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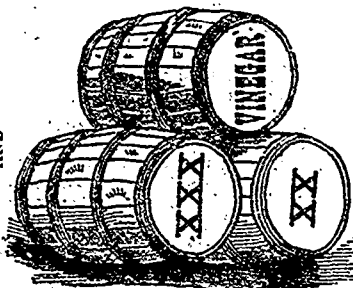
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A JOURNAL DEVOTED TO THE FINANCIAL, MERCANTILE AND MANUFACTURING INTERESTS OF THE CANADIAN NORTH-WEST.

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

VOL. 1.

WINNIPEG, SEPTEMBER 4, 1883.

NO. 49.

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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WINNIPEG, SEPTEMBER 4, 1883.

WINNIPEG Business College reopened yesterday.

C. NOBLE, Winnipeg, is reported to have left the country.

Moulton & Howson, hotel, Regina, have assigned in trust.

R. D. PREST, hotelkeeper, Regina, has assigned in trust.

Horsman & Co, hardware, Winnipeg, have assigned in trust.

J. J. CAMPRELL, general store, Regina, has assigned in trust.

HERMAN DYCK, the well known storekeeper at Reinland, is dead.

PASCAL BONNEAU, general store, Regina, has made an assignment in trust.

THE St. John's Hotel, Winnipeg, has been closed up under a landlord's warrant.

SIOTLANDER, of Shotlander & Co., dealers in fruit, &c., Winnipeg, is reported away.

A PRESS ASSOCIATION for Manitoba and the North-west was organized on Saturday.

THE business of Alexander & Bryce, Winnipeg, will in future be carried on by Murchison & Bryce.

THE effects of James Parker, druggist, Winnipeg, are to be sold under a chattel mortgage on the 6th inst.

H. E. PORTER, of Prince Albert, has opened a general store at the South Branch, in T. J. Agnew's building.

SELKIRK wants a daily mail, and the council are in communication with the Government regarding the matter.

MR. JOHN SHARP, of Winnipeg, purposes building a shingle mill on Winnipeg river, near Fort Alexander this season.

OWING to the low water in the Saskatchewan, the steamer Princess has given up running between Selkirk and Grand Rapids.

THE Ogilvie Milling Company have let the contract for the erection of an elevator, with a capacity of 12,000 bushels at Stonewall.

THE Hastings House, Winnipeg, has been closed up by the bailiff, and all the furniture, &c., is to be sold under a landlord's warrant to-day.

THE Dominion City Milling Company have sold their mill to Messrs. A. Waddell and D. Mc Kercher, who will continue the business under the same style.

A. A. CONNELL proposes to move his flouring mill from Bird's Hill to Selkirk, provided the latter place gives him a bonus of an acre of land and \$500 in cash.

DURING the month of August, \$56,805 were deposited in the Dominion Saving's Bank in Winnipeg. During the same time withdrawals amounted to \$49,005.

THE business heretofore carried on and known as the firm of Stobart, Eden & Co., at Prince Albert, will in future be known under the name and style of O. E. Hughes & Co.

MR. SCHNEIDER, of Winnipeg, has rented the sawmill at Fort Alexander, and will run it for the remainder of the season. He also intends erecting a steam sawmill on Winnipeg river, a few miles above the fort this fall.

MCQUARIE & HORSEFIELD, a new firm, have opened up in the family and jobbing trade in wines, spirits and cigars, at 717 Main street.

Notwithstanding the dull times passed through, there is no doubt but they will meet with success.

MESSRS. WALKLEY, BURROWS & BRADLEY, who recently sold out their interest in the North-west Lumbering Company, have been succeeded in the directorate by Messrs. Renwick, Boxer and J. B. McArthur. Mr. McArthur has been elected vice president, and Mr. F. H. Cameron, sec.-treasurer.

A FORESTRY and Horticultural Society has been organized in Winnipeg, with the following officers: James A. Miller, president; Hon. Senator Girard, vice-president; Acton Burrows, 2nd vice president, C. M. Bell, sec. treasurer; W. B. Hall, J. B. McKilligan, Thos. Nixon, R. R. Keith, Hon. A. G. B. Bannatyne, and J. M. Muir, directors.

SPEAKING of the state of trade in Montreal, the *Gazette* of a recent issue says: "Although we can report no large increase in the volume of general trade, there is an unmistakably improved tone to business. The supplies of leading staples are well under control; importations, as a rule, have been made with a view to meet only legitimate requirements; crop prospects are now sufficient to guarantee good remittances later on, and the outlook for the fall trade is more cheering than at any previous time this season."

STROLLING through Bishop & Shelton's furniture establishment the other day we were surprised at its extensive proportions. The warehouse on Main street is 120 feet by 33 feet, and three storeys in height. The factory in the rear fronting on Fort street is 120 feet by 90 feet, and four stories in height. This gives a floorage of nearly 41,000 square feet, or over an acre in aggregate area. Every part is filled to its utmost capacity with furniture of all descriptions and suitable for every branch of the trade, from the commonest kitchen chair to the most elaborately upholstered parlor sofa. The factory is tolerably busy and will shortly add largely to their number of employees. The firm commenced business here in 1872, and were the pioneers in that branch of the mercantile line. Their business has been a prosperous and remunerative one, and judging from present indications is likely long to continue so.

The Price of Wheat and Flour.

Last week Bradstreet's, one of the most reliable financial and commercial authorities in the world, discoursed thus upon the history of the price of wheat and flour: "The process of liquidation," it says, "through which this country has been passing during the past year has served to facilitate a decline in the prices of staple articles. The prevailing tendency to a lower range of prices, though attracting more attention in other departments of general trade, has in no instance been more marked than in the case of the staple food products. The extent to which this tendency has obtained and the directions in which its influence has been most apparent will be seen from an examination of the facts presented below.

The average price of wheat exported (at New York) for the fifty years ended in 1875 was fractionally higher than \$1.33 per bushel. For the five years ending in 1830 the average price of wheat for export was but 89 cents. In the succeeding five years it advanced to \$1.20, but from 1835 till 1845 the price was but a little over 98 cents. From \$1.25 per bushel in the five years ending with 1850 it advanced to an average of \$1.39 in the succeeding five years, went down to \$1.29, during the period covered by the civil war, with an average of nearly \$1.44 in the following five years, and finished the five years ending 1875 at about \$1.32 per bushel, or about one cent under the average for fifty years ended with and including that period. From 1875 down to and including 1880-81, the first year of the late period of inflated prices and commercial activity and coincident with the enormous increase in the production of wheat, the price has averaged lower, at \$1.20 per bushel. One year ago the price of No. 2 red, at New York, ranged at about \$1.13 and \$1.14. Within the week it has touched \$1.17½, after having been noticeably lower. Still, it is worthy of remark that the price of wheat is not only considerably below the average of late years but below that of a year ago, on the basis of a much larger crop than is now promised. While it is true that the total available supply this year does not promise to greatly exceed (if at all) that of one year ago, still, in view of the statistical position of the cereal at home and abroad, a belief in a higher range of price for wheat in the future is widely held.

The average export price of wheat flour per barrel for fifty years ending with 1875 was about \$6.41. For the semi-decade ending with 1855 it was \$5.75, but rose to \$6.74 in the five years ended in 1865. The succeeding five years witnessed an average price per barrel of \$8.03, which was precipitated to \$6.47 in the period included between 1872 and 1876-77, when the range of prices was made materially lower through the liquidation incident to that period. From the date last mentioned until the fiscal year 1879-80 the average export price per barrel was \$5.87. At the close of July, 1882, winter wheat family flour was quoted at \$4.85 to \$6.15, and at the corresponding date in 1883 it was held at \$5 to \$7. Common extra flour was quoted on the day last named at \$3.85 to \$4.10. Thus it may be observed that while there has been a marked reduction in the prices of this

staple it is bringing fair prices when considered, on the basis of averages in the light of improved processes of milling. This subject is a matter of some seriousness to those engaged in the manufacture of wheat flour. The profits which have been realized in the production of flour of late years have so encouraged the investment of capital in that direction that there is a possibility of stagnation, owing to what is commonly called "overproduction." A well known authority on this subject recently remarked that "if the building of new mills is not stopped by natural causes" before long an association of millers to limit the production will become a necessity. It is added that the entire crop can now be ground, if the mills of the country all run, in less than three months, and the result is to flood the market as soon as it shows any signs of life. Stocks are thus accumulated which go begging for buyers, and the latter have things their own way from the beginning of the season until the end.

Foreign Notes.

Indian tea exports have risen from 36,694,000 pounds, to 56,463,000 in the last five years.

The production of malleable iron in Scotland in 1882 was 474,000 tons, an increase of 113,000 tons over the quantity produced in 1881, and 182,000 tons above the production in 1880.

The growth of hops in Bavaria and elsewhere in Germany has been singularly favored by the weather till the beginning of June, since when insects have done some harm, not sufficiently, however, to prevent a good average crop.

Hereafter, the steamship Great Eastern is to employ in carrying Scotch coal from the Forth to the Thames. She will be able to carry about 20,000 tons on each voyage, and from this fact the owners are led to hope that the scheme will be remunerative. They already talk of annual dividends of five per cent.

Mexico is making a study of the culture of the rubber plant. The hardiness of the plant is said to be such that its culture is exceedingly simple and inexpensive, where the climate and soil are suitable. In much of the Mexican coast region the only expense is the weeding required when the plants are young.

It is reported from Panama that the amount of money spent on the canal has been 210,000,000 francs for the first two years; that consequently during the seven years which it will take to dig the same, the canal is like to absorb altogether 735,000,000 francs, and not 600,000,000 francs, the estimate of M. DeLesseps, jr.

Holland has concluded a treaty of commerce with Persia, by which she obtains the privilege of establishing a bonded warehouse for Dutch productions and of erecting spacious warehouses at Bushire. Other nations having treaties with Persia benefit by the present arrangement with Holland. The ratifications of the treaty are to be exchanged four months hence.

The most favorable advices from the wheat-growing regions in Europe are from Russia. It is learned that Russian Poland presents a very favorable appearance, and expects an over-average crop. The southwest, bordering on Austria and the Danubian principalities, are also of good promise, and Bessarabia expects a good

crop. The important wheat-growing districts to the north of the Black Sea, from Odessa to the Azov, have been refreshed by rains, so that a good yield of wheat is anticipated.

The cheapest postal service in the world is that of Japan, where letters are conveyed all over the empire for two sen—about seven-tenths of a penny. This is the more wonderful, considering the difficulties of transit over a mountainous and irregular country which has less than 100 miles of railway, while wagons can only pass over a few of the chief roads, and the steamers connect but a small number of coast stations.

The chief factor of England's export trade is her cotton manufactures. The export of piece goods last year was valued at \$224,723,000, a decrease of about \$15,000,000. The export of cotton yarn was valued at \$64,335,000, a decrease of \$1,500,000. The entire export of cotton manufactures was \$379,058,000, a decrease of \$16,500,000. Of the piece goods and yarn, India took to the value of \$104,000,000; China, \$26,000,000; Turkey, \$24,000,000; Italy, \$10,000,000; Australia, \$9,875,000; the United States, \$8,810,000, and France, \$8,000,000.

A considerable steel-making industry is said to exist in the present day in China, on the Upper Yangtze, whence the steel is sent to Tientsin for shipment and distribution. It brings much higher prices than the Swedish steel imported into the country. The Chinese metallurgists recognize three kinds of steel, namely, that which is produced by adding unwrought wrought iron while the mass is subject to the action of fire, pure iron many times subject to fire, and native steel, which is produced in the southwest. The different names for steel are twan kang, or ball steel, from its rounded form; kwan kang, or sprinkled steel; wei tee, or false steel.

Electricity in Place of Steam.

"The age of steam is past!" Such was the somewhat oracular and startling announcement made by Dr. Siemens, of London, the president of the British Scientific Association, in his opening address at its annual meeting. The statement appears so extreme that it seems as if it might have been spoken by way of paradox. But Dr. Siemens is a man of too great learning, and his position in the scientific world is too high, for him to deal in sensational absurdities. He supports his position by proof which, if they do not convince the most skeptical, must at least set them to thinking. According to him, steam has seen its day, and a great day it has been—a day of signs and wonders, and of mighty changes on land and sea. It may be said indeed that steam has revolutionized the world. It has promoted human intercourse, causing it to overleap the barrier of mountains, which it climbs with its fire-drawn cars; while it lends wings to the great ships which pass to and fro from hemisphere to hemisphere. Thus it has brought the ends of the earth together. It has set the wheels of industry flying in tens of thousands of factories, and furnished occupation to millions of human hands. Thus it has been the greatest mechanical force which the Creator has permitted to be drawn out of the

elements, to be the servant of man and the instrument of civilization. But while so beneficent, it is yet a very destructive power. It consumes mighty forests with its over-burning fires; and mining beneath the ground, it literally feeds on the bowels of the earth. Now there are signs that before many years its place may be supplied by another agency, less destructive, and yet no less effective. What that agency is to be is indicated in the article copied from one of our city papers, which shows how electricity may take the place of steam as a motive power on railroads. We trust the vision there presented to our eyes is not to be always a picture of the imagination, nor to be witnessed merely within the limited space of an industrial exhibition, but that electricity is to be put to practical and daily use on the elevated railroads of our city, when the long train of cars, which now whirl through our avenues, may be conveyed as noiselessly as if borne by wings. It seems almost too good to be true, but so great wonders in the way of swift locomotion have already come to pass, we have full faith that we shall yet see, and that before very long, this crowning miracle, in the application of science to the practical uses of life.—*New York Evangelist.*

A Hill of Trees.

It is comparatively easy to render prairie farms beautiful by the judicious planting of forest and ornamental trees. A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* writes: A friend of mine moved from the picturesque hills and lovely woods of western New York to a prairie country, treeless and level. Although at first he duly applauded his new home for its practical utility in being so level, and blessed his luck in having no stump to pull, yet its monotony became unbearably wearisome, and he was homesick for a sight of rugged but beautiful Cattaraugus. Trees he had, for his first care was to plant windbreaks, and a ten-acre forest of maple and cotton woods; but hills were missing. Finally he told his wife that he was "going to make a hill at least 100 feet high," about 1,000 feet in front of the house. When I saw his hill it was nearly 75 feet high, and one of the most beautiful sights I ever saw. This is the way it was made; In the centre of a circular land about 200 feet in diameter he set a cotton-wood tree, and 20 feet away a circle of six cotton-wood trees. The centre tree was much larger and thriffter than the circle. Twenty feet distant was another circle—this one of willows, set 15 feet apart. Then followed catalpa, ailanthus, osage orange, and holly. These outer circles were closer, and the trees, being of smaller kinds were set closer. By cultivation and manuring he endeavored to incite the central trees to a more luxuriant growth than the outer ones, and has succeeded in a remarkable degree. The result is a solid green hill of foliage that soon will be one hundred feet high in the centre, and slopes down to about ten feet at the base. My friend tells me that he does not think he made the best possible selection of varieties, but could do better now in making a uniform grade. My friend is "building" another hill on a modification of this principle. This is to be an ever-green hill, and for the place of honor he has a

white pine surrounded by spruces, and the varieties graded as to size to the edge. To secure a greater hill appearance he allows five years to elapse between the planting of the different circles, so that when the last circle is set the central tree will be twenty-five years old.

Forestry.

As considerable prominence is now being given to the subject of forestry, the following facts from a pamphlet recently issued bearing on the subject will be of interest:

In Saxony there are nearly 400,000 acres worked at an expense of \$500,000 per annum, and yielding a revenue of \$1,750,000, or a net yearly rental of \$3 per acre per annum.

Bavaria has 3,000,000 acres under forest, the returns from which, after paying all expenses (which includes the replanting of 30,000 acres annually), is about \$1.50 per acre per annum.

In Austria they have less than 2,000,000 acres of productive forest, and little attention having been paid to the subject in that country until recently, the net income is only a little over twenty-five cents per acre per annum.

In Hanover the Government control 600,000 acres, the maintenance of which costs them about \$650,000 annually, while the annual revenue averages about \$1,500,000, leaving a profit of about \$850,000 per annum, or about \$1.50 per acre per annum.

In Prussia there are 20,000,000 acres under forest. One half of this is private property. The remainder is owned by the state, and commercial and ecclesiastical corporations and yields an income of about \$14,000,000 yearly against an expenditure of \$7,500,000, leaving as net income about 65c per acre.

These are the only figures given as to forests which have long been under government supervision, and managed with a view to their maintenance and the obtaining of a permanent revenue therefrom, but they certainly must be admitted as going to support the soundness of the views of those who are urging upon the Provincial authorities the propriety of adopting efficient measures for the maintenance and replanting of those public lands, which from their nature and situation are better adapted for the growth of timber than for tillage.

Growth of Australasia.

In 1871, the total population of the seven Australasian colonies, which include the five Australian colonies, viz., Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia and West Australia, and the colonies of Tasmania and New Zealand, was only 1,978,740. In 1881, the total population was 2,835,954, showing an increase in ten years of 857,206, or an average of 85.7 per cent. Ten years ago, the combined exports of these colonies amounted to approximately £67,000,000, and, in 1881, £105,000,000, showing an advance of more than 50 per cent. This is equal to about £38 per head of population. The public revenue of the seven colonies during the year 1881 amounted to about £21,000,000, against £18,000,000 in 1880, being an increase of £3,000,000. The colonies possess 5,426 miles of railway, 49,105 miles of telegraph, 78,000,000 sheep, the wool clip of which last

year realized the sum of about £21,000,000, besides 8,691,910 cattle and several millions of horses and pigs. During the year, 1881, 16,600 vessels, of an aggregate tonnage of 9,504,130, touched at the various ports of the colonies. The same colonies have 7,017,380 acres of land under profitable cultivation, and produced annually about 30,000,000 bushels of wheat, and 11,717,819 bushels of oats; of these latter, New Zealand alone produces 6,024,848 bushels.

The Recent Leather Failures.

It may be truthfully said of the recent leather failures that they were caused by speculation.

The heaviest concern was endeavoring to "corner" the market in leather and in that attempt borrowed large sums of money. Not being able to hold prices at the inflated figures it was of course disappointed in its ability to repay loans. The fall was great and involved others more deserving but equally unfortunate.

While some affect to see in these collapses the precursors of hard times and other failures, and although they involve large sums of money, there is no cause for apprehension. The best authorities agree that legitimate business is in a healthful condition and ought not to be judged by the miscarriage of the plans of speculators in futures.

The business of dealing in options is nothing more nor less than gambling in the necessities of life. It is equally honorable, and a thousand times less detrimental to the interests of the community, to substitute draw poker for the present practice. Brokers would do just as well to have country orders to invest one, five or six hundred dollars in injudicious ventures at dice, faro, keno or roulette as to bet the same amounts upon future prices of grain or other commodity. It certainly seemed as the baneful results of the recent attempts to corner the provision and grain markets, as well as those of other necessities, ought to teach a lesson legislatures should heed.—*Railway Register.*

Russian Industry.

The development of industry in Russia during the last fifteen years has been rapid and great. In 1867 there were in European Russia 17,488 factories, employing 269,203 hands and producing articles representing a value of 355,855,392 roubles. In 1879 the factories had increased to 27,927, employing 689,452 hands and producing 909,000,000 roubles. That is, the factories had increased nearly 60 per cent., the workpeople by 86 per cent. and the value of the products 171 per cent. In addition there are the articles subject to excise, namely, the manufacture of sugar, spirits, beer and tobacco, amounting to 350,000,000 roubles. All these industries are protected by the Russian tariff, and the custom house returns show the sum of 324,000,000 roubles levied on raw material or manufactured articles necessary for the Russian factories. Equal progress is displayed in the mining department, especially in steel. The production of gold does not fluctuate much. In 1880 it amounted to 2,642 pounds; in 1881 it fell off, owing to the heavy rains of the summer of that year, but may on an average be found to amount to 2,500 lbs. per annum.

The Commercial

WINNIPEG, SEPTEMBER 4, 1893.

LANDLORD AND TENANT IN WINNIPEG.

An article in last week's issue on the above subject seems to have displeased our local contemporary the *Times*, and a defence, or at least a palliation of high rents appeared in its issue of last Wednesday. From the tone of the *Times* article, and the garbling way in which it makes extracts from THE COMMERCIAL, its readers are liable to be misled upon two vital points of the question at issue. First, there is an evident desire to narrow down to a discussion of house rents only, when rents of every description of property in the city were referred to in our article. Second, the *Times* by its garbling would lead readers to believe that we desire to array landlord and tenant against each other in this city, when in reality our article of last week expresses regret, that the unity of the two classes, so necessary for the city's progress, cannot be maintained. In its defense of high rents in Winnipeg the *Times* has the following —

"It must not be forgotten that during the winter of 1881-82 the real estate boom was at its height. Land, which a few months before, was regarded as of little value, rose to an immense price. Sympathetically, the price of living increased. It was a sequence which could not be prevented. Rents also rose, and they were maintained at the same figures after the collapse of the real estate boom by the high cost of building. It must be remembered by those parties who denounce the landlords of this city as worse than Irish rack-renters that it cost a small fortune but a short time ago to erect a building in Winnipeg. It was necessary, in order to obtain a fair revenue from the capital invested, that the landlord should for a short time at least receive an extremely high rent, for it was patent to every one that such a state of affairs would not last long, and that very soon there would be a heavy drop in prices."

To make the argument of our contemporary of any real value, we must believe, that all the buildings in Winnipeg have sprung into existence since the boom of 1881-2, and were erected at an unnecessarily high cost. A walk along Main street, and an inspection of its business buildings, the majority of which are sorry fire traps, that have been tolerated for years, and some even that existed when Sir Garnet Wolsley arrived in 1870, will soon set aside that supposition. Yet these tinder boxes rent even to-day higher than the finest stores in Toronto and Montreal,

notwithstanding our contemporary's sneer at comparisons with Irish rack-renters.

But to get down to the principle of our contemporary's argument, namely inflation and subsequent contraction as natural; let us see how both have acted upon property owner and trader. Inside of one year property in Winnipeg advanced to at least four times its value before the boom, while the prices of traders' goods and profits thereon did not advance 20 per cent. on an average. The advantages of inflation are certainly on the side of property. Now that contraction has been at work let us look at its results. The stocks of merchants and manufacturers, forced upon the market during the past three months, have sold at 40c to 65c on the dollar of their cost; only one or two cases, the genuineness of which sales may be questioned, having reached 70. The average has been below 60c however. Traders' book debts in a similar market have brought 15c to 30c on the dollar or an average of about 20c. The assets, therefore, of traders, when brought to an open market, have brought less than 40c on the dollar. Such are the results of contraction upon purely trade affairs. Now we contend that the assets of traders, which can be in almost every case quickly realized upon, should be of greater proportionate value than real estate which it is impossible to sell in many instances. When, therefore, property is calculated at or under 40c on the dollar of its boom prices, and rents are fixed at a moderate return upon the same, we will have a shrinkage in rents corresponding with that already reached in trade; and until this basis is reached property and rents are under the influence of some system of bolstering, which maintains them a hindrance to actual progress. The trader's assets have had no protection from the urgent creditor, and have found their reduced value rather hurriedly; but real estate since the boom, with its maze of mortgages and other encumbrances places its owner often beyond the reach of his creditors, and in many instances makes it the interest of that creditor, to maintain, if only for appearance sake, its fancy value. Every power for bolstering is enlisted in such cases, and apparently a willing and powerful instrument in the work is to be found in our contemporary the *Times*, which in its closing paragraph of the article referred to states:

"The people of this city are at the present time virtually living upon each other. * * *

But let rents be depressed, while the price of building material does not fall in proportion, and what will be the result. The building of dwellings will cease, to a great extent, and there will be little work for the hundreds of mechanics who live in our city."

The *Times* should add, "and who keep their wives and families in eastern towns, owing to exorbitant rents here." Lumber for building sold in boom times from \$36 to \$40 a thousand feet, and can now be had for \$24 to \$26, and brick that were held at \$22 in boom times are now offered at \$8 a thousand. Rents and real estate are about the only fields in which bolstering is still kept up, and until they are at figures which will allow the location of cheap labor, living upon one another must continue in Winnipeg, even if we finish up with a repetition of the story of the Kilkenny cats.

INDUSTRY VS. SPECULATION.

At one time in the history of the United States, when that country was passing through a severe financial crisis, and when the attention of all leading minds was engaged in the solution of the problem, as to how it could be best overcome, one man, old, both in years and experience, but whose name we do not at present remember, rose to speak, and in the course of his remarks on the question said, "Productive Industry should take the place of speculative gambling." He struck the keynote. There was more solid sense in those few plain words than in all the oratory that could be listened to. It put in a nutshell the whole source of difficulty and pointed out the path by which to overcome it. The words are particularly applicable to this country at the present time, and every well wisher of the Northwest should paste it in his hat. Speculative gambling has nearly been the ruin of the country and the cause of all the financial disorder that has occurred during the past twelve months. There are still amongst us those who are striving to make a living in that way, but they are rapidly becoming less in number, and that such is the case is no cause for regret. If they have suffered financially it is only what they deserved. The gambler who walks boldly up to the faro bank or poker table plays an exactly similar game, and acts in no wise different in principle from he who attempts to gamble in real estate, and seeks by sharp practice to wring money out of the public, often by means which would hardly bear the light of day. Both

the classes we have mentioned can be easily dispensed with, and the country that is the most rid of them is the best of. For productive industry there is in this country abundant scope. Our magnificent farm lands, our forests, our mines lie waiting the hand of the honest sons of toil and industrious habits to develop their rich resources. The rapid settlement of the country brings on a necessity, machine shops, mills and factories. There is plenty of room where capital can be utilized in a legitimate way, and where business is carefully handled a handsome return is assured. This fair land that we inherit should be no El Dorado for the speculative gambler, but to the honest man of industry it stretches forth a warm hand and bids him a hearty welcome to our shores. There is field here for all who come and are willing to assist in building up this keystone province of confederation by substantial work, but for him who thinks to thrive by his wits and live parasite like on the toil of others there is no room. It has been tried and it is a dead failure. Therefore, we say let productive industry take the place of speculative gambling, and the sooner the better.

REDUCED COST OF LIVING IN WINNIPEG.

It must be admitted, even by the best friends of Winnipeg, that living in this city has been in past years unprecedently high, and the rumors founded and unfounded to that effect, which have been circulated, still act as a great drawback to the city's progress. About eighteen months ago this evil was at its height, and many of us can remember how in hovels that were dignified with the term hotel, visitors were packed like red herring in a box, and fed or rather half starved on poorly cooked food at the rate of two dollars a day and upward. Boniface was probably the most inscrupulous extortioner we had; but a disposition to charge fancy figures pervaded every branch of trade, and made itself more apparent in the price of the common necessaries of life. Money was circulating freely, and few cared to inquire minutely into the price of anything purchased. The free cash feeling certainly became abused when butchers hoisted beefsteak to 30c a pound; potatoes sold at \$1.25 a bushel; fresh vegetables sold at twenty times their value in eastern cities, and partially decayed fruit sold at figures, that might have purchased golden apples from the Hesperides

Food for man and horse were alike dear, and a bushel of oats never sold below 75c, and sometimes as high as \$1. Every article of food except flour went for a time to fancy prices, which seem all the more inflated when compared with the moderate level they have reached in little more than one year.

At present living is, comparatively cheap in Winnipeg, as the price of common articles of food would indicate. Beefsteak has dropped from 30c to 20c a pound, and with the opening of the railway into the cattle ranching districts west, will probably drop 20 per cent, more during the coming year. Potatoes are sold to day at 30c a bushel, oats at 30c, and first-class patent flour cheaper than in any other city of Canada. Fresh cabbage, cauliflowers and other vegetables that a year ago were expensive dainties are now sold but little above Toronto or Montreal prices, while the many little necessaries of house keeping we have not mentioned have become correspondingly cheap. The most satisfactory thing in connection with these reduced prices is, that the reduction is permanent. The bulk of the articles of food enumerated had to be imported during boom days, while they are now numbered among our local products, and many of them are the very class of products which we must hereafter export and compete with in eastern markets. While, therefore, the staple articles of food are at present almost as low as in cities of the older provinces, there is every probability that within one year from the present date they will be sold here cheaper than in any other part of Canada. There has been in luxuries, which we must still import, a sympathetic feeling, and a visitor from the east would find in the prices of these scarcely any difference from those he has been paying near his home. The North-west is fast taking its place among the food exporting countries of the world, and a country which can export food products to compete in foreign markets, should supply cheap food for its own cities. The days of inflation in such goods are over, and the sad experience which many have gone through, for trying to corner food markets here during the past year, is ample guarantee that the experiment is not likely to be tried again.

There is but one item of living which still remains too high in Winnipeg namely house rents, and unwilling though property owners may be to bring these to

reasonable figures, evidences are not wanting that they will soon be compelled to. House rents have fallen at least twenty-five per cent during the past year, and another year will probably reduce them twenty-five more, and when that desirable point is reached, living will be cheaper in Winnipeg than in any city of its size on the American continent.

To reach the cheapest living in the Dominion there must be a combined effort in that direction in Winnipeg. Obstacles may prevent for a time the reaching of such a state of affairs, but those who persevere in it must in time take their place among the fogies and fossils with which we must expect to be pestered. The party of progress is the one that will build up a producing power, and cheap living is an absolute necessity for that.

THE CROPS.

There has of late been a certain amount of dubiety as to the result of the crop this year. There were suspicions of too hot or too wet weather, but the weather clerk has seemingly disappointed all such suspicious characters, and has dropped his showers of rain in a manner to suffice the pleasure of any one. The crops are magnificent and are being harvested in excellent order. Throughout the length and breadth of the country from here to the Rockies, nothing but good reports have been received, and of the country east for some distance the same report is true. Wheat can be confidently expected to realize on an average from twenty to thirty bushel per acre; oats will run from fifty to seventy bushels per acre, and from all reports other grains will produce an yield, which will fully correspond with what has already been mentioned. With such a prospect before us what have the people more to hope for. Heaven has showered her blessings freely, and all that is required now is the energy and ability to carry through what has been so propitiously placed in advance by a higher power than ours.

With a country heavily laden with golden grain and strewn with all that is desirable to comfort if only utilized, what reason remains that Winnipeg is considered an expensive place to live in. None, but that the landlords in the country have made it such and are still by every means in their power endeavoring to keep it so.

WINNIPEG MONEY MARKET.

The money market keeps gradually getting easier, money for the week has been quiet and not in very active demand. It is expected that notes maturing to-day the 4th will be very well met. Merchants have been making considerable preparations to meet their obligations and a generally easy feeling prevails the minds of bank managers. Next week we will be in a position to tell how far promises have been fulfilled. Rates remain unchanged at 8 to 10 per cent for gilt edge commercial paper; 10 to 12 per cent for ordinary. Money for speculative purposes, is still difficult to obtain, and private resources have chiefly to be relied on. High rates have to be paid for the use of money for short dates. On real estate mortgage money is easily obtained at rates varying from 8 to 10 per cent.

WINNIPEG WHOLESALE TRADE.

As regards the wholesale business in this city there is nothing special to record for the week, beyond a continuation of the stereotyped dullness that had its commencement some months ago. The horizon, however, keeps brightening, the dawn of better times is already plainly visible, and before another month has passed it is confidently expected that an era of revived trade will have been inaugurated. Trade for fall and winter goods has been very late in opening. This is due to the fact which we have often mentioned before, that considerable quantities of last year's stock had to be held over, and country dealers did not feel at all inclined to buy new goods until their shelves had become tolerably well cleared of all the surplus that had accumulated. The process of clearing out has now been pretty well got through with, and will be in a general way thoroughly accomplished before the end of September. Then; merchants will be in a position to order new supplies, and a good trade must certainly be done all round. The leading wholesale houses are well stocked with goods, and are fully prepared for all the trade that is to be expected. Travellers have not as a rule gone on the road with fall samples, but will start during the present week. Those who have been out looking after sorting orders report very favorably, and say that the prospect for fall trade is excellent, that is, if the harvest is properly gathered in and cared for thereafter. Collections have shown considerable improvement during the past month. This seems rather strange and almost unaccountable at this season of the year. A partial reason can be attributed to the recent payment of treaty money to the Indians, and furthermore quite a little bit of money has been put into circulation in certain districts through the trade in small fruits. The latter may seem a small thing, but it is sufficient to show that the possibilities are in the way of turning what would often go to waste into hard cash. The banks have also slackened their grasp on the purse strings, and are inclined to deal more liberally with customers. So that, take it all round, a general easy feeling has been created, which, if nothing supernatural intervenes, will continue. The wholesalers have an excellent prospect in the immediate future, and

if heavy losses are incurred—for under the best management there will always be some reverses to contend with—the dealers will have themselves to blame. Credit should be carefully guarded against beyond undue limits. If it has to be given, great care ought to be exercised in seeing that only reliable parties are trusted. But the cash, or short credit, system which has proved so satisfactory on the American side would be the best principle to adopt on this side of the line. It can be done, but a united effort is necessary to bring about a satisfactory result.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.

The season for agricultural machinery has passed the meridian, and is now beginning to slacken off a little. Orders for harvesters, &c., have been nearly all supplied, but at the same time quite a few machines are still being sent out, especially in the western parts of the province. Threshing machinery is being much inquired for. A large number of orders have been placed, and there will be quite a number to fill yet. Light agricultural machinery, such as plows, &c., are not much enquired for at present, but there will no doubt be a brisk demand a little later on in the season. The leading houses express themselves as being well satisfied with the season's trade so far. They have been able to sell freely all that they imported, and in some cases there has been a shortage, especially in mowing machinery. There will be very few machines of any kind left over winter in the warehouses. Supply and demand have been well calculated, and the local managers are to be congratulated upon the careful and skilful manner in which they have conducted the business. There has been some overstocking in wagons, but this is the only line that shows a surplus. Collections are quiet at present, but not more so than was expected at this season of the year. After harvest it is expected that what deficiency there is now will be fully made up for.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

There is as yet no actual movement in boots and shoes. Trade has picked up a little during the week, but there has been nothing of what might be called a general revival. Travellers will start out with fall samples in the course of a week, and judging from reports the prospects for fall trade are very good. In fact it can hardly be otherwise. Stocks throughout the country are getting low, and people cannot go barefoot. Foot wear is, therefore, a necessity, and the demand must be heavy.

CLOTHING.

In this line of business there is as yet no particular change from what was reported in our last issue. Travellers who have been out west have returned, and report the prospects as being good. They have not taken heavy orders so far, but expect on going over the ground again to do a good business. Collections are very fair, and better than was anticipated at this season of the year.

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.

Business is beginning to look up a little, and although orders as yet are not being received in large number or great amount, there is a fair inquiry. In the course of two or three weeks it is expected that trade will fully open up and that a good live business will be inaugurated

and continued throughout the season. Collections are not to be complained of. In fact they are better than was expected.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

This line is not so much affected by changes in the seasons as others. A fair steady run of trade is being done, and the total of a week's sales generally foots up to a very respectable figure. Collections are fair.

DRY GOODS.

The dry goods business is the one which has perhaps suffered most during the recent depression, but the gallant energy of those connected with the trade here has enabled it to surmount every obstacle. Crash came upon crash in the retail line, every one of which affected more or less every house in the city; now the storm has been weathered and good plain sailing lies in view. The prospects for fall trade are excellent. The season has been a little late in opening up, but it will be none the worse for that. The extra time that goods have had to remain in the warehouses has been well spent in getting everything into shape, and giving retailers a chance to dispose of surplus stock accumulated from last season. Now things have got down to a solid basis, and wholesaler and retailer alike are in a position to do business on a much more satisfactory basis than last year. Travellers generally will be out on the road with fall samples in a day or two. A few have already started and have met with excellent encouragement. Collections have improved considerably during the month, and the leading houses report that they have nothing very special to complain of in that direction. The only trouble that exists now is with some old accounts which through long standing have become rusty, and on that account hard to collect. Recent transactions are being settled for with commendable promptitude.

FANCY GOODS AND SMALL WARES.

Business for the week has been fairly satisfactory, and shows considerable signs of improvement. A live trade is looked for in the course of three or four weeks. Collections during the month have been better than for some months previous.

FISH AND POULTRY.

Considerable fish is now being brought into market. The chief source of supply is Lake Winnipeg; when the supply from there falls short consignments are ordered from Lake Superior. White fish and trout are quoted at 8c; pike at 3c to 4c. Very little poultry is offering as yet, and not in sufficient quantities to be quotable.

FRUIT.

The demand for fruit is good, and all the supply is quickly taken up. California fruit is being daily received; but the price varies so much, according to the condition in which it is received, that quotations cannot be given. Lemons are in good supply at the old quotation of \$10 to \$10.50. Raspberries, blueberries, &c., are plentiful, and sell at varying figures. A large consignment of fine apples has been received, which are quoted at \$7.00 to \$7.50 per barrel. Dried fruit quotations are the same as last week, viz: loose muscatel raisins \$3.00; black currants \$4.75; triple crown \$8; golden dates \$11 to 11.60 in mats; 16c in boxes.

FUEL.

There is very little doing in fuel at present. It is expected there will be a big drop in the price of coal within a month. Prices are: Anthracite coal \$15 delivered; bituminous \$13.50 to 14.50; tamarac wood in lots of ten cars or over sells at \$8.50, smaller lots \$8.75; poplar \$5 in large lots, \$5.50 in small quantities.

FURNITURE.

Wholesale trade has shown considerable improvement during the week, and in about a month from now it is expected that it will be active. Retail cash sales have greatly improved of late. The factories are kept fairly busy, but not by any means rushed.

GROCERIES.

Business in this line continues steady. A fair number of additions to the order book are being continually received. After harvest a brisk business is anticipated. Collections are fair and show signs of improvement. Quotations are as follows: Sugars—Yellow 9½ to 10c; granulated 10½ to 11c; Paris lumps 12½ to 12¾c; Coffees 15 to 18c for Rios, 22 to 27c for Javas; teas—Japan 25 to 45c, Moyuno gunpowders 35 to 75c; Young Hyson 26 to 55c; new season Congous 30 to 40c.

HARDWARE AND METALS.

There has been quite an improvement in business during the past two weeks, and it is expected that trade will be fairly brisk between now and winter. Quotations are:—Tin plate 14 x 20, \$8 to 8.25; 20x28, \$15 to 15.25; bar iron \$3.74 to 4; sheet iron 5½ to 6c; iron piping, 25 per cent off price list; ingot tin, 32 to 35c; piglead, 6½ to 7c; galvanised iron, No. 28, 8½ to 9c according to quality.

LEATHER AND FINDINGS.

Business is on the quiet side, but a good trade is expected in the fall. Quotations remain as they were:—Sole leather, 70 to 75c; B. Z., 85 to 90c; French first choice, \$1.15 to 1.25; French calf first choice, \$1.40 to 1.50; wax upper, No. 1 55c; grain, No. 1, 55c; harness leather, 34 to 36c for plump stock.

LUMBER.

There has been a better demand for lumber lately than for some time past, and business will likely be fairly good during the balance of the season. The mills are actively at work, and the cut between now and winter will be heavy. The supply will no doubt be largely in excess of the demand. Quotations are as follows, but they are by no means fixed:—Pine lumber, 1st common boards, dressed \$26.50; 2nd, dressed, \$25.50; 1st do. rough, \$26.50; 2nd do. \$25.50; sheathing, rough, \$25; timber 16 feet and under, \$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, 1½, 1¾, and 2 inch, \$60; 2nd do., \$56; window and door casings, \$50; base boards, dressed, \$50; 1st pine flooring, siding and ceiling, \$40; 2nd do. \$35; 3rd do. \$32; ¼ inch split siding, dressed, \$30. Spruce lumber—timber 16 feet and under, \$23; do. over 16 feet for each additional 2 feet, \$1; dimensions and joists, 16 feet and under, \$22; do., over 16

feet, for each additional 2 feet. \$1; boards, \$23; 1st flooring, siding and ceiling, \$32; XX shingles, \$5.50; Star A shingles, \$5.50; X shingles, \$5.50; A do, \$5; lath, \$4.50

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

Business is still quiet, but has a brisker tendency. A good fall trade is expected to open up in two or three weeks. Collections cannot be complained of.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

Business during the week has been very satisfactory and shows unmistakable signs of improvement. Collections are inclined to be a little slow, especially in this city. Remittances from the country are received with commendable regularity and promptitude. The following are the quotations to jobbers and purchasers of quantities: Hennessy's one star, \$14.00; in wood, \$5.00 per gallon; Imperial, cases vintage of 1878, \$5.50; Martel, in case, one star, \$14; Renault, one star, \$12; 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, \$11; green cases, \$6; Old Tom gin, Bernard's, in wood, \$3.25 per gallon; Booth's, in wood, \$3.25; Booths, in cases, quarts, \$8.50; Scotch whisky, Ramsay's in wood, \$4.00; 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 per gallon. Domestic whiskies, Gooderham & Wort's, in wood, \$1.65 per gallon; 65 o. p. rectified, in wood, \$3.50; W. F. L. five-year old, \$2.50 per gallon; cases, quarts, \$7.50; flasks, \$8.50.

THE MARKETS.

WINNIPEG.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

The grain market still remains at almost a standstill. There is very little old grain of good quality left in the country, and the new crop will not begin to move for two or three weeks yet. Until then the present condition of things will remain. Provisions are in good demand, and prices are generally well maintained.

WHEAT.

The stocks in the city are getting low, and the quantity of old wheat in sight is very limited. The new crop promises to turn out well, both as regards quality and quantity. A couple of weeks of fine weather, in order to allow of the proper curing and stacking of the grain, will put all danger past. It is as yet somewhat difficult to say what the established price of new wheat will be, but there is no doubt that considerably higher figures will be paid than last year. It is generally supposed that first-class samples that will grade as No. 1 hard will be worth somewhere in the neighborhood of 90c in Winnipeg. For old crop, from 80c to 85c is now being freely paid.

OATS.

A considerable quantity of oats for this season of the year has been offered on the market during the week. The supply is chiefly from the

Mennonite settlements, and the quality is good. The ruling figure is 33c. The new crop promises to be very abundant, and when it comes on the market prices will no doubt decline below this figure. Prices during the fall will likely range from 25c to 30c.

BARLEY.

There have been no receipts for the week, and the quotation 45c may be considered as a purely nominal one.

FLOUR.

The mills are getting pretty well through with their stock of old wheat, and are running only sufficient to supply the demand. There has been a more free inquiry for flour during the week, and there is very little surplus stock left on hand. Quotations remain the same, viz: Patents, \$3 to 3.10; xxx or strong baker's \$2.40 to 2.70; baker's \$1.95 to 2.05; trader's or xx \$1.05.

BRAN.

There has been a good demand for bran of late, and the supply is hardly sufficient to fill orders coming in. The price has gone up, and is now \$12 per ton on track.

SHORTS.

As in the case of bran the demand has greatly improved, and all that is made finds ready sale at \$14 per ton on track, an advance of \$2 on the old quotation.

CHOPPED FEED.

is also considerably inquired for, and remains firm at the old quotation of \$28 per ton.

POTATOES.

There is now an ample supply of potatoes on the market, and as a consequence the price has dropped from 65c to 55c per bushel. The quality of the new crop is excellent, and the yield generally good.

BUTTER.

The supply has been liberal during the week, considerable quantities coming in from the country districts. Judging from present indications there will not be much necessity for importations after this season, as the local supply will likely be nearly sufficient to meet the demand. Quotations now are from 20c to 22c for choice dairy; creamery 23c to 24c.

EGGS.

There is a good demand for eggs, and the supply is limited; good fresh are worth 27c.

CHEESE.

Although stocks in the city are not heavy, they are at the same time sufficient to meet the demand. Old and new are both quoted at 14c.

HAMS.

There is a tolerably good supply in the city. Prices are firm at 17c for canvassed, and 16c to 16½c for plain.

BACON.

The demand for bacon is very good, especially from the country districts. Quotations are: Long clear, 12c to 12½c; Cumberland 11½; rolls 16½c; bellies 16½c for covered; 16c for non-covered.

MESS PORK.

There is a fair demand, and prices are fairly maintained. It is now quoted at \$22.

MESS BEEF.

is being more inquired for; it is held at \$18.

WHITE BEANS.

are still quoted at \$2.50 to \$2.75, but the demand is light.

THE Mississippi Valley Lumberman has entered upon its eight volume. It is a well conducted paper, and we are pleased to note its increasing prosperity.

MINNEAPOLIS.

The *Northwestern Miller* says: There is less doing on the platform this week, quite a number of the mills having closed down from either a lack of wheat or for repairs that are usual just before setting out on a new crop. Seventeen mills were in operation early in the week, but not less than four were to shut down before the close. The production will average about 12,000 barrels per day against 14,000 barrels a week ago. The general flour trade remains about the same, except that for fresh-ground old-wheat flour there is better demand, and higher prices are asked. As a rule, what old wheat there is left that is of good milling quality is in the hands of our millers, and they are husbanding it to use with the new wheat until the latter gets age. This makes our millers rather indifferent about grinding what little wheat they have into flour, unless it be at pretty stiff prices; while on the other hand buyers are awakening to the situation and are bidding with more animation. The wheat stored in Minneapolis elevators, including the transfer elevator, on Aug. 28, was 425,000 bush. There were about 375,000 bush. in the mills, making the total amount of wheat in store in the city 800,000 bush., against 1,000,000 last week. The wheat stored at St. Paul is about 38,000 bush. The wheat in store in Duluth elevators on Tuesday was 98,627 bush.

CHICAGO.

During the week business has been fairly active for this season of the year, and prices though somewhat unsettled have fluctuated within narrow limits. On Tuesday wheat was easy, and corn and oats were active but unsettled. Provisions were slow, and a bearish feeling prevailed. Quotations towards the close were:

Wheat,.....	Sept., \$1.01½	Oct., \$1.02½
Corn,.....	" 50½	" 50
Oats,.....	" 26½	" 26½
Pork,.....	" 11.95	" 12.10
Lard,.....	" 8.37½	" 8.40

On Wednesday a fair business was transacted in wheat. Offerings were large, and the demand good. Corn was active, chiefly on speculation account, but somewhat unsettled. Oats were firm. In provisions the market averaged lower than on the previous day, but there was no decided weakness. Quotations towards the close were:

Wheat,.....	Sept., \$1.00½	Oct., \$1.02½
Corn,.....	" 50½	" 49½
Oats,.....	" 26½	" 26½
Pork,.....	" 11.95	" 12.07½
Lard,.....	" 8.35	" 8.42½

On Thursday wheat was slow at very little change from the previous day's prices. Corn and oats were quiet. Provisions opened strong but fell of some during the day. Quotations towards the close were:

Wheat,.....	Sept., \$1.00½	Oct., \$1.02½
Corn,.....	" 50½	" 50
Oats,.....	" 26½	" 26½
Pork,.....	" 12.05	" 12.17½
Lard,.....	" 8.45	" 8.50

On Friday the general state of the market was about the same. Quotations towards the close were:

Wheat,.....	Sept., \$1.00½	Oct., \$1.02½
Corn,.....	" 50½	" 50½
Oats,.....	" 26½	" 26½
Pork,.....	" 12.10	" 12.20
Lard,.....	" 8.50	" 8.55

On Saturday wheat was active. Corn was also active but lower. Oats were active and easier. Quotations towards the close were:

Wheat,.....	Sept., \$0.99½	Oct., \$1.01½
Corn,.....	" 49	" 48½
Oats,.....	" 25½	" 26½
Pork,.....	" 12.05	" 12.17½
Lard,.....	" 8.32½	" 8.40

TORONTO.

STOCKS.

The market has been steady of late, and fluctuations have been slight. Chicago embarrassments have had something to do with the hesitation that has existed in buying here; bulls and bears are considerably apart, and these circumstances combined make things quieter than they otherwise would be. As compared with last week's quotations, closing bids were:

	Aug. 22.	Aug. 29.
Montreal	198	198½
Ontario	114½	117½
Toronto	184½	186½
Merchants	121	122½
Commerce	133	134
Imperial	142	142½
Federal	159½	162½
Dominion	201½	202½
Standard	114½	115½
Hamilton	117	117
North-west Land	50	52½
Ontario and Qu'Appelle	123	123

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

This has been another quiet week. Offerings have been light all around, but the demand has considerably improved. Harvest prospects are improving, and as these increase prices become firmer. In a couple of weeks an entirely different aspect of affairs is expected. Business will, it is hoped, be then revived on a better basis.

WHEAT.

Wheat has been fairly steady, and there has been quite a local milling demand. The new crop promises well. Quotations now are:— Fall No. 2 \$1.10 to \$1.12; No. 3 \$1.09 to \$1.10; Spring No. 2 \$1.14 to \$1.15; No. 3 \$1.12 to \$1.13.

OATS.

Stocks on hand are heavy, and the market is dull. Western on track are quoted at from 36c to 38c; street prices have declined to 40.

BARLEY.

The quotations are purely nominal. Opening prices are expected to be easy. The yield throughout Ontario will be good. No. 1 is now quoted at 48c; No. 2 68c; extra No. 3 59c; No. 3, 48 to 50c.

RYE

is inactive with nominal quotations, at about 60c.

POTATOES.

Canadian grown are of very poor quality, and sell at from \$1.75 to \$2 per brl. Imported are worth \$2.10 in round lots; \$2.25 for small quantities.

FLOUR.

There is a good demand, a limited supply and stronger prices. Strength continues, and holders are hanging on for higher prices. Superior extra is quoted at \$5.15 to 5.20; extra \$5.00 to \$5.05; spring wheat flour \$4.90 to \$5.

BUTTER.

No change since last week. Stocks are on the increase, but the demand continues light. Best grades sell at 15c, and inferior is not marketable. On the street from 19c to 20c is paid for pound rolls, and 15c to 16c for tub dairy.

EGGS.

The supply has increased during the week,

and prices have eased off a little. Round lots are quoted at 16c. Street receipts are light at 10c to 21c per dozen for really fresh.

PORK.

No change; small lots are being sold at \$20.

BACON.

There has been sufficient stock on hand to supply all demands. Tons and cases have sold at 9½c to 10c for long clear, and 9½ for Cumberland; breakfast sells at 13½ to 14c. Stocks of all kinds are becoming reduced.

HAMS.

Stocks are light and prices firm at 13½c for smoked, and 14c for canvassed; pickled ham sold on private terms at below 14c.

SUNDRIES.

Dried Apples, barrelled, 10c; evaporated do 16c; Oatmeal per 136 lbs, \$5.00 to \$5.15; Cornmeal \$3.75 to \$3.90; white beans \$1.65 to \$1.80.

Bradstreet's Weekly Report.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1, 1883.

Special telegrams to Bradstreet's report an improvement in the fall trade movement reported a week ago. A conspicuous feature of the week's report is the call for dry goods from Boston, New York and Philadelphia. The general industrial situation has not changed materially. The wheat market has been depressed, owing in part to heavy receipts at the west. Corn has been showing some weakness and speculation has been restricted. Provisions have been weak after slightly higher prices earlier in the week. Anthracite coal has advanced 10 to 15c per ton for domestic sizes for eastern shipment. Petroleum has been weak and lower. Ocean freights have been irregular at an average about equal to that of the preceding week. The wool trade has continued fairly active at firm prices. There were 148 failures reported to Bradstreet's during the past week, of which 126 were in the United States and twenty-two in Canada. The total in the United States is the smallest number for any one week since October 14th, 1882. This is fifty-three less than last week, sixteen more than in the corresponding week of 1882, and twenty-two more than in the like week in 1881.

New Zealand Forests.

The forests of New Zealand cover an area of not less than 20,000 acres. The forests on the crown lands alone are estimated at \$10,000,000 acres; about 5,000,000 acres are the private property of the white or European population, and the remainder is owned by the Maori or native inhabitants. The kauri pine, found only in the province of Auckland, is one of the most valuable trees in the colony. It often grows to a height of 200 feet and measures 12 to 30 feet in circumference. The annual output of Kauri timber is about 110,000,000 feet. Another valuable tree is the kahikatea, a species of pine. The totara, a hard, close grained wood, is used a great deal and lately it has been found to be very serviceable for wharf piles and telegraph poles. There are many other varieties of valuable wood in the colony, and the forests are so vast that they must yield enormous wealth to the colony in the future.

Travelling Salesmen.

Commercial travellers or salesmen in the United States, according to statistics, number in round figures 200,000, and are maintained at an average cost to their employers of \$3,000 each, including salaries and road expenses, or an aggregate of \$600,000,000 per annum. The *New York Shipping and Commercial List*, commenting on this system of business, says: "Though scarcely more than a quarter of a century old, the commercial system has kept pace with the increasing facilities of travel furnished by our great railroad system. As the railroads have brought a market to every farmer's and producer's door, so have they brought to every country merchant's door the enterprising commercial traveller with his different wares. Commercial travellers have wonderfully promoted trade between remote sections, and in many ways have been of great benefit, both to their employers and to the merchants who purchase their wares. They have been instrumental in gaining wider markets for the distributing merchants and in economizing time and money for country merchants. Yet not a few business men have come to regard the travelling system as being too expensive, in comparison with the results attained, besides being fraught with evil, and would be glad to dispense with it if it were possible to do so. But to abandon the system would be on a par with abandoning railroads and going back to stage coaches, or to rely upon the mails instead of the telegraph for the dissemination of valuable information. No, the commercial traveller system has become too important a factor in business to be dispensed with at this late day. The distributing merchant and manufacturer who should in these days sit down to wait for trade to come in would have a decidedly slow and unremunerative time of it. The rank and file of travelling salesmen, it is generally conceded, is composed of bright, intelligent, honorable and upright men, of good address and large experience; but it also contains not a few who are unscrupulous, of unfixed habits, and without business training. The problem is how to separate the goats from the sheep. In the opinion of the chairman of the druggists' convention, the system can best be reformed by the merchants specially educating their clerks to their own methods of business, and then require them to strictly adhere to that system, leaving the responsibility of success or failure to the employers. In addition to which the ranks of the traveling salesmen, it is said, need to be thinned out. They are becoming so numerous, so heavy a tax and burden upon the business of the country, that, unless some limit is put upon the system, it must go down of its own weight. The merchants undoubtedly have it in their power to raise the standard of commercial integrity among commercial travellers; and to the credit of the Commercial Travellers Associations, be it said, it is a work that they themselves are doing."

The special train which carried General Manager Van Horn and his party of distinguished guests to the end of the track last Monday made the run to Calgary in less than thirty-three hours, including short stoppages at Brandon, Broadview, Moose Jaw and Medicine Hat.

LARGE quantities of lumber and shingles are being shipped from Edmonton to Battleford and other points on the Saskatchewan. The Hudson Bay Company mills have sold about 300,000 feet of lumber for home consumption, besides shipping an equal quantity to Prince Albert. The supply of saw logs is at present exhausted.

MINNEDOSA.

J. D. Gillis is endeavoring to meet the demand for dwelling houses and has now three comfortable buildings in course of erection.

John McGillvray formerly of the Saskatchewan House has commenced the erection of a brick Hotel near the site selected for the railway station.

Mr. Adam W. Ramsay who retired from the banking firm of Walls, Ramsay & Co., some months ago has returned from St. Paul, and is about to resume his interest in the business of the firm.

The railway work is about completed as far as the station grounds, and the men will go east in a few days to commence track laying. The large number of horses and mules employed has enabled Mr. W. E. Roche to dispose of the balance of his large stock of oats.

A partnership between Messrs. B. W. Armitage and H. V. Carter has been entered into as general commission merchants. They intend dealing in building material, grain, and farm produce and have secured a commodious warehouse near the railway. An office for the firm will be erected immediately north of the Main Street bridge.

EMERSON.

Crops are splendid and harvesting is well advanced.

Business is improving and good times are expected this fall.

R. E. Vidal has no longer any connection with the Union Brewing Company.

H. F. Despars, has removed his stock into the corner store in the Pruyn block.

The weekly *Manitoba* has suspended publication. The plant will be sold on Thursday.

Street lamps have been placed on the principal thoroughfares of the city, which is a great improvement.

The premises of the Alexandria Block formerly occupied by the Ontario Bank have been leased for the Post Office.

T. E. Burnham has commenced the erection of a brick building 21x70 on the site of his block destroyed by fire last winter.

E. J. Simcox has been appointed by the Council, financial agent in England to negotiate the sale of the \$386,500 worth of debentures about to be issued by the city.

Work on the railway and traffic bridge across Red River is being rapidly pushed forward. It is expected that it will be completed by the 30th inst. The cost of the bridge is \$200,000 and will be the finest structure of the kind in the North-west.

The Hudson Bay Company have decided to reopen their large flour mill here. Water is to be supplied the mill from a drain from the river up which water will be forced by windmill

power. A warehouse with a capacity of 12,000 bushels is to be built alongside the mill. The company will also build a 20,000 bushel elevator at the station.

The Emerson Loop Line, which connects the city at Pembina Mountain Junction with the Southwestern branch of the C.P.R. is progressing rapidly, the different contractors having already nearly finished their work ready for the ties and rails. There will be two stations in the city, one on the east and one on the west side, about a mile and three-quarters apart.

BRANDON.

The C P Telegraph system is in full blast this week, the wires were cut out from the Great North Western on Saturday morning.

Business keeps improving all the time and has been more than fair this week. Harvesting is going on well and the crops promise to be good.

Messrs McMillan & Co., have purchased the material for their new elevator which is to be built here without delay, this will make the kind in Brandon.

The City Council are taking a trip west to Calgary this week, a number of prominent citizens have gone with them. Mr. Egan has kindly placed a car at their disposal.

The implement trade has been good this season but on account of the enormous stocks brought into the country there will be a large amount of stock left on hand to be wintered.

The Masonic Hall is being pushed forward rapidly by the contractors. The structure will be an imposing one situated on the cor. of Rosser Avenue and 10th Street. This will be the first solid brick building on Rosser Avenue and will be a great credit to the order.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE.

S. Raymer & Co. have gone into the marble business. Their office adjoins Graban & Fluimfelt's store.

The local government are supplying the cash for a ferry across the Assiniboine at Pratt's landing.

The office of the Northwestern telegraph is to be located next to Alloway, Champion & Mowat's bank. The office will be managed by R. McLeod.

Logan & Henderson, general store, have dissolved partnership, Mr. Logan retiring. Mr. Henderson has taken Mr. Strome into partnership, the firm style being Strome & Henderson.

Harvesting operations are now being actively carried on, and in some parts threshing will commence within a week. The crops are excellent and with fair weather for a few weeks, a splendid lot of grain will be secured.

Work on the Manitoba and Northwestern R. R. is progressing rapidly, and it is expected that trains will run from here to Minnedosa by the 1st of November. Part of the rolling stock has been ordered and will soon be here. Railing operations will be begun here as soon as the necessary land has been secured. The station will be built first. It will be a two-storey building with accommodation for the company's office upstairs. Freight sheds, round house, &c., will also be built shortly.

Quite a large quantity of potatoes have recently been shipped from here to Moose Jaw and other points on the C. P. R.

Taylor & Watson, of the city planing mills, are about dissolving partnership. Mr. Taylor will continue the business.

The Marquette mills have been given up by Mr. Macdonald to W. J. M. Pratt, who will have them put in first-class order at once.

A large number of entries are being made for the Provincial Exhibition. It promises to be a great success.

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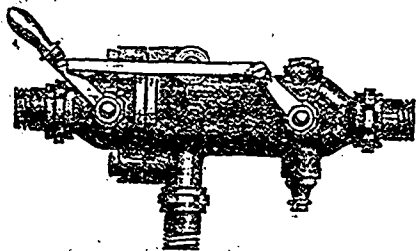
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Notice to Creditors.

Notice is hereby given that Donald Hope and Edwin Bromley, of the City of Winnipeg, Tent Manufacturers, trading under the name and style of HOPE & BROMLEY, have made an assignment of their estate and effects, real and personal, to me in trust for the benefit of all their creditors.

All persons having claims against the said HOPE & BROMLEY are requested to send in to me such claims duly attested, showing security (if any) held by them, within one month from the date hereof, as I will after that date proceed to distribute the assets of the said estate among the creditors of whose claims I shall have notice.

D. K. ELLIOTT, Trustee.

Dated at Winnipeg, this 15th day of August, 1883.

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

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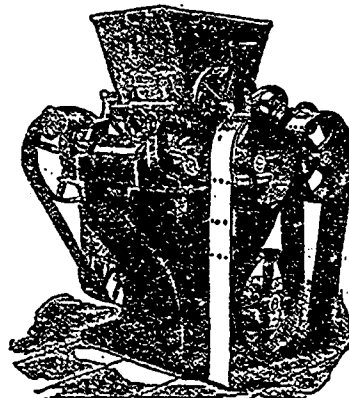
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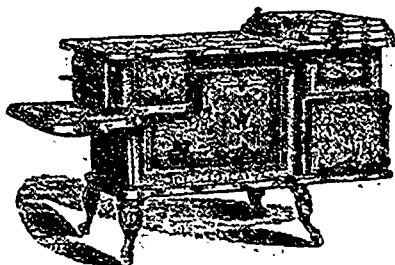
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WHOLESALE ONLY.

Canadian Pacific Ry 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.	
10.09	Portage la Prairie	4.05	
1.35 p.m.	Brandon	1.00	
9.00	Broadview	5.00 a.m.	
12.22 a.m.	Regina	11.05 p.m.	
5.00	Moose Jaw	8.30	
2.00 p.m.	av Swift Current	12.30 p.m.	
9.15 p.m.	Maple Creek	5.25 a.m.	
1.65 a.m.	av. Medicine Hat	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	8.15 a.m.	
17.30 a.m.	arrive Pt. Arthur	leave 7.25 p.m.	

Going South.		Going North.	
Leave	Winnipeg	Arrive	
17.55 a.m.	7.35 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.	
1.30 p.m.	Grotra	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, Gen. Superintendent. W. C. VAN HORNE, Gen. Manager. WM. HARDER, Ass't Traffic Manager.

Chicago and Grand Trunk Railway.

GOING EAST.

Leave Chicago 9.10 a.m., 3.30 p.m., 8.30 p.m.; arrive at Port Huron 10.30 p.m., 5.30 a.m., 10.35 a.m., 10.10 a.m., 5.15 p.m.
 Leave Port Huron 6.10 a.m., 7.55 p.m., 8.00 p.m., 4.15 p.m., 11.30 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 outchange, 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 9.45 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 Parlor car to Boston.

Train No. 1 leaving Chicago 9.10 a.m., has through Pullman palace coach from Port Huron to Toronto and Montreal.

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

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

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

GOING SOUTHWEST.

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

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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 9.45 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.

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