial progress of the Dominion would be greatly assisted by a system of commercial unity with a nation whose average tariffs are somewhere in the neighborhood of sixty per cent. By what kind of logic they can arrive at such a conclusion, the unbiassed and politically free student of commercial economy can never comprehend, and must wisely rate

the matter as a political idiosyncrasy, worthy of a party long in and weary of the cold shade of opposition.

But now in the North west where parties of all shades of politics admit that the present Canadian tariff laws are in some respects unjust to and oppressive upon this part of the Dominion, we have many who assert that our best interests lie in a system of free exchange with our neighbors across the line, and in fact in our being part and parcel of the United States commercial system. The voice of some articles in general use, without regard to the whole system of tariffs, is sufficient to confirm some in such a belief, or at least make them advocates of it in preference to our Canadian Tariff laws. If the anomaly of such a position is plain in Eastern Canada, whose manufacturers are reaping some benefit from a protective system, it must be glaring here where so much depends upon our securing supplies from the older World as cheap as possible. It is plain that no system of reciprocity with the United States, which would protect that country against European competition through Canada, would be beneficial to the North-west. The few advantages that we would gain would be lost altogether in the many disadvantages which such a system would bring about. It may be that in a few years from now matters may be greatly changed. Already there is a strong current of free trade feeling even in manufacturing circles in the United States, and at last session of Congress the thin edge of the wedge of a policy tending in that way was introduced. It can only be by a great advance in that direction that any encouragement can be given to the North-west to wish for reciprocity, and until that is reached people here would "Rather bear those ills we have than fly to others that we know not of."

A careful study of this question suggests another plea for closer commercial union directly with the Mother Country. Great Britain opens her ports free for all the products of our rich land, and our pioneers need her cheap manufactured goods. Our interests in this respect are in direct opposition to those of eastern provinces, and as time wears on the commercial breach between the East and the North-west must widen, if the present system of excessive tariffs be continued. For a time political prejudices imbued in former eastern homes may obstruct the

tide of popular opinion in this direction, but eventually the trade wants of this vast land of promise must be the most powerful influence in framing the political creed or creeds of its people. A great step towards this closer union with Great Britain would be the opening of the Hudson's Bay Route. The direct interchange of products without their passing through the toll gates of eastern middlemen, or even eastern channels of traffic would do much to correct the same, and teach people here, that, without allowing any consideration for patriotism or national leanings, it is more profitable to be linked with the Mother Country, with its generous system of open ports for the products of the whole World, than with the United States, whose whole structure of trade laws for over twenty years have been based upon dishonest selfishness, and whose people now seek reciprocity merely as a means of practising the same selfishness upon us here.

## OVER PRODUCTION.

From all points of the United States, Great Britain, and from the Eastern Provinces of the Dominion as well comes the cry of over production. The few years of unparalleled prosperity and plenty has over stimulated manufacturing industries of nearly all classes to such an extent that heavy surpluses of stock have accumulated in many cases sufficient to supply the demand for several months to come. Cotton and iron manufacture seem to be suffering the most from the results of over production. The rapid progress of railway construction during the past few years gave a special impetus to the latter. Railroads were being built by thousands of miles every season, which made a keen demand for everything in that line. Companies were formed and immense establishments went into operation and realized handsome profits from the business while the railway excitement continued. Now there is a slacking off in railway building and the capacity for iron manufacture being at the same time much greater than it was, a period of depression necessarily follows. With cotton manufacture the case is somewhat similar. There was plenty of room for a limited number of establishments to do business and make money at a reasonably rapid rate. But, as is always the case, when one man is seen to be making a success of business in a certain line there are scores of others ready to jump in and compete, never

thinking that by so doing they are lessening by inordinate competition the chances of those already established, and at the same time reducing their prospects to a minimum. This trade was overdone, and now they have to face the inevitable results of their over anxiety. Manufacturers are now putting their heads together and trying to devise some means by which they may best overcome the difficulties which surround them, and by devising some means of keeping the production within limits keep the price up to the standard of previous years. In other words they are trying to form rings for their mutual protection. The history of all such attempts to control the trade of a country shows that failure has more generally been the result than otherwise. The oil ring that was formed in Canada some years ago is a striking example of that to which we have referred. A system of bolstering prices can never succeed and it is well in the public interest that it should be so. If the manufacturers do suffer they have their own recklessness and over-anxiety to amass wealth quickly to blame. But the public will reap a benefit in the meantime, and those who have been foolish to risk their capital, and by doing so have brought about the stagnation caused by overproduction have themselves to hold to account. Supply and demand will regulate itself in the course of time despite the efforts of avaricious manufacturers and others to bolster up prices.

### SCHEMING INSOLVENTS.

The insolvent records of the current year are not without their valuable lessons to creditors as well as debtors in the Northwest, and these lessons are carried very plainly in the figures which the record of misfortune supplies. With the opening of 1883 the first hard pressure of contraction was making itself keenly felt, and the first three months developed more insolvencies than the whole year of 1882. It was a noticeable fact, however, that the total liabilities involved were some ten per cent. less than the estimated assets, showing plainly that many of the insolvents were worse scared than hurt. Creditors, however, and especially distant ones were still more scared, and pressed customers hard and in some cases unrelentingly. The second quarter's insolvencies showed no material change in number, but the aggregate liabilities were fifty per cent. in excess of those of the first,

while the estimated assets instead of being ten per cent. above the liabilities were fifteen per cent. less. The third quarter showed nearly double the number of insolvents, with an increase of about one hundred and ten per cent. of liabilities over the second quarter, while the proportion of estimated assets to liabilities had fallen to under sixty per cent. By the end of the third quarter the panicky feeling and disposition to crowd debtors had greatly abated, and failures since the first of October have been few in number, but as time wears on the discrepancy between assets and liabilities widens steadily out.

This shrinkage in the proportion of assets to liabilities which has been going on during the year is no doubt due in a great measure to the depreciation in the value of real estate, which has taken place, a good share of the assets being composed of city and town property. But quite a large share of it is due to the scheming of insolvents and withholding of assets by them, which has been greatly on the increase of late. Such action no honest man can defend, but it is questionable if creditors are not much to blame for forcing matters into such a state. The first insolvents of the year with scarcely an exception made a clean surrender of all they possessed, and the manner in which their assets were sacrificed and squandered to satisfy the eagerness of some creditors, no doubt made some regret having acted so honestly. As the year wears on unfortunate traders seem to make provision for such contingencies, and when assignment can no longer be avoided, their state of affairs usually show some arrangement to checkmate the capacity of hungry and selfish creditors, and which has the effect of forcing a settlement for the safety and profit of the latter. No class of men can be rated as unflinchingly honest any more than traders, and when the incentive to honesty is taken away, and placed on the side of dishonesty, it must be expected that many will even with reluctance adopt the latter.

An instance of how much country merchants fear sharp practice on the part of over urgent creditors is furnished by an assignment recorded in another part of our columns. A party in Virden had his store and stock almost entirely destroyed by fire, but fortunately was fully insured in reliable companies. The fire although a misfortune that must bring him great inconvenience, will cause him compara-

tively little loss. His state of affairs showed a liberal surplus of realisable assets over his liabilities, yet such was his fear of some urgent creditor taking hurried action for recovery of a claim, that he at once made an assignment as a matter of safety. His creditors will all be paid 100c on the dollar, and with little delay, and his assignment under a system where creditors would be protected against sharp practice, would be altogether unnecessary. If an honest debtor is forced to adopt such a course, it is only to be expected that a more crooked one would be adopted where the sterling element of character was less strongly developed. Greedy creditors are, therefore, much to blame for the present unsatisfactory state of affairs, out of which there seems no escape, except by the passing of a bankrupt law which will compel the equal division of insolvents' assets among creditors, and at the same time prevent the unfortunate but not dishonest debtor from being at the mercy of any vindictive creditor.

### UNITED STATES BANK CIRCULATION.

Considerable attention is being directed across the line to the contraction of the National Bank circulation in the United States. United States bonds form the security upon which the circulation is based; the issue being to the extent of ninety per cent. of the par value of the bonds deposited. The Government has been rapidly reducing its debt, and still continues to effect a further reduction monthly. The banks are thus compelled to surrender their bonds and make a corresponding contraction of circulation, the high price of the 4 per cent. bonds not subject to call, making the purchase of these to replace the 3 per cents. unprofitable. For the year ending Nov. 5th, the circulation was contracted \$11,186,000, and of the \$184,500,000 of 3 per cents. held by the banks thirty millions have been called for redemption in December. As a remedy for the difficulty it is suggested by some that the tax of one per cent. on the circulation be abolished, it being calculated that the banks could then afford to purchase the 4 per cents., which are not redeemable for 24 years, at a premium of 22 per cent. It is also proposed to substitute 3 per cent. 50 year bonds for the outstanding 4 and 4½ per cents. But, as a contemporary puts it, both these plans are open to the objection that they are merely temporary expedients, a putting off of the day when a basis for the bank circulation other than the public debt must be established.



## WINNIPEG MONEY MARKET.

During the past week inquiry for money has been comparatively light, and the probability is that it will continue so during the month. After that notes which are being taken for the large amount of goods being sold throughout the country will find their way to the banks for discount, and there will, as a matter of course, be a greater demand for accommodation than there has been. But it is not expected that the resources of the banks will be very heavily drawn upon. By that time the movement of grain will have become active, and the flow of ready cash from local sources will be much more free. Many farmers have delayed marketing their grain in order to utilize the open weather to do fall plowing. This has been put a stop to now, and their energies will be directed towards threshing and marketing the crops. Rates of discount remain unchanged at 8 to 10 per cent. for gilt edged commercial paper, although as we said last week there are some who have been able to get as low as 7. Ordinary paper is discounted at 10 to 12 per cent. The loan companies are not at all pressed with inquiries, but at the same time report a very satisfactory settling of the business of the past. There is plenty of money to be had on good real estate mortgage security at from 8 to 10 per cent. Funds for speculation still continue scarce, and the private parties from whom accommodation is obtained charge, as a rule, a pretty stiff figure for it.

## WINNIPEG WHOLESALE TRADE.

Business in wholesale circles during the week has been fairly active, although not characterized by any particular rush in any department. The depressing effect of the wet weather of two weeks ago, and the consequently almost impassable condition of the roads has not yet been entirely relieved, but a brisker trade is anticipated from this time forward. Country dealers are still exercising great caution in placing orders, and do not care to lay in heavy stocks until the prospect of a rapid turn over is assured, which will be when farmers are more rapidly bringing their grain to market and converting the products of the soil into cash. The demand as a rule is for a cheaper class of goods than has been purchased in past seasons, retailers complaining that they find expensive articles very slow of sale. Money although still tight is considerably easier than it was a week or two ago, and it is expected that there will be a steady improvement between now and Christmas.

### AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.

Business in this line is very quiet at present. Sales are chiefly confined to strawcutters, grain crushers, horsepowers, &c., and quite a number of these are being sold. Collections are still slower than was expected at this season of the year, but reports from country agencies give promise of an improvement in this direction in the near future.

### BOOTS AND SHOES.

Business is fairly brisk and fully up to the expectation of the leading houses. The prospect for trade between now and the end of the year is very encouraging, but after that it is expected

there will be a period of quietude until spring trade opens up. Collections are satisfactory and show considerable signs of improvement.

### CLOTHING.

A good steady trade continues to be done in this line. Country orders are coming in very well and city trade is also looking up. For the next month or six weeks a brisk business is confidently anticipated. Collections are still somewhat slow.

### CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.

Business in the crockery and glass ware line continues to keep up very well, and the leading houses express themselves as well satisfied with what is being done. Business is being done as much as possible on a cash basis. Collections on old accounts are still somewhat slow, but are improving.

### DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

There has been no particular rush of business during the week, but nevertheless when the figures come to be footed up a very respectable total is obtained. Collections are fair.

### DRY GOODS.

In the dry goods line there is nothing special to note beyond what has been said for a week or two past. This branch of trade has had a hard struggle, but those connected with the business have battled bravely against all difficulties. They are now being repaid for their trouble. Business is looking up, and the prospects for a fine trade this fall are excellent. Eastern competition is no more felt, and local houses have to themselves the trade which rightfully belongs to them. Travellers on the road report an excellent prospect for business for some time to come. Stocks in the country are light and there must of necessity be a general stocking up. Collections are reported as fair, but not good. The prospect of an active movement of the crop in the near future gives confidence in that direction.

### FANCY GOODS AND SMALL WARES.

Trade is still on the quiet side, but prospects for Christmas trade are excellent. A big rush of orders is expected between now and the end of the month. Collections are only fair.

### FISH AND POULTRY.

There is no scarcity of fish in the city. The demand for poultry and game is good, and the Thanksgiving season has given an additional impetus to it. Quotations are: Lake Superior trout 10c; white fish at 8c; pike 6c. Spring chickens 75c per pair; prairie chickens 50c to 60c; wild ducks 40c to 50c; rabbits 25c per pair. Oysters are in good supply at the following rates: Counts 75c; standards 65c; selects 50c.

### FRUIT.

A very steady demand continues in the fruit line. Orders from western points are still coming in freely, and city trade has improved. Lemons are in better supply than a week ago, and are quoted at \$3.50 to 9.00, according to quality. Apples are in fair supply but not so plentiful as they might be; good choice fruit cannot be bought for less than \$6 to 6.50 per barrel. California pears, of which a considerable consignment was recently received, have met with ready sale at \$6 per case. A large consignment of oranges has arrived; they are

quoted at \$8 to \$9 per crate. California grapes are worth \$8 per crate; Malagas \$9.50 to \$10 per barrel. Plums are out of stock, and there will be no more this season. Nuts are firm at old quotations, viz: peanuts 20c per lb; almonds 20c to 22c; brazils 22c; cocoa nuts \$9.50 per hundred. Dried fruit quotations are as follows, viz: loose muscatel raisins \$2.75; black crown \$3.75 to 4.00; triple crown \$6.50; four crown \$7.00; dates 10c per lb; figs in mats 10c per lb.

### FUEL.

There is no change in prices worthy of note. The demand is good, and leading houses have all they can do to attend to the wants of customers. The following are the quotations: Saskatchewan coal is worth \$9 per ton in the yard, \$9.75 delivered; Anthracite is worth \$12 to \$13 per ton. Tamarac wood is worth from \$8 to \$7 per cord; poplar \$5 to \$6; oak \$7.00 to 8.00.

### FURNITURE.

Business in this line has not shown many signs of improvement during the past week. A fair number of orders are being received from western points, which serves to keep the factories going, but there is not that briskness in business which had been anticipated. Collections are fair but at the same time slow.

### GROCERIES.

There is a fairly active movement in groceries. Country dealers are laying in good stocks for the winter trade, and anticipate a good season's business. City trade is still somewhat on the quiet side. Collections are fair. Quotations are: Sugars — Yellow 9½ to 10c; granulated 10½ to 11c; Paris lumps 12½ to 12¾c; Coffees 15 to 18c for Rio; 22 to 27c for Javas; teas — Japan 20 to 45c, Moynne gunpowders 30 to 75c; Young Hyson 25 to 70c; new season Congous 24 to 55c; last season's do 18c to 35c.

### HARDWARE AND METALS.

There has been a little briskness in business during the week, owing to the rush now occurring in pushing building operations to completion before the rigor of winter sets in. Light hardware is in fair demand, and the heavier classes have also been enquired for more freely. The following quotations remain as they were, but a rise will shortly take place, owing to the advance in freight when navigation closes. Prices at present are as follows. Tin plate 14x20, \$7.50 to 7.75; 20x28, \$14.25 to 14.75; bar iron \$3.50 to 4.00; sheet iron \$5.50 to 7.00; iron piping, 25 per cent off price list; ingot tin, 32 to 35c; piglead, 6½ to 7c; galvanized iron, No. 28, 8c to 9c according to quality.

### LEATHER AND FINDINGS.

Business continues good, and the leading establishments report collections very fair: the quotations remain as they were, as follows:— Spanish sole 33c to 35c; slaughter sole 35c French calf, first choice, \$1.40 to 1.50; domestic 85c; B Z calf \$1.00 to 1.10; French kip \$1.00 to 1.25; B Z kip 85c to 90c; slaughter kip 65c to 75c; No. 1 wax upper 55c; grain upper 55c; harness leather 34c to 36c for plump stock; English oak sole 65c.

### LUMBER.

There still continues to be a fairly active movement in lumber, but the demand will it is expected fall off as soon as the cold weather

puts a stop to building operations. The following as standard quotations, but they are not strictly adhered to. The man with the most ready cash can generally make the best bargain. Pine lumber, 1st. common boards, dressed \$20.50; 2nd, dressed, \$25.50; 1st dressed rough, \$26.50; 2nd do. \$25.50; sheathing, rough, \$25; timber 16 feet and under, \$24; do. over 16 feet, for each additional 2 feet, \$1; dimension and joists 16 feet and under, \$24; do. over 16 feet for each, \$1; fencing, \$25; 2 and 3 inch battens, \$30; A. stock boards, all widths, \$50; B do., \$45; C do., \$40; D do., \$35; 1st clear, 1, 1 1/2, and 2 inch, \$60; 2nd do., \$50; window and door casings, \$50; base boards, dressed, \$50; 1st pine flooring, siding and ceiling, \$40; 2nd do. \$35; 3rd do. \$30; 1/2 inch split siding, dressed, \$30. Spruce lumber— timber 16 feet and under, \$22; do. over 16 feet for each additional 2 feet, \$1; dimensions and joists, 16 feet and under, \$23; do. over 16 feet, for each additional 2 feet, \$1; boards, \$22; 1st flooring, siding and ceiling, \$28; XX shingles, \$5.25; Star A shingles, \$5.25; X shingles, \$5.00; A do, \$4.50; lath, \$4.50

STATIONERY AND PAPER.

Business remains in a fair steady condition, but a general briskness is expected with the approach of the Christmas holiday season. Collections are fair.

STOVES, TINWARE, &c.

The stove business still keeps brisk and will in all probability for a month or six weeks. Orders from the country still continue to come in freely and are likely to continue so until Christmas. Collections are good.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

Business is very fair, and collections satisfactory.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

There has been quite an improvement in business of late, both in city and country trade. Quotations to jobbers and purchasers of quantities are: Hennessy's one star, \$13 to \$14; in wood, \$4.50 to 5.00 per gallon; Imperial, cases, vintage of 1878, \$5.50; Martel, in case, one star, \$13 to \$14; Renault, 1-star, \$12, \$16 and \$20; Boleyn, in wood, \$4 to \$5.50; Rouet, in cases, quarts, \$8.50; flasks, \$10, half flasks, \$11; Pinette, in wood, \$4 per Imp. gal.; Louis Freres, in cases, qts, \$10; flasks, two dozen in a case, \$11; half flasks, four dozen in a case, \$12; M. Dubois, in wood, \$3.50 per gallon; cases, quarts, \$8; flasks, \$9; half flasks, \$10. Gin, Holland, in wood, \$3 per gallon; red cases, \$10.50 to 11.50; green cases, \$6 to \$7; Old Tom gin, Bernard's, in wood, \$3.25 per gallon; Booth's, in wood, \$3.25; Ford's Acadia gin \$2.25 to 2.75; Booth's, in cases, quarts, \$8.50; Scotch whisky, Ramsay's in wood, \$4.00; Caol-Ila Islay, in wood, \$3.50; Stewart's, in cases, quarts, \$8.50; flasks, \$9.50. Irish whisky, John Jameson & Sons, in wood, \$4.50; Bernard's, in cases, quarts, \$8; flasks, \$9.50. Jamaica rum, \$3.50 to \$4.00 per gallon. Cinnamon—Pomeroy, quarts, \$34; pints \$35 per case; Bollinger, quarts, \$33; pints \$34; Moët & Chandon, quarts, \$27; pints \$28; G. H. Mumm, quarts, \$28; pints \$30; Piper Heidsieck, quarts, \$27; pints \$29; Carte Blanche, quarts, \$20; pints \$21. Sherry from \$2.50 to 8.00 per gallon, according to qua-

lity and brand; ports \$2.50 to 7.00, according to quality and brand, claret in cases \$5.00 to 7.00; Drewry's ale \$13 per bil; Bass's ale in quarts \$4 per doz; pints \$2.50; Guinness's porter in quarts \$4.00; pints \$2.50. Domestic whiskies, Gooderham & Woot's, in wood, \$1.65 to 2.25 per gallon; G. o. p. rectified, in wood, \$3.50; W.F. L. five-year old, \$2.50 per gallon; cases, quarts, \$7.50; flasks \$8.50.

THE MARKETS.

WINNIPEG.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

The receipts of grain, both by rail and from the street have been light for the past week. Considerable quantities have been taken in at some country points, but very little has reached the city. Prices remain very much as they were, but there is at the same time not that firmness which was characteristic of the market earlier in the season. There has been a fairly active movement in provisions, and prices are firm with a tendency to advance.

WHEAT.

Receipts of wheat have been very light. On the street very little has been offered, and by rail there has not been the usual supply. Reports from the country, however, indicate a very active movement during the next month or six weeks. The frost has improved the roads so that farmers can get to market, and threshing is being proceeded with as quickly as possible. Quotations for first-class No. 1 hard remain about the same, viz: 90c to 92c delivered in Winnipeg. Brandon, Portage la Prairie, Greta and Manitou are having fairly liberal receipts, and other points are beginning to show up better than they have done this season so far.

OATS.

The demand for oats has fallen off considerably during the past ten days. There were considerable offerings on the street the latter part of last week, but receipts by rail are light; however, there is plenty coming in to supply all demands. The stoppage of construction on the C.P.R. west has had quite an appreciable effect on the demand. Prices are lower, 25c being now the ruling figure for good quality of grain delivered in Winnipeg.

BARLEY.

Receipts for the past week have been lighter than the week previous. What is offered is of good quality. The ruling figure is from 35c to 40c per bushel, but the quotation is to a considerable extent nominal.

OUR.

The mills are running full time, and are hard pushed to supply orders as they are received. Local demand is good, and there is also a good deal of inquiry from eastern points. Quotations remain as they were, viz: Patents \$3.10 to 3.20; xxx or strong baker's \$2.70 to 2.90; baker's \$2.00 to 2.10; trader's or xx \$1.10.

BRAN

There has been a very fair demand for bran and as the mills are running night and day, the supply is liberal. It is quoted at the old figure \$10 per ton on track.

SHORTS

are also considerably inquired for, and hold steady at \$12 per ton on track.

CHOPPED FEED

A good deal of feed is being used at present. The old quotation of \$28 per ton still holds good.

POTATOES

The market has been very well supplied during the week, and prices are easy at 35c to 40c.

CHEESE

The supply in the city is not more than necessary to supply the demand. Prices have gone up, in sympathy with a rise in eastern markets. It is now quoted firm at 15c to 16c.

BUTTER.

There is lots of butter in the city, but the supply of really choice is somewhat limited. Quotations range from 22c to 28c, according to quality. Really choice creamery would bring a higher figure than the latter quotation.

HAMS

There is still a scarcity in hams, and what stocks are in the city are held firm at 18c for plain; covered are out of stock.

BACON.

The demand from both city and country dealers is brisk and prices are very firm at the following quotations: Long clear dry salt 11 1/2c; smoked 12 1/2c; rolls 16c for both canvassed and plain; breakfast, uncovered, 17c.

EGGS

are becoming scarcer every day, and there is very little prospect of a more liberal supply for some time. They are quoted firm at 30c.

MESS PORK

is in fair demand and steady at \$1.50 to \$18.

MESS BEEF

is not very much inquired for and is steady at \$18.00.

LARD

There has been no change in lard quotations, which are: \$2.50 to \$2.75 for twenty-lb pails; case lard \$8 to 9.50.

DRIED APPLES

are not in active demand. They are worth 12c per pound.

CRANBERRIES

are still firm at \$14 per barrel.

WHITE BEANS.

have gone up in price, and are now held at \$ per bushel.

MINNEAPOLIS.

The *Northwestern Miller* in its report of the Minneapolis grain market says: there is considerable strength in the tone of the leading eastern and lake markets with prices ruling higher, and a firm feeling shown all around. Receipts at the lake markets have been but moderate, which fact, together with a good speculative demand, caused by a heavy filling in of short contracts, has caused a sharp upturn in those markets. This situation has been fully reflected in the eastern markets, and the turn in the tide has been aided by considerable buying of the more deferred futures on wheat by exporters for English account.

In direct contrast with other markets, the local situation has been very weak. While prices have advanced 3 or 4c at other points, they have declined as much here. No. 1 hard which sold last week at \$1.03, sold on Tuesday at 99 1/2c, and a still heavier decline has taken place in the price of No. 1 northern wheat. Prices on the lower grades of soft wheat are down to about a shipping basis with the lake markets, and shippers are on the alert to take hold at any further decline that will ensure them any margin in shipping. With much further decline in values

here a large outward movement in wheat is probable. The prime cause for this recent decline in prices here is the present stringency in the money market, and the heavy movement in the country, with consequent large receipts here. The present situation is a good illustration of the peculiarity of this market in being slow to sympathize with the fluctuations in other markets. The local coarse grain market has been quiet with light amount of trading. Millfeed has been in fair demand and prices rule very steady.

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

| Wheat.       | Highest. | Lowest. | Closing. |
|--------------|----------|---------|----------|
| No. 1 hard   | \$1.03   | \$0.99½ | \$1.00   |
| " 2 "        | 99       | 95½     | 96½      |
| " 1 northern | 92       | 88      | 89       |
| " 2 "        | 86       | 83      | 85       |

**FLOUR.**—There is a marked improvement in the tone of the market, though no advance in prices is reported except abroad, some millers telling of offerings 6d above recent quotations. The eastern demand is very good at old prices, but millers are not willing to fill large orders, except at better figures, believing that the bottom has been reached and that any change now must be in an upward direction. Local quotations are: Patents, \$6.60 to 6.25; straights, \$5.10 to 5.50; first bakers' \$4.70 to 5.10; second bakers' \$4.00 to 4.50; best low grades \$2.50 to 3.00; red dog \$1.55 to 2.25.

The Minneapolis water power keeps up to a fair head, and the production of the flouring mills is unchanged from the two previous weeks. The water in the river has its ups and downs, and the mills are often affected, but in the long run get out a large amount of flour, occasional spurts enabling them to make a good average. The production of the week will average 19,500 brls per day strong, the same as for two previous weeks. There is a marked improvement in the tone of the flour market, and some mill owners show a disposition to crowd their mills more. Prices are no better, except that there be a slight advance from abroad, but millers look to the future with considerable confidence.

Our receipts and shipments were as follows for the week ending Nov. 7:

|                  | Received. | Shipped. |
|------------------|-----------|----------|
| Wheat, bush..... | 567,000   | 60,000   |
| Flour, brls..... | 3,350     | 115,560  |

LAST WEEK.

|                  |         |         |
|------------------|---------|---------|
| Flour, brls..... | 4,100   | 132,000 |
| Wheat, bush..... | 567,000 | 58,000  |

Wheat receipts continue comparatively light, The stock in store in the elevators (including the transfer) and mills of the city on Tuesday, was about 1,900,000 bush. At St. Paul there were 252,000 bush., against 244,000 bush. last week, and at Duluth 1,113,260 bush., against 990,000 bush. the previous week.

CHICAGO.

Chicago markets for the week have been fairly brisk, and prices have as a rule had an upward tendency. On Tuesday wheat was active on speculative demand, and trading chiefly local. Corn was fairly active, both on speculation and shipping account. Oats were easy. A fair bu-

siness was transacted in provisions, but largely on local account. Towards the close quotations were:

|            |               |               |
|------------|---------------|---------------|
| Wheat..... | Oct., \$0.96½ | Nov., \$0.97½ |
| Corn.....  | " 49½         | " 48½         |
| Oats.....  | " 28½         | " 29          |
| Pork.....  | " 10.75       | " 10.50       |
| Lard.....  | " 7.37½       | " 7.37½       |

On Wednesday wheat was active and unsettled early in the day, but became buoyant later on, under the influence of firmer cables and liberal outside buyers orders as well as a heavy short demand. Corn was active, at times excited and generally higher. Oats were more active and higher prices ruled. Provisions were active, strong and higher. Shipping demand was fair. Quotations towards the close were:

|            |               |               |
|------------|---------------|---------------|
| Wheat..... | Oct., \$0.97½ | Nov., \$0.99½ |
| Corn.....  | " 49½         | " 49½         |
| Oats.....  | " 28½         | " 29½         |
| Pork.....  | " 11.10       | " 11.15       |
| Lard.....  | " 7.52½       | " 7.55        |

On Thursday trading in wheat was active and the feeling very unsettled. Speculative offerings were liberal, and a good deal of long wheat was sold out. Receipts were light and foreign advices favorable. Corn was less active, but still a large business was transacted. The feeling was unsettled and prices irregular and lower. In oats a dull easy feeling prevailed so far as the local speculative market was concerned. There was a falling off in the demand from what it had been for a day or two previous. Provisions were a trifle, especially for the more deferred deliveries. Quotations towards the close were:

|            |               |              |
|------------|---------------|--------------|
| Wheat..... | Oct., \$0.96½ | Nov., \$0.98 |
| Corn.....  | " 48½         | " 48         |
| Oats.....  | " 28½         | " 28½        |
| Pork.....  | " 11.00       | " 11.00      |
| Lard.....  | " 7.42½       | " 7.42½      |

On Friday there was no very particular change to note in the market. Quotations towards the close were:

|            |               |              |
|------------|---------------|--------------|
| Wheat..... | Oct., \$0.96½ | Nov., \$0.98 |
| Corn.....  | " 48½         | " 48         |
| Oats.....  | " 28½         | " 28½        |
| Pork.....  | " 11.12½      | " 11.10      |
| Lard.....  | " 7.45        | " 7.45       |

On Saturday wheat was in fair demand and rather lower. Corn was active and advanced. Oats were quiet. Provisions were weak and lower. Quotations towards the close were:

|            |               |              |
|------------|---------------|--------------|
| Wheat..... | Oct., \$0.95½ | Nov., \$0.97 |
| Corn.....  | " 49½         | " 49½        |
| Oats.....  | " 28½         | " 28½        |
| Pork.....  | " 10.90       | " 10.95      |
| Lard.....  | " 7.40        | " 7.45       |

TORONTO.

STOCKS.

The stock market has shown a little more firmness during the past week, but at the same time there is not that improvement which it was expected would have set in by this time. On Wednesday there was very little inclination to do business. Prices were easy, and it is thought that they will continue so for a few days yet. The forthcoming bank statements are looked forward for with interest, and it is generally supposed that they will be satisfactory. What business is done is principally the filling of investment orders. Toronto and Ontario bond stocks seem to have the greatest degree of firm-

ness of any on the market. As compared with last week's quotations, closing bids were:

|                        | Oct. 30. | Nov. 7. |
|------------------------|----------|---------|
| Montreal               | 184      | 185     |
| Ontario                | 99½      | 100     |
| Toronto                | 168½     | 173     |
| Merchants              | 114½     | 115½    |
| Commerce               | 123½     | 124½    |
| Imperial               | 137      | 138½    |
| Federal                | 139      | 143     |
| Dominion               | 187      | 190½    |
| Standard               | 113½     | 114     |
| Hamilton               | 117      | 118     |
| North-west Land        | 70       | 70½     |
| Ontario and Qu'Appello | 102      | 102     |

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

The week has developed rather an improved feeling in the local market. The volume of trade is still small, but it has been extending and prices are steady. The result of the crop is not coming up to expectations, and there is little doubt but that the supply will be light. Stocks are still low.

WHEAT.

The market for the week has been characterized by inactivity. Owing to the high price obtaining there has been no export demand, and receipts have been light, owing to the unsatisfactory manner in which the crop is turning out when threshed. Quotations are: Fall wheat No. 2 \$1.10 to \$1.11; No. 3, \$1.07; Spring No. 1 \$1.10 to 1.12; No. 2 \$1.09 to \$1.10. There has been no red winter offered this season so far, and No. 1 fall is also scarce.

OATS.

Offerings have been very light, and prices steady at 36c to 37c for car lots. Street prices are 37c to 38c.

BARLEY.

There has been a fair business during the week at steady prices. Offerings are lighter than was expected, and outside markets are not very encouraging in their character. Quotations are: No. 1 72c; No. 2, 66c; extra No. 3, 62c to 63c; No. 3, 53c to 54c.

RYE

is firm. Car lots have sold at 61c; street prices 63c.

PEAS.

There are very few offerings, and cars are worth 73c to 74c f.o.c. could they be had. A few loads on the street have brought 75c.

FLOUR.

The situation remains about the same as for the past week or two. Transactions have been few and usually small in amount. The market is steady at \$5.15 to 5.25 for superior extra; and \$5.00 for extra. The principal demand has been for extra.

POTATOES.

The demand has been very fair for the week. Cars have sold at 75c on track; on the street 85c to 90c per bag is paid.

BUTTER.

There has been quite a noticeable increase in receipts of late. All choice dairy is wanted at home, and there is a good demand for medium for shipping purposes. Prices have ruled a little easier than a couple of weeks ago. Choice dairy selected is worth 18c; good store with white thrown out 15c to 16½c. Really good and well packed box lots of rolls have brought 16½c to 18c. On the street pound rolls have sold at 22c to 24c; large rolls 19c to 20c; tubs and crocks of dairy 18c to 19c.

EGGS

are inclined to be scarce and steady at 24c to 25c for really fresh.

CHEESE

There has been a fair demand. Prices are firm at 11½c to 12c for choice; 10½ for medium.

## PORK

is quiet and steady at \$15 to \$16 for small lots.

## BACON.

The stock of last season is getting very low and rules steady at 8c to 8½c for long clear in tons and cases; Cumberland 7½c to 8c; new rolls are quoted at 11½c for car lots; 12c for tons and cases; bellies at 14c.

## HAMS

There have been none in the market; smoked are wanted at 15c.

## LARD

is quiet and unchanged at 11c to 11½c for tinnets and pails. Tierces of new have sold at 10½c.

## APPLES

No movement in car lots, Choice cooking are worth \$3.25. On the street \$2.50 to \$3.00 is paid for fair to good, for very choice \$3.50.

## SUNDRIES.

Dried apples 9½c to 10c; oatmeal per 136 lbs, \$4.25 to \$4.40; cornmeal \$3.55 to \$3.62.

THE engineers of the Rapid City Central Railway have reached Rapid City. The distance from Brandon to Rapid City by the stakes is 18½ miles. An easy grade out of the Assiniboine valley has been obtained; also a good crossing of the Little Saskatchewan. It is expected that the line will be located as far as Fort Ellice this season.

MORDEN is progressing rapidly. Penner & Schultz have furnished a fine new store and warehouse; Johns & Shipman have completed a fine store with plate glass front; Clerihue's new store is approaching completion. Joseph Rinn is putting up a large livery and sale stable; McKay's new hotel is about furnished; Mr. Brown, late of Mountain City, is putting up a handsome store, which will be completed in about two weeks. Several fine private residences are built and occupied. Ogilvie and McMillan Bros., of Winnipeg, both have buyers at this point. The price paid for wheat is 70c.

The *Gazette* of the 23rd ult., speaking of the state of business at Fort Macleod says: sales have been very steady and active; no grain is being marketed, probably on account of the bad roads. Prices of provisions are quoted as follows: Flour per sack \$6 to \$8; oats per lb 3c; potatoes per lb 4c; onions 14c; butter 50c; cheese 35c; hams 25c; bacon 23c; beefsteak 15c; eggs per doz \$1; brown sugar per sack \$15; granulated \$18. Men are very scarce, wages are: Cowboys, per month with board \$50 to \$60; wagon boss \$100 to \$125; teamsters \$50; cooks \$50 to \$50; farm laborers \$40 to \$50; carpenters, per day, \$5; blacksmiths \$5; laborers, with board, \$2; board at the restaurants, per week, \$8 to \$9.

THE Department of Agriculture have shipped to Great Britain nine half bushel samples of the Red Fife wheat which carried off the first prizes at the recent Provincial Exhibition at Portage la Prairie. These samples will be exhibited in Great Britain at the following offices and places: 1—The High Commissioner for Canada, 9 Victoria Chambers, London, S.W.; 2—The Corn Exchange, Mark Lane, London; 3—The Corn Exchange, Liverpool; 4—The Dominion Government Immigration Agency, 15 Water street, Liverpool; 5—The office of the Miller, 24 Mark Lane, London; 6—The Hud-

son's Bay Company's office, 1 Lino street London; 7—The Canadian Pacific Railway offices, 101 Cannon street London; 8—The Highland Agricultural Society's offices, George the Fourth Bridge, Edinburgh; 9—The Corn Exchange, Edinburgh. Three similar sized samples have also been sent to the corn exchanges at Montreal, Toronto and Hamilton respectively.

At a recent meeting of the Toronto Board of Trade, to discuss the customs and tariff acts, the following resolutions were passed:—That a memorial be presented to the Minister of Customs, requesting: 1st, That the customs act and tariff act be consolidated; 2nd, That an addition be made to the staff of Dominion appraisers; 3rd, That a classification or tabular schedule of merchandise and rates of duty imposed thereon be published under the authority of the Minister, similar to that in use in the States; 4th, That greater publicity be given to Orders-in-Council and departmental regulations; 5th, That the power of appraisers be limited in respect to similitude clauses and be instructed to make their application more definite; 6th, That the appraisal at the port of entry be made final, subject to the approval of the Commissioner of Customs where no dispute between appraisers occurs; 7th, That forfeiture of enclosures be made imperative only where evidences of intent to fraud are shown; 8th, In refund sections that longer time be given within which to apply for the same.

NOTICE is given in the *Canada Gazette*, by William Lethbridge, A. T. Galt, W. Ford and E. T. Galt, for the incorporation of the Alberta Railway and Coal Company to construct a railway from a point on the Canadian Pacific Railway at or near Medicine Hat to the coal mines on Belly river, now being worked by the Northwestern Coal and Navigation Company, with power to extend the same westwardly to Fort Macleod, with all necessary powers to lease or amalgamate with any other railway, and to build branches for the purposes of developing the settlement of the country and the company's business. Also, with power to purchase, acquire or amalgamate with the Northwestern Coal and Navigation Company, limited, and after such acquisition thereof, to operate the mines of the said company and generally exercise the powers belonging to the same. And further to acquire, purchase or amalgamate with any other company formed or to be formed under the "English Companies Acts, 1862 to 1880," for the purpose of constructing the said railway and operating the mines of the said Northwestern Coal and Navigation Company, limited.

## The Raw Fur Trade.

In seals there has been an advance since the last March sales in London of about five per cent. There is a marked advance indicated in the American market, but as the Canadian market is always steady in comparison, it is not likely that prices here will go much above the present. Persian lamb, a great Canadian staple, has fallen 10 per cent. at the sales in Russia, owing chiefly to the supplies for the army having been filled last year. For this reason, also, a better class of material has been thrown on the market, so that for next season we will pro-

bably have not only lower prices, but a better quality of goods for our market. At the London sales bear has fallen ten per cent.; musk-ox rules at old prices, and, though dear, will still be in good request in Canada. The demand for mink for this market is markedly on the decrease, and will probably continue, though the supply of this fur is large. Martin, otter, skunk and muskrat will show little or no change in relation to this market.—*Dominion Dry Goods Report.*

## European Telegraph Lines.

The following list shows the lengths in kilometres (1 kilometre  $\frac{3}{4}$  mile) of the telegraph lines throughout the continent: Germany, 260,636, of which 37,604 are underground; France, 211,607, (11,656 underground); Russia, 223,538, (250 underground); Austria, 92,572, (571 underground); Italy, 89,150; Switzerland, 16,155, (327 underground); Hungary, 54,852; Belgium, 27,922, (232 underground); Sweden, 29,879; Netherlands, 14,133, (591 underground); Spain, 40,742; Denmark, 8,540, (79 underground); Norway, 15,601; Rumania, 8,662 (56 underground); Portugal, 10,964; Greece, 4,614; Bosnia, 3,180; Luxemburg, 536; Serbia, 3,134; Bulgaria, 3,400. In Germany there are 4,388 inhabitants to each telegraph station; in France, 6,442; in Russia, 27,091; in Austria, 8,504; in Switzerland, 10,850; in Sweden, 5,794; in Spain, 43,338; and in Norway 7,411.

## Where he Gained.

Twenty years ago there was an old farmer living out about 100 miles from New York who took forty pounds of dried apples to the village merchant, and was told that the price was four cents per pound.

"I'll be darned if I submit to this extortion any longer!" he exclaimed. "Why, they are quoted in Horace Greeley's paper at 7 cents!"

"Hadn't you better take 'em to New York?"

"I'll be kicked if I don't!"

And he did. When he came home and figured up, he said to his wife:

"Wall, Hanner, it cost me \$8 to come and go, \$2 tavern bill, and maybe a little extra for tobacco."

"Then you lost by the trip?"

"Yas, kinder lost one way, but in another I got my tea for four cents a pound less than Jackson sells it, and I tell you four cents don't grow on every thistle!"—*Wall Street News.*

## PRINCE ALBERT.

Wymerskirch & Burke have dissolved partnership. Mr. Burke continues the business.

Robt. Elliott, the new mail contractor, has bought the outfit belonging to M. McLean, his predecessor. Mr. Elliott's contract commenced on the 6th. The mail arrives every Monday and leaves on Tuesday.

There is considerable excitement here over the location of the telegraph office. It is to be hoped that some central position will be taken. It is expected to have this line in operation very shortly. The poles are all up and the wires are being strung.

**PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE.**

James McLennaghan & Co. have purchased H. S. Paterson's stock at 55c on the dollar.

The Portage Milling Company have been shipping flour west to Morley, at the foot of the Rockies.

Cassils' bakery had a slight baptism of fire last week, but it was extinguished before much damage was done.

Johnson's oatmeal mill is now in operation. The proprietor has rented W. T. Smith's warehouse on Main street, north of the C.P.R.

W. Keyes has purchased the store east of the Bellview hotel from L. Renney, and will open up in the sewing machine and music business.

John Robins is now in charge of John Elliot & Son's implement business here, R. S. Merrill having been appointed general travelling agent.

The leading farmers in this district are discussing a project to build a large elevator with grist mill in connection, for the purpose of storing and gristing their large crops of wheat in the future.

Considerable grain is being brought into market, and merchants report a very satisfactory business. Grain quotations are: Wheat red Fyfe 70c to 73c; wheat other varieties 65c to 70c; barley 35c to 40c; oats 20c.

The Portage Central Railway Company will ask bonuses from the municipalities through which it will pass, to the amount of \$280,000. They will be distributed as follows: Selkirk and St. Andrews \$50,000; Rockwood \$25,000; Woodlands \$25,000; County of Portage la Prairie \$75,000. Town of Portage la Prairie to build the bridge over the Assiniboine \$80,000; Norfolk \$55,000; Cypress \$55,000. The road will be built on the old government grade, from Stonewall west to Portage la Prairie, which will save the company about thirty miles of grading. The road will be 140 miles in length.

**BRANDON.**

The civic elections are attracting considerable attention and a hot contest will take place for the Mayor's chair.

McMillan's elevator is almost complete and looks very handsome. Alexander, Kelly & Sutherland's elevator is also nearly completed.

A great number of English farmers are returning home for the winter and in nearly every case talk of coming back in the spring with relations or friends.

The Rapid City Central Railway surveyors are working hard, and are pushing their line on rapidly. Substantial work will be done this winter and grading begun the first thing in the spring.

Business is still on the boom. Last week was one of our best. Wheat has been very brisk, but on account of the fall towards the end of the week somewhat slackened off, and the farmers complain of the reduction in price and are alive to the great necessity for opposition to the roads.

The by-law to raise \$30,000 for improvement streets and building a hose tower was carried last week. This makes the total debt of the city about \$280,000. It is hoped the city father's will see the necessity of discontinuing expenditure, as this debt is as much as can be carried comfortably.

**STONEWALL.**

Wm. Stewart has sold out his interest in the Stonewall hotel to Mr. Robert Louis, his partner, and intends going east for the winter.

M. Baker, who bought Carman & Bros.' stock at the recent sale, has opened out in the building on Johnson street, formerly occupied by Geo. W. ... with Mr. A. ... The stock is very large.

Owing to the fact that a portion of the grain in this district is ... the consequence ... collections are very hard to make. Those who were to ... their grain in before the ...

Mr. ... has moved in ... under the firm name of ... to his partner ... the mill part of the ... the west of season's business ... a grist mill and two ... of oatmeal. The ... will be a great improvement in the way of handling grain.

**The Bell Telephone Co., of Canada.**

ANDREW ROBERTSON, President. C. F. SISE, Vice President. C. P. SCLATER, Secretary-Treasurer.

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

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

NO. 12 HOSPITAL STREET, MONTREAL, OR FROM MR. F. G. WALSH, AGENT, WINNIPEG.

N.B.—All persons using Telephones not licensed by this Company are hereby respectfully notified that they are liable to prosecution and for damages for infringement, and will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

**J. A. HEALY & CO.,**  
BROKERS

**Commission Merchants.**

Agents St. Lawrence Sugar Refining Company, Montreal.

Office: McArthur Block, Winnipeg.

**Linklater & Deslauriers,**  
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

**HARDWARE, STOVES, TINWARE,**

MANUFACTURERS OF GALVANIZED IRON CORNICES.

Roofing, Steam Heating, Plumbing and Gas Fitting and General Jobbing promptly attended to.

520 & 522 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG.

**Dissolution of Partnership.**

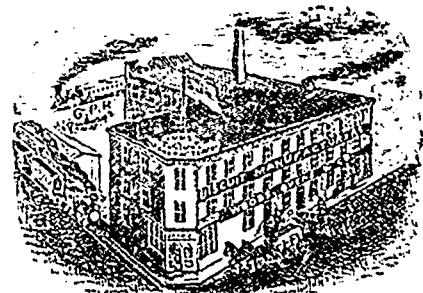
The firm hitherto known as Steen & Boyce and carrying on business in this city as Publishers, Printers and Binders, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts owing to the firm are payable to James E. Steen who continues the business and will settle all firm debts.

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

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

Respectfully,  
JAMES E. STEEN.

Winnipeg, Oct. 25th, 1883.



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

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

**WOODS, OVENS & CO.,**  
Factory and Office—Corner Higgins, Fonseca and Argyle Streets, Winnipeg

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

**TAXES! TAXES!**



**PUBLIC NOTICE.**

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

GEO. H. HADSKIS,  
Collector.

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

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



**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.  
R. H. Hunter, Esq., Winnipeg.  
W. Hespeler, Esq., German Consul, Winnipeg.

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

OFFICES. *Hargrave Block, Main Street.*

**H. R. MORTON** Manager.  
**ROSS, KILLAM & HAGGART** Solicitors.

**MONEY TO LEND.**

**MORTGAGES & DEBENTURES PURCHASED.**

**Western Canada Loan & Savings Co.**

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, WALTER S. LEE, Man'gr.

WINNIPEG BRANCH, - 373 Main Street,  
**F. B. ROSS,**  
Manager Winnipeg Branch.

**MONEY TO LOAN.**

The British Canadian

**LOAN AND INVESTMENT CO.,**

(LIMITED.)

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

A. MACNAB & SON, Gen. Agts.  
Office, Dundee Blk., Main St., Winnipeg.

EDE & HOOPER, DEALERS IN MONUMENTS, HEAD Stones, Mantle Pieces, Grates, etc. Special designs furnished on application. Main St., Winnipeg.

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

**OSLER & HAMMOND,**  
TORONTO.

(Members Toronto Stock Exchange.)

**Financial Agents**

And dealers in Railway and Municipal

**DEBENTURES.**

Correspondence Invited.

E. B. OSLER. H. C. HAMMOND.

HENRY PELLATT. HENRY MILL PELLATT.

**Pellatt & Pellatt,**

STOCK BROKERS,

46 KING ST. EAST, TORONTO.

Members Toronto Stock Exchange.

HUDSON BAY CO.'S SHARES, ETC.  
Bought and Sold for cash or on margin.

ORDERS BY LETTER OR TELEGRAPH  
Receive prompt attention.

**THE WINNIPEG WAREHOUSING COMPANY.**

(LIMITED) CAPITAL, \$80,000.

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

Insurances effected at lowest rates.  
Warehouse receipts issued negotiable at all Banking Offices.

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

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

P. O. Box 981. R. GARTWRIGHT, Manager.

**C. W. GIRDLESTONE,**  
**INSURANCE & GENERAL AGENT.**

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

Fire, Life, Marine and Accident Insurance.

CUNARD AND ANCHOR STEAMSHIP LINES,  
27 Passage Tickets Granted.

Goldie & McCullough's Safes and Vault Doors

**MONEY TO LOAN.**

OFFICE - McArthur Block, cor. Post Office and Main Sts., next door to Federal Bank,  
WINNIPEG.

JOSEPH BARROWCLOUGH, MATTRESS WORKS,  
Union Point, St. Agathe, late 11 James St. E., Winnipeg,  
is now prepared for fall trade with a large stock of material.

**STANDARD**  
**Fire Insurance Company.**

HEAD OFFICE, HAMILTON.

Authorised Capital, - \$3,000,000.

ALL DEPOSIT MADE WITH GOVERNMENT.

JOHN BAIRD, Esq., - President.  
H. THEO CRAWFORD, - Secretary.

**Pyramid of Assets.**

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

THE ONLY NON-TARIFF COMPANY IN MANITOBA AND NORTH-WEST TERRITORY.

**A. A. ANDREWS,**

General Agent for Manitoba and North-West Territory.

OFFICE ROOM, 2 McARTHUR BLOCK,  
Cor. Main and Post Office Streets,

WINNIPEG, - - - MAN.  
P. O. Box 957.

**OGILVIE MILLING CO.**

Mill at Point Douglas.

Capacity - 750 Barrels per day.

OFFICE: - Corner King and Alexander Streets, Winnipeg.

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

**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

**G. J. MAULSON & CO.,**

Agents at Winnipeg.

Correspondence Solicited.

Geo. J. Maulson. W. S. Grant.

**GEO. J. MAULSON & CO.,**

**Grain and Flour Exporters**

-AND-

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Office: Cor Main and Post Office Streets,  
WINNIPEG.

ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY. THOMAS G. FERRON, Manufacturer of Choice Havana Cigars. All orders promptly filled. 361 Main Street, opposite Dundee Block, Winnipeg.

STEEL CUSHIONED

**BILLIARD TABLES.**

SAMUEL MAY, - Manufacturer.

**W. O. ANDREW,**

Sole Agent for Manitoba and the North-West Territories.

P. O. Box 1012, or Room 32 Club Chambers,  
WINNIPEG.



**JAMES ROBERTSON & CO.,**

—IMPORTERS OF—

**TINSMITHS' AND PLUMBERS' SUPPLIES**  
AND GENERAL

**METAL MERCHANTS,**

11 McWILLIAM ST., EAST,

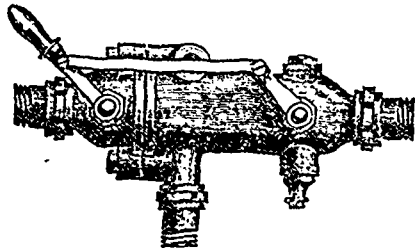
WINNIPEG.

JAS. TRKS, Manager. WHOLESALE ONLY.

**THE KORTING INJECTOR!!**

Acknowledged to be the

**Best Boiler Feeder in the World**



Will lift 25 feet and take water at 150 degrees. Only one handle to start and stop. No valves to regulate. Cheaper than any other injector in the market. Prices and particulars on application to

**R. MITCHELL & CO.,**

St. Peter and Craig Streets, MONTREAL.

**GEORGE IRVING, Jr.,**

Importer and Commission Merchant.

AGENCIES:

Dominion Paint Company.—Fine Mixed Liquid and other paints.  
H. B. Newhall Co's, New York.—Heavy Hardware, Ship Chandlery, etc.  
W. Barwell, England.—Bolts, Nuts & Rivet Works.  
C. H. Mandasyde & Co., Scotland.—Boiler Purger.  
Dealer in Railway, Machinists and Mill Supplies, Oils, etc., etc.  
17 ST. PETER STREET, MONTREAL

**RAILWAY SUPPLIES!**

**ANTHONY FORCE**

76 ST. PETER ST. MONTREAL,

AGENT FOR

**VICKERS, SONS & CO. (Limited),**  
The River Don Works, SHEFFIELD,  
Manufacturers of Crucible Cast Steel Tyres, Cast, Shear and German Steel, Tool Steel, Crossings, Horn-blocks, Axle Boxes, Axles, Piston and Connecting Rods, Slide Bars, Marine shafts and Cranks, Belts, etc.

**MESSRS. P. & W. MACLELLAN,**  
Clutha Iron Works, GLASGOW,  
Engineers and Machine Makers, Manufacturers of Railway and other Bridges, Iron Girders, Iron Roofs, Railway Plant and Furnishings of every description.

Warehouse: 225 Wellington Street, - MONTREAL.

—THE—

**Railway Supply and Manu'g Co.,**

I. JOSEPH, - Manager.

Manufacturers of

**COTTON AND WOOLLEN WASTE**

For Packing and Cleaning purposes.

**RAILWAY BRASSES & BEARINGS.**

THE BEAVER METAL A SPECIALTY.

Factory 12, 14, 16 and 18 Church Street.

Office Cor. York & Wellington Sts., TORONTO.

All Orders promptly attended to.

**NOTHING LIKE LEATHER.**

**W. N. JOHNSTON & CO.,**

Importers and Dealers in

**Leather, Findings, Plasterers' Hair**

**HIDES AND OIL.**

8 LOGAN ST. WEST, WINNIPEG.

**KILGOUR BROS.**

MANUFACTURERS & PRINTERS,  
Wrapping Paper, Paper Bags, Paper Boxes,  
Twines, etc., etc.,  
TORONTO, ONT.

**W. H. BURN,**

**CUSTOM BROKER,**

Agent Dominion Line Steamers, Liverpool, The J. H. Stone Manufacturing Company; L. Black & Co., Detroit.

OFFICE ROOM, 2 McARTHUR BLOCK,

P.O. Box 68. WINNIPEG.

**THOS. W. TAYLOR,**

THE PIONEER PAPER RULER,

**Blank Book Manufacturer,**

Of Manitoba and the North-West.

13 OWEN STREET, WINNIPEG, MAN.

**POTATOES, CHOP FEED, BRAN,**

Shorts, Oats, Wheat, Flax Seed.

**Second-hand Mower & Rake**

AT PRICE \$75. <sup>CA</sup>

**B. V. MILLIDGE,**

824 Main Street, Corner Sutherland Street, Winnipeg.

**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.

**GRAND UNION HOTEL,**

WINNIPEG, MAN.

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

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

**THE QUEEN'S,**

The Palace Hotel of the Northwest.

WINNIPEG.

O'CONNOR & BROWN, Proprietors.

**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. R.—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.

**The Manitoba Soap Works!**

ST. BONIFACE, MANITOBA.

Wall, Bessette, Lecomte & Co., Proprietors.

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

TRY IT! TRY IT! TRY IT!

**Canadian Pacific R'y Co.**  
(WESTERN DIVISION)

TRAIN SERVICE.

**CHANGE OF TIME**

On and after June 17th, 1893, Trains will move as follows:—

| Going West. |                    | Going East. |            |
|-------------|--------------------|-------------|------------|
| 7:30 a.m.   | leave Winnipeg     | arrive      | 6:30 p.m.  |
| 10:00 "     | Portage la Prairie |             | 4:05 "     |
| 1:35 p.m.   | Brandon            |             | 1:00 "     |
| 3:00 "      | Broadview          |             | 5:00 a.m.  |
| 4:22 a.m.   | Regina             |             | 11:05 p.m. |
| 5:00 "      | Moose Jaw          |             | 8:30 "     |
| 2:00 p.m.   | av Swift Current   | lv          | 12:30 p.m. |
| 9:15 p.m.   | Maple Creek        |             | 5:25 a.m.  |
| 1:55 a.m.   | av. Medicine Hat   | lv.         | 12:30 a.m. |

| Going East |                   | Going West |           |
|------------|-------------------|------------|-----------|
| 7:00 a.m.  | leave Winnipeg    | arrive     | 8:00 p.m. |
| 1:25 p.m.  | Rat Portage       |            | 1:55 p.m. |
| 7:25 p.m.  | Barclay           |            | 8:16 a.m. |
| 17:30 a.m. | arrive Pt. Arthur | leave      | 7:25 p.m. |

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

**SOUTHWESTERN BRANCH.**

| Going South. |                      | Going North |           |
|--------------|----------------------|-------------|-----------|
| 7:15 a.m.    | leave Winnipeg       | arrive      | 7:10 p.m. |
| 11:45 a.m.   | Morris               |             | 4:00 p.m. |
| 1:37 p.m.    | Gretna               |             | 2:10 p.m. |
| 4:30 p.m.    | arrive Manitoba City | leave       | 8:30 a.m. |

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

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

**SPECIAL NOTICE.**

Magnificent Palace Sleeping Cars will be run on all through passenger trains between Winnipeg and Moose Jaw and Winnipeg and Port Arthur.

Trains move on Winnipeg time.

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

**Chicago and Grand Trunk Railway.**

GOING EAST

Leave Chicago 9:10 a.m., 3:30 p.m., 8:30 p.m.; arrive at Port Huron 10:30 p.m., 5:30 a.m., 10:35 a.m., 10:10 a.m., 5:15 p.m.

Leave Port Huron 6:10 a.m., 7:55 p.m., 8:00 p.m., 4:15 p.m., 11:00 a.m.; arrive at Chicago 6:50 p.m., 7:45 p.m., 8:00 a.m., 6:40 a.m., 9:00 a.m.

Pullman palace sleeping coaches are run through with out change, between Chicago, and Bay City, Detroit, Toronto, Montreal, Boston, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, and New York via Port Huron, as follows:

GOING WEST.

Trains leaving New York 6:45 p.m., Buffalo 12:10 p.m., Suspension Bridge 1:00 p.m., and Port Huron 8:00 p.m., has through Pullman palace sleeping coach from New York, Buffalo, Suspension Bridge and Bay City to Chicago.

Train leaving Boston 7:00 p.m., Montreal 9:30 a.m., Toronto 11:45 p.m., and Port Huron 7:45 a.m., has through Pullman palace sleeping coach from Boston to Chicago.

Train leaving Montreal 10:00 p.m., Toronto 12:15 p.m., Port Huron 8:00 p.m., has through Pullman palace sleeping coach from Montreal to Chicago.

GOING EAST.

Train No. 3 leaving Chicago 3:30 p.m., has through Pullman palace sleeping coaches from Chicago to Niagara Falls, Buffalo, New York, and to Boston via Montreal.

Train No. 5 leaving Chicago 8:30 p.m., has through Pullman palace sleeping coach from Chicago to Montreal and Parior car to Boston.

Train No. 1 leaving Chicago 9:10 a.m., has through Pullman palace coach from Port Huron to Toronto and Montreal.

**The Royal Route. — Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha, and Chicago and Northwestern Railways.**

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

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

**PATERSON & MITCHELL.**

## D. S. BRIGGS,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

**LUMBER, LATH AND SHINGLES,**

ALSO

**READY-MADE HOUSES.**

538 Main Street, West Side, North of Track,  
**WINNIPEG.**

## 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

**BUILDING MATERIAL.**

## G. F. STEPHENS & CO.,

Importers of and Wholesale Dealers in

PLAIN, FANCY AND PLATE

# WINDOW GLASS

Mirror Plates, Paints, Colors, White Lead, Oils,  
Varnishes, Brushes, &c.

93 Portage Avenue, - - **WINNIPEG.**

# CAMPBELL, SPERA & CO.,

WHOLESALE IMPORTERS OF

**GENTS' FURNISHINGS, FANCY DRY GOODS,**

**SMALLWARES, ETC.**

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

Corner of William and Princess Streets,

**WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.**

## R. BALFOUR,

MANUFACTURER OF

# OAK DIMENSION TIMBER

SHIP AND BRIDGE TIMBER A  
SPECIALTY.

P. O. BOX 32,

**Emerson, Man.**

## PARSONS & FERGUSON,

**Wholesale Paper Dealer.**

SPECIALTIES:

|                  |                |
|------------------|----------------|
| BUILDING PAPERS, | PAPER BAGS.    |
| WRAPPING " "     | TWINES.        |
| PRINTING " "     | ENVELOPES.     |
| WRITING " "      | ACCOUNT BOOKS. |
| BLOTTING " "     | MEMORANDUM " " |
| WALL " "         | SCHOOL " "     |

## STATIONERS' SUNDRIES.

Sole Agent for Manitoba for ALEX. PIRIE & SONS,  
Aberdeen, Scotland, the largest Paper Manufacturers in  
the world.

KORIE ST., one block east of Main St.,

**WINNIPEG.**

## W. J. GAGE & Co.,

WHOLESALE

## BOOKSELLERS & STATIONERS,

In addition to

STAPLE & FANCY STATIONERY,

We carry constantly in Stock

PAPER BAGS, WRAPPING PAPERS  
Etc.

W. P. GUNDY, **WHOLESALE ONLY.**  
Manager.

**EDWARD TERRY,**

**PORTLAND, KEENS' and THORALD CEMENTS,**

PLASTER PARIS.

Fire Brick and Clay, Sewer Pipes, Hair, Lime, White  
and Grey, Land Plaster, Salt, &c.,  
23 and 25 GEORGE STREET, TORONTO.

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.

COMING WEST.

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

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

GOING SOUTHWEST.

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

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

SOUTHEASTWARD.

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

NORTHEASTWARD.

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

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

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

## Albert Lea Route.

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

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

J. F. McFARLANE, Gen. Northwestern Agent, Winnipeg,  
Manitoba.

J. A. McCONNELL, Traveling Passenger Agent.

S. F. BORD, General Traffic and Passenger Agent.

## The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway

Is the short line from St. Paul and Minneapolis, via  
La Crosse and Milwaukee, to Chicago, and all points in  
the Eastern States and the Canadas.

It is the only line under one management between St.  
Paul and Chicago, and is the finest equipped Railway in  
the North-west.

It is the only line running Pullman Sleeping Cars,  
Palace Smoking Cars, Palace Dining Cars, via the fam-  
ous "River Bank Route," along the shores of Lake Pep-  
in and the beautiful Mississippi River to Milwaukee and  
Chicago. Its trains connect with those of the Northern  
lines in the Grand Union Depot at St. Paul.

No Change of Cars of any class between St. Paul and  
Chicago.

For through Tickets, Time Tables, and full information  
apply to any Coupon Ticket Agent in the North-west.

S. S. MERRILL,

General Manager.

W. H. DIXON,

General N. W. Pass. Ag't.,  
St. Paul, Minn.

A. V. H. CARPENTER,

General Passenger Agent.

CHAS. N. BELL,

Commercial Ag't.,  
Winnipeg, Man.

**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

**JAMES O'BRIEN & CO.,**

WHOLESALE

**CLOTHING**

—AND—

**GENTS' FURNISHINGS,**

PRINCESS STREET,

D. FRASER,  
Manager.

WINNIPEG.

J. JOHNSTON,

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