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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. II.

WINNIPEG, OCTOBER 2, 1883.

NO. 1.

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, OCTOBER 2, 1883.

R. R. REID, jewellery, Winnipeg, has gone out of business.

W. WAINWRIGHT, restaurant, Winnipeg, is out of business.

STARK & HARRISON, Grocers, Winnipeg have dissolved partnership.

A MONEY order office is to be established shortly at Rat Portage.

Geo. WILSON, dry goods, Winnipeg, is about removing to Almonte, Ont.

COOLEY, McNEIL & Co., tinroofers, &c., Winnipeg, have dissolved partnership.

A GENTLEMAN from near Brussels is talking of building a grist mill at Littleton.

THE Bellevue hotel business, on Post Office street, is being continued by John Gurn.

A. W. BAILLY, formerly of Regina, has opened in the harness and saddlery business at Virden.

MISSES I. & J. ANDREW, millinery, Winnipeg, have dissolved. Miss I. Andrew continues the business.

BATEMAN & SON, bakers, Winnipeg, have dissolved. The business will be continued by Wm. Bateman.

THE people of Fort Qu'Appelle offer a bonus of \$2,000, to assist in the erection of a gristmill at that point.

A NEW steamer will be built at Medicine Hat this winter, for the Northwest Coal and Navigation Company.

J. M. RAINER, general store, Maple Creek, has given up business at that place and removed to Montana, U.S.

THE stock of J. R. Cameron & Co., merchant tailors, Winnipeg, has been sold by the sheriff at 38c on the dollar.

THE Winnipeg Bottling Company have recently extended their premises and greatly added to their facilities.

WILSON & WINNETT, furniture dealers, Moose Jaw, have dissolved; the business will be continued by Winnett & Smith.

WM. ALEXANDER, formerly of Alexander & Bryce, has opened up in the dry goods line in the Hargrave Block, on Main street, south.

THE American lumber Co. at Regina has bought the lumber in the yards of Baldwin & Schaffner, and Molesworth & Boucher at that place.

CARMAN BROS., of Stonewall, not having succeeded in making a compromise with their creditors, their stock has been advertised for sale by tender.

Rockwood exhibition, held at Stonewall last week, was very successful. The show of live stock was very good, and in the main building there was a fine display of roots and vegetables.

WARNER & ALLEN, employment agents, Winnipeg, have added a renting department to their business; with so many absent landlords there seems to be an excellent opening for this line of business.

THE annual meeting of the Great Northwestern Telegraph Company was held in Toronto on Wednesday. The annual report shewed a good business throughout the year, and a considerable growth in the extent of lines, especially in the provinces. The old board of directors was re-elected, and Erastus Wiman chosen as president.

ON Friday afternoon a meeting of the promoters among the wholesale merchants in this city of the trade auction sales, recently conducted for the disposal of bankrupt stocks, was held in the office of Thibaudeau Bros. & Co., its object being to formally wind up the business. It was decided to discontinue the sales, as the whole object aimed at had been satisfactorily attained.

A. C. FLUMERFELT, wholesale boots and shoes, Winnipeg, has amalgamated with Ames, Holden & Company, of Montreal. The firm is composed of Ames, Holden & Co., Montreal, and James Redmond and A. C. Flumerfelt, Winnipeg. The two latter will manage the business here. The Winnipeg house will be known under the style of The Ames, Holden Company, and will be a valuable acquisition to the wholesale interests of the Northwest.

SENATOR VIDAL and Messrs. James Fisher and George Walker, directors of the English Loan Company, says a London, Ont., despatch, have been served with writs in Chancery, asking them to show cause why they should not be made to disgorge \$90,000 lost through bad management in investments while they held positions of trust in the company. It is understood that should the suits be successful other directors will be similarly served, but success is quite problematical.

RECENT failures in Ontario are: A. O. Brown & Co., fruits, Chatham; Vineberg & Bro., general store, Cornwall; Frank Powlin, sausage casings, Hamilton; W. J. Hewitt, grocer, Ingersoll; D. McBean, general store, Lambton; John Attridge, shoemaker, Milverton; R. Moreten, general store, Northport; J. Cohen, general store, Stittsville; Dumbrill & Co., hardware, Strathroy, called a meeting of creditors.

RECENT business difficulties in the province of Quebec are: Garipey & Girard, general store, Henryville, have assigned; Carmody Brothers, Montreal, offer 70c; Chas. Devits, hairdresser, Montreal, is advertised to be sold out by the sheriff on the 18th inst.; Peter Hood & Co., soap manufacturers, Montreal, have failed; J. B. Z. Dubeau, wholesale and retail grocer, Quebec, has assigned; Joseph J. Prevost, grocer, St. Polycarpe, has assigned; The estate of A. Thibaudeau, general store, Stanfold, has been sold at 75c.

Information Regarding Banks.

The following from *Dye's Counterfeit Detector* is a continuation of what we gave last week :

BANKS MERGED INTO OTHER BANKS.

- City Bank of Canada, Montreal, P.Q., merged into the Consolidated Bank of Montreal, P.Q. See banks in liquidation.
- Royal Canadian Bank, Montreal P.Q., merged into the Consolidated Bank of Montreal.
- Commercial Bank of Canada, Montreal, P.Q., merged into the Merchants' Bank of Montreal, the bills of the former being redeemed by the latter.
- Gore Bank of Niagara, Hamilton, Ont., merged into the Canadian Bank of Commerce, Toronto, Ont., the bills of the former being redeemed by the latter.
- The Niagara District Bank, St. Catharines, Ontario, merged into the Imperial Bank of Toronto, Ont., the bills of the former being redeemed by the latter.
- The St. Lawrence Bank, Toronto, Ont., merged into the Standard Bank of Toronto, Ont., the bills of the former being redeemed by the latter.

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

- Consolidated Bank of Canada, Montreal, P.Q. Bills redeemable at par in Montreal, but all tens are worthless, having been stolen unsigned and signatures forged.
- Stadacona Bank, Quebec, P.Q. Bills redeemed at par in Quebec.

BANKS IN RECEIVERS' HANDS.

- Bank of Upper Canada, Toronto, Ont., in the hands of the Canadian Government as receiver. Bills are worth about 75 per cent. in Toronto, Ont.
- Mechanics' Bank, Montreal, P.Q., in the hands of a receiver. Bills worthless since February, 1882.
- Bank of Liverpool, Liverpool, Nova Scotia, in the hands of a receiver. Bills worthless.
- Bank of Prince Edward Island, Charlottetown, P.E.I., in the hands of a receiver. Bills worth about 25 per cent. of their face, but may increase in value before January, 1884.
- G. C. Chalmers, agent.

FAILED BANKS.

- Commercial Bank of New Brunswick, St. John, N.B.—Failed.
- Westmoreland Bank of New Brunswick, Moncton, N.B.—Failed.
- Charlotte County Bank, St. Andrews, N.B.—Failed.
- Bank of Acadia, Nova Scotia, Liverpool, N.S.—Failed.
- International Bank of Canada, Toronto, Ont.—Failed.
- Colonial Bank of Canada, Toronto, Ont.—Failed.
- Agricultural Bank of Upper Canada, Toronto, Ont.—Failed.
- Farmer's Bank, Toronto, Ont. Failed.
- Bank of Canada, Montreal, P.Q. Failed.
- Bank of Brantford, Brantford, Ont. Failed.
- Bank of Clifton, Clifton, Ont. Failed.
- Bank of Western Canada, Clifton, Ontario. Swindled.

FAILED BANKS.

- The Metropolitan Bank of Montreal, P.Q., went

into liquidation about 1876, and redeemed all of its outstanding notes that were presented before the final closing up of the bank's business.

The Bank of the People, Toronto, Ont., organized about 1835, under the Scotch banking system, by Sir Francis Hincks and Charles Beaty, of Toronto, withdrew from business in a few years, but redeemed all of its outstanding notes. The bill plates were deposited with the Montreal Bank, Montreal, P.Q.

The Provincial Bank of Canada, Stanstead, P. Q., early established under the Free Bank Act, withdrew from business January, 1864, its notes being redeemed and the securities returned by Government.

Zimmerman's Bank, Elgin, Ont., established in 1854 under the Free Bank Act, became the chartered Bank of Clifton by Act of Parliament in 1858. The notes of the Zimmerman Bank were redeemed and the securities returned by Government.

Central Bank of New Brunswick, Fredericton, N.B. The bills of the Central Bank have been worthless since the time for redemption expired in January, 1882.

What Constitutes a Good Salesman?

The following letter of an English iron-monger to a London journal, stating the writer's views upon what constitutes a good salesman, or, as it is termed in England, assistant, will prove of interest to American readers :

"Let me give an employer's experience. I am in want of a good assistant. Now, what I call a good one is one that can serve either a lady or a shoemaker; can put up a parcel of lath-nails or soil electroplated cruet; that can serve one customer, and at the same time let any other customer who enters the shop know their presence is recognized; that when they find they are getting low in an article will put it down in the "goods wanted" book; that will grease a set of fire-irons or wipe a pocket-knife off before putting it away; that can sell a rim-lock, and put the right number of screws and other fittings up with it; that will use an old piece of paper where possible, instead of tearing a piece off of a new sheet; that can say "thank you" to a customer, instead of slapping their change on the counter without opening their mouths; that will take the same trouble and interest behind their employers' back as they will in their presence. Now, have I asked or looked for more than I ought to in a good assistant? I say "no." But take a newspaper of August 25, you will find that nearly 70 per cent. of the assistants applying for situations have only had six years' experience, many only four. Can they know their trade thoroughly? I say "no." Who is to blame for this? I wish to write in a fair spirit, and having, served as an assistant before I became a master, I think I can do so. I say employers as well as assistants. Many ironmongers work their business cheaply—or, at least, they think so—by keeping three apprentices to one assistant. Of course they keep on renewing their apprentices; what is the result? They send off their apprentices the moment they are out of their time. What place can they take, or who will have them? Has that master

done his duty faithfully to that apprentice? I say "no." Has that master really saved by his system of taking apprentices? I say where an assistant would take ten shillings from many customers the apprentice only takes two, and sends the customer away disappointed. I will prove this. Let any ironmonger who has a wife and family ask them which draper's or grocer's shop they like best. They will reply, "Oh, we like Brown's shop; you can get attended to there; he has got assistants who know what you want. If you go to Jones' or Smith's they have only got a lot of apprentices, who hardly know calico from silk." And these remarks apply just as forcibly to our trade. Another thing which I strongly condemn is that many masters stop their assistants' wages when they take their holidays—just the time when they want to spend more than ever. I always pay mine, and have never regretted it. I could write much more, but must not intrude on your space. As to the remarks about stock-keeping. I always look through your advertisements, and if I see a good thing I lay it before my assistants and see what they think of it. If they say it is a good thing, I say, "very well, I will order them, and shall expect you to sell them."

The State of the Anthracite Trade.

Business in anthracite coal, says the *Coal Trade Journal*, does not show any particular change. The circulars are out showing an advance, but as these price-lists are seldom obtained in reality, no great danger to the anthracite trade as a whole can be said to exist, because there is no present realization of them. There is a large tonnage being forwarded each and every week, and it would tend to a nearer approach to the list if the output was not so large. In view of the general condition of affairs, there is no reason to complain when it is possible to market so large a tonnage as we are doing, and realizing so good a figure (not the circular to be sure) as is being recorded. Each year finds new markets open to this coal because of its comparative cheapness and its superior quality as a domestic fuel. Apparently the most diverse opinions of the outlook are expressed in the following: One leader says there will be a famine for coal some time this year; another and very conservative one says, we can hardly do too much this year. In reality, are these opinions so very far apart? If one were to take the views of that portion of the wholesale dealers whose business is localized trade could not be much worse; on the other hand, we find concerns of equal magnitude, whose business is more diversified, who have no fault to find with the condition of affairs. It is well known that this particular market can be demoralized at any time with two cargoes of coal and four good drummers, and the number of each has been largely in excess of these figures within the past eight weeks. As we have so often stated, the trade at retail hereabouts in July and August has been lighter than heretofore in these months; this leaves the retailer with more or less coal in stock, and consequently he is not in the market for any great portion of the coal that does arrive at tidewater. Now that we have turned into September, trade is

improving in this direction, and it is the opinion of those well versed in trade matters that there will soon be a decided change for the better. It is certain that the companies intend to keep a bold front. There is no talk of such a thing as a stoppage at present, but if coal accumulates to the extent to make it necessary it will be ordered.

The Money Value of an Emigrant.

The immense tide of immigration, says the *United States Economist*, that annually contributes to our population, that are continually swarming to our shores from the most populous regions to aid in the progress of civilization, naturally suggests the inquiry, what is the money value of an immigrant? A prominent German statistician, in an able treatise on the price of labor, distinguishes three periods in the economic life of each man, two unproductive and one productive period. The first comprises the raising and education of the individual, and continues until he reaches his fifteenth year. It is, of course, not only unproductive, but causes considerable outlay. The second, extending from the fifteenth to the sixty-fifth year, is the productive time of life. The third comprises the unproductive years of old age after sixty-five. The first is the juvenile, the second the labor, and the third the aged period.

It is only during this productive period man is able to subsist on the result of his own labor. In the juvenile period he is dependent on the assistance of others, and in the aged period he has to live upon the accumulated fruits of the productive years. Whether or not the child in its first period lives at the expense of his parents, there must be means for its maintenance and education, and as nature does not spontaneously furnish those means, and as they cannot be provided by others without danger of impoverishment, if not replaced, they must be obtained by labor. This labor is performed during the productive period, in which the following three objects are to be attained, viz:

The payment of the expenses incurred for the support and education of the child in the juvenile period.

The satisfaction of the daily wants, and the maintenance of the productive power of the individual.

The laying up of a surplus fund for his sustenance during the aged period. Thus the cost of the bringing up and education of a man constitutes a specific value, which benefits that country which the adult individual makes the field of his physical and intellectual exertions. This value is represented by the outlay which is necessary to produce an ordinary laborer. An immigrant, therefore, is worth just as much to the country as it costs to produce a native-born laborer of the same average ability.

It is evident that the capital value which a grown-up able-bodied immigrant represents is different according to his station in life and the civilization of the country whence he comes. The wants of a skilled and unskilled laborer from the same country differ widely. Those of the Englishman are different from those of the Irishman. The German must be measured by another standard than the Mexican or South American. Their mode of life, their economical

habits and practical pursuits, have little in common; and hence the benefit to the country of adoption varies according to their respective previous relations. It is certain, however, that each immigrant brings, independently of his personal property, a certain increase of wealth to this country, which increase is paid by the country from which he comes, and accordingly must be credited to it.

In order to arrive at the most accurate possible estimate of this addition of wealth, it is necessary to inquire into the cost of raising and educating in this country a man whose means of living are wholly derived from his physical labor.

It has been computed that the cost of raising a manual laborer in Germany is 40 thalers a year for the first five years of his life; at 50 thalers for the next five years; and at 60 thalers from the eleventh to the fifteenth year, thus arriving at an average of 50 thalers per year, or 750 thalers in all. Assuming that in this country subsistence costs about twice as much as in Germany we are not far from the truth in assuming the expense of bringing up an American farmer or unskilled laborer for the first fifteen years of his life to average 100 thalers per year, or a total of 1,500 thalers, equal to about \$1,125. An American girl will be found to cost only about half of that, or \$560, for the reason that she becomes useful to the household from an early age. Allowance must be made, it is true, for the fact that about one-fifth of the emigrants are less than fifteen years old; but this is fully balanced by the great preponderance of men over women, and by thousands who represent the highest order of skilled labor. Hence it is not unsafe to estimate the capital value of each male and female emigrant to be \$1,125 and \$560, respectively, for every person of either sex, making an average for both of \$840.

The Metal Industries of France.

According to recent statistics the total cast iron manufactures in France in 1882 were 2,033,104 tons, an increase over the production in 1881 of 146,754 tons. The output in 1882 of iron manufactures was 1,074,054 tons, an increase of 47,764 tons over the previous year. In 1882 the production of steel was 454,053 tons more than in 1881. In merchant steel proper there was a falling off of 193 tons as compared with the year previous, but in the manufacture of steel rails there was an increase of 28,899 tons, and in sheet iron 2,931 tons. Iron rails, on the other hand, fell off in 1882 some 1,452 tons. There seems to be at present a little improvement in the steel-rail trade. Late advices say that the steel works in St. Etienne are engaged on good orders from the Southern Railway, which aggregate 15,000,000 francs in value. They are also extensively engaged on armor-plates for the French navy. In the north of France there is said to be considerable activity in the steel and iron interests, this being a radical change from the condition a few weeks previous. In the Haute-Marne district the iron-mills are quite busy, but in some of the other iron-producing districts trade is less active, operators awaiting an expected increase in the demand. While prices of both steel and

iron manufactures are quite low, the general condition of the metal industries in France seems to be in a healthful and reasonably satisfactory condition.

Original Discovery of Iron and Steel.

In an address on technical training, delivered before the Alumni Association of Lehigh University, Thomas M. Drown pictures the discovery of metallic iron and steel in this way: "Nearly all the early discoveries in the arts were the result of accident or hap-hazard experiment. We can well imagine that a fire large and intense enough to reduce iron from its ore must often have been made in accidental contact with surface ore, and that the presence of the metal in the ashes must have attracted attention. This observation once made, there would follow a series of experiments to determine the conditions under which the metal was produced, and the substances necessary for its production. It would not long escape intelligent observation, that a certain brown earth, or may be a black rock, was the substance which yielded the metal, and that fire was the necessary condition of its formation.

But the iron thus accidentally produced—a mixture of metal, cinder and ashes—was of no value till further experiment revealed the fact that the metal could when hot be united by hammering into one mass, with the separation of cinder and other extraneous matter. The discovery of this property prompted still further experiments to be made. The irregularity of the product would suggest the more perfect control of the fire, and small furnaces would be built. In the course of time it would be noted that the iron was not uniform in hardness, and an accident would be sure to reveal the fact that sometimes the metal, when suddenly cooled in water, would become intensely hard. This new line of investigation would result in the production of steel."

Old Building Material.

An extensive trade in second-hand building material, says the *Builder*, has been carried on uninterruptedly for fifty years, and is largely supported by builders and joiners. The stone and brick of an old building is used in the construction of a new one, the lime-whitened bricks making the inside of the outer walls and the partitions, and the stone going into the foundations. But it is not generally known that the inside wood-work is used again, frequently without radical alteration. Many builders prefer this old timber because it is thoroughly seasoned. The richer woods which are admired for their color acquire mellow tones by age and become more valuable as the years pass. Furniture of mahogany and rosewood that has outlived several generations is much handsomer than that made from new wood. But it has added value as mere material. An article made from the old wood will retain its integrity in all its joints; its shrinking days are over. For the same reason the timbering, wainscoting, and flooring of old buildings have an added value, although the selling price is less than that of new material.

The Commercial

WINNIPEG, OCTOBER 2, 1883.

PROGRESS OF THE CANADIAN PACIFIC R.R.

The rapid progress made in the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway is without a parallel in the history of the world. The most sanguine anticipations of the most ardent supporters of the scheme have been more than realized, and even with the record of the work accomplished before us it is almost impossible to comprehend the immensity of the achievement. The main line from Montreal to Port Moody is 2,878 miles in length. In addition to this there is now either completed or in course of construction branch lines to the extent of 400 miles, making a total of 3,278 miles. Up to the present writing there has been nearly 2,000 miles constructed, as follows: from Montreal to Wahnapietie River 431 miles; from Nepigon to Port Arthur 66 miles; Port Arthur to Winnipeg 435 miles; Winnipeg, westward, nearly 900 miles; Kamloops to Port Moody 142 miles. Under construction, there is from Wahnapietie River, westward, 39 miles; east of Nepigon 34 miles; Calgary to summit of Rockies 112 miles. To be completed there remains on the north shore of Lake Superior 425 miles; summit of Rockies to Kamloops 263 miles; Kamloops to Port Moody 71 miles. It is expected that of the entire length of the main line there will be completed this year 2,110 miles, and the gaps left can be filled up, if not next year at least during 1885. The company has also acquired or built, 700 miles of branch lines, including a branch from Sidney Junction to Algoma Mills on Lake Huron, where connection will be made next season with Port Arthur by three powerful steel steamers that have been already built, and one of which is reported to have arrived at Montreal. The distance between Algoma Mills and Port Arthur is 360 miles, and will be traversed in twenty-four hours. There will thus be open next year during the period of navigation a through line of the Canadian Pacific from Montreal to the summit of the Rockies, a distance of 2,296 miles. The work when completed will possess many advantages over other trans-continental roads, and must necessarily attract the great bulk of the traffic. From Yokohama to Liverpool the distance via

the Canadian Pacific is less by 1053 miles than by way of San Francisco and New York, and to all other important European ports there is a similar advantage. Thus the trade between Europe and China and Japan will find its shortest and most speedy route over the Canadian railway, and the trade done between these countries is somewhat enormous. Shipments of merchandise overland by the lines now completed from San Francisco for the first seven months of the present year aggregated 132,982,900 pounds, equal to 67,491 tons, giving employment to 6,649 cars. The shipment of this freight by water would have required a fleet of fifty large ships. In consequence of the steady increase in overland traffic the freighting business via Cape Horn has been gradually decreasing, and the falling off will be much greater when the short Canadian overland route is completed. So there can be no doubt but that in two years a steady stream of commerce will pass through our city on its way from one side of the world to the other.

INSOLVENCIES OF THE PAST QUARTER.

Acting upon the principle of "Let bygones be bygones," some people would argue that it would be wisdom not to resurrect the commercial disasters, which have taken place in the Northwest during the past three months, especially as the record is the blackest which the history of the country has yet presented. We disagree with this opinion, however, and while we are satisfied of the folly of whining over past misfortunes, we contend that a retrospective view is an honest and courageous course to adopt, and one from which we may draw a valuable lesson, as well as some reason for future hope.

In summing up the insolvencies of the past quarter we have not depended upon our own gathered reports, but accept them from the unbiassed source of Dun, Wiman & Co.'s Mercantile Agency, so that we cannot be accused of cooking them to suit the occasion. We find from these reports that the insolvencies in the Northwest during July, August and September number eighty-seven. The aggregate liabilities of these reach \$1,458,000, and their estimated assets \$794,000, leaving a discrepancy of \$664,000. Compared with the preceding quarter, when the insolvencies were forty-five, their liabilities \$596,000, and estimated assets \$500,000; or

with the first quarter of this year, when forty-seven failures took place, with liabilities of \$400,000, and assets of \$450,000, the record of July, August and September is a black one, and does not on the face of it hold out much encouragement or hope of improvement. This is the impression received from a superficial glance at the figures, but a closer examination shows good reason for hope, and gives strong evidence that our commercial troubles are at an end or nearly so.

We find that the months of July and August show sixty eight out of the eighty-seven failures of the quarter, and September shows only nineteen. The liabilities of the sixty-eight which occurred during July and August aggregate \$1,277,000, or \$638,500 for each month, while the nineteen in September show aggregate liabilities of \$181,000, or considerably less than one-third of the amount in either of the other months. This sudden falling off in the number and magnitude of failures indicates plainly that the business affairs of this country have reached bottom, and from this forward only such casualties as might be expected under ordinary circumstances will disturb the even flow of our commerce.

But there is no reason why the black record of the past quarter should be laid altogether upon trade. When we look over individual cases we are convinced that to do so would be very unjust. Over one-half of the failures that occurred are attributed directly or indirectly to real estate and other speculation, and when an insolvent can be singled out, whose gross liabilities were over \$200,000, nearly \$150,000 of which was on account of property speculations, an idea can be had of the small share of disaster that is attributable to purely trade misfortunes or blunders.

It has taken hard experience to accomplish it, but the trade circles of the Northwest are now reduced to the sensible conclusion, that a man engaged in and dependent upon trade has no right to be mixed up in speculation of any description, and those who continue to dabble in the same must expect hereafter to be looked upon with suspicion if not with mistrust. The penalty suffered by so many for their greedy desire to accumulate wealth rapidly and without industry must naturally strengthen and make lasting this feeling, and strengthen those who have weathered the storm in the good old

belief, that "There is no royal road to riches."

Now, that we may consider ourselves beyond the reach of danger, and a rich and bountiful harvest has been received from the Giver of all Good, we can draw our lessons of profit from our experience in trial. But we cannot afford to linger too long on the dark picture. When we have taken from it the few rays of hope, and the lessons taught, we will do well to exclaim like Baillie Nicol Jarvie, when he looked over the account of Osbaldistone & Co. in his ledger "Tak awa the huge memorial o' misfortune."

NECESSITY FOR BUSINESS TRAINING.

The history of trade in the Northwest during the past three years has shown up nothing more prominently than the necessity that exists for anyone launching out into business, to have a thorough training in the line he has chosen to follow. A large percentage of the failures that have taken place is attributable to a lack of the knowledge of business, which is almost essential to success. Men without the least experience came up to the country, and forthwith went into business. They saw other houses doing a rushing trade and at once came to the conclusion that all they had to do was to purchase goods, stock up a store, put up a sign, and their fortune was assured. That these men have not as a rule been successful is not to be wondered at. Practical business education is a necessity. There may be individual cases where men have succeeded, but upon investigation the circumstances which surrounded them have as a rule been peculiar, and entirely different from what the majority have to contend with. A great deal of attention is being at present devoted in the United States, and to some extent in Canada, to the present system of education, which it is claimed consumes the time of students, and cumbers their minds with superficial and worthless knowledge, which fails utterly to fit them for the active duties of life. That such is to a large extent the case no one who has considered the matter can deny. In the greater proportion of college life the time is in a degree wasted, for not only is very little of actual practical value learned, but the mind of the student is warped, biassed and prejudiced instead of given the light and comprehension and adaptability to the practical affairs of life which he should have. A thorough

practical training is necessary, whether it be in the business walks of, or in the industrial paths of life, and the agitation now existant in that direction is proof thereof. A good solid foundation built upon actual experience is necessary for every one who seeks to enter into competition in the business world to-day; and as we have already said the history of the Northwest affords abundant proof of the fact.

THE TORRENS LAND TRANSFER SYSTEM.

It seems that an earnest effort is likely to be made to get a system of land transfer embodying the Torrens idea in Manitoba, and the formation of an association for that purpose, will be found reported in another part of our columns.

At first sight this question of land transfer seems to have little or no connection with trade affairs, and in Britain and some of the older provinces there is scarcely any connection. In this province, however, real estate and trade affairs have become intimately, and we might say inseparably mixed up. The mixture on the whole has not been a profitable one for trade, as the COMMERCIAL has shown in former articles. Still the evils that have befallen trade through being so mixed up with real estate affairs might have been mitigated much in the past, and may be prevented in a great measure in the future, by the introduction of the Torrens or some other such system, by which land transfers could be as easily, cheaply and safely made as the transfer of railway or other stock. The trader, accustomed to quick returns from transfers of goods made on the moment, naturally feels himself at a discount in real estate transactions, hampered as they now are by burdensome conditions and tantalizing delays, most of which have their origin in by-gone if not pre-historic ages, when they who owned and conveyed lands looked upon trade and its sharpening influences as degrading, and upon the trader himself with a contempt similar to what the modern merchant prince would now bestow upon the costermonger. The record of insolvencies for the current year, which we treat of in another article, furnishes more than one instance where obstacles in the way of obtaining a clear title to property, prevented a trader from borrowing on the same the funds which would have saved him from bankruptcy, while cases where men have been forced into tem-

porary difficulties or financial stringency from such a cause can be numbered by the dozen. The introduction of the Torrens system of land transfer into this province would, therefore, be a great benefit to our trade circles, and the lack of such a system has added much to the burden of our late troubles.

The present system of land titles in Manitoba, (which in a former article we stated may take their form of construction from the nursery rhyme of "The house that Jack built," but which we now suggest may be much older, and date from the old Israelitish desire to trace a genealogy back to Abraham,) seems altogether out of place here, and should never have found a footing in this broad free land of ours. The best that can be said of it is, that it is a piece of time honored nonsense, and every effort made for its abolition is a step in the direction of progress.

It took centuries to free trade from the nightmare like burdens placed upon it by guilds, trades corporations, burgess rights and such ideas of a by-gone age; and land transfer has had a far more powerful element who loaded it with obstructions, and who in some older countries still cling to holding the burden upon it. No such class exists in this country, and the way of the newly formed Land Law Amendment Association of Manitoba is, therefore, a comparatively clear one so far as antiquarian obstructions are concerned, and in their work of reform they will have the sympathy and moral support of every man interested in the progress of the Canadian Northwest.

A NEW DOMINION LOAN.

The prospectus for a new Dominion Loan of \$4,000,000, four per cent currency bonds has been issued. The bonds are to bear interest from November 1st next, and are redeemable at Ottawa in twenty years. Subscription lists open on the 17th inst. and close on the 20th. Tenders are to be addressed to the Minister of Finance, Ottawa, and must be made for not less than \$1,000, and in multiples of \$1,000. The object of the loan is partly to provide for the payment of debts maturing or redeemable in the course of the current year, and partly for expenditure on public works. No doubt the loan will be quickly taken up, and judging from the current value of Dominion four per cents in London, they will probably bring a premium. The present loan, says a contemporary, is evidently intended to meet the want of a permanent Government security felt by trustees and various corporations holding reserves in Government bonds, but small investors ought to come into competition for a considerable amount of the loan. By obtaining the money in Canada the semi-annual disbursement of interest would be kept in the country, and it is, therefore, in the general interest that such loans be placed as much in the Dominion as possible.

WINNIPEG MONEY MARKET.

The Money market of the city continues very much in the same condition that has existed for the past two or three weeks. The feeling is easier and the demand for accommodation somewhat lighter than it was early in the season. Merchants and business men generally are putting forth every effort to do with as little accommodation as possible until money is realized from the crops. This will begin to circulate freely in a short time, after which it is expected that there will be a much freer state of affairs. Commercial paper, gilt-edged, is discounted at from 8 to 10 per cent., and in exceptional cases as low as 7 can be had. Ordinary commercial paper ranges all the way from 10 to 12 per cent. Business being now on a much more satisfactory basis than it has been, it is expected that there will before long be an easing off in rates. Money for purposes of speculation is not yet freely advanced by the banks, and private resources have generally to be relied upon. The banks are pursuing a wise course in thus keeping speculators within limits, and giving legitimate business men a greater benefit. Money from private parties for the purposes above mentioned has to be paid for at pretty stiff rates. Money to loan on real estate mortgage security is not hard to get, but the demand at present is not very heavy. From 8 to 10 per cent. has generally to be paid. On the whole the outlook of the money market is very satisfactory, and a repetition of the close times of a few months ago is not likely to occur. Confidence in the country is being thoroughly established, and will continue to increase as the work of development goes on.

WINNIPEG WHOLESALE TRADE.

Business in the wholesale line has shown considerable improvement during the week. Country dealers are beginning to send in orders freely and the general prospect for trade between now and winter is good. The crops are turning out well, and the good price being paid for wheat is establishing firm confidence in the future. Money is already beginning to circulate more freely, and it will be tolerably plentiful from now on.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.

The season for harvesting machinery being now past dealers are busily engaged in handling threshing machinery, of which a large quantity has been sold this fall. There is also a good demand for straw cutters, grain crushers, &c., and there is also a fair inquiry for plows. Collections are beginning to improve somewhat, and it is expected that they will be good in the course of a week or two.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Business in the boot and shoe line is improving and considerable orders are being sent in by travellers now on the road. A good trade is expected for the balance of the season. Collections are improving and promise to be good during the fall.

CLOTHING.

During the week business has been fairly good. Orders are coming in pretty freely from the country districts, but city trade continues

rather on the quiet side. Collections are tolerably satisfactory.

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.

The demand for crockery and glassware continues to be very good, both in the city and from the country. A good brisk trade is expected throughout the fall. Collections are very fair.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

There has been quite an improvement in this line of business recently, and the prospects for trade in the immediate future are considered excellent. Collections are satisfactory.

DRY GOODS.

The dry goods trade has been perhaps the slowest to revive from the depression that existed during the past winter and summer. Now, however, there are unmistakable symptoms of improvement and a brisk trade is confidently anticipated from this time out. Country trade it is expected will be specially good. Orders are now coming in with tolerable freedom, and inquiries are numerous. Travellers who are out on the road report a very satisfactory condition of trade. Business has got down to hard pan, and a good legitimate trade will be done. Money is also beginning to be a little easier, and in the course of a week or two will, it is expected be quite free. City trade continues to be quieter than was anticipated for this season of the year, but it keeps gradually improving.

FANCY GOODS AND SMALL WARES.

There has been quite a good trade done by the houses dealing in fancy goods and small wares during the past week. Country merchants have been stocking up for some time, and expect to do a good trade all fall. Collections cannot be said to be much beyond fair, but still they are as good as could be expected at this season of the year.

FISH AND POULTRY.

White fish and trout are in good supply. The former are quoted at 8c per pound, the latter at 10c. Oysters are beginning to come in more freely; New York counts are worth 75c per quart can. The market is well supplied with game, and there is also considerable poultry offering. Spring chickens are worth from 60c to 75c per pair; wild ducks 40c to 50c; prairie chickens 75c to 90c; quail \$1.00 to 1.50 per dozen.

FRUIT.

The supply of green fruit in the city is not heavy, and not in the slightest degree more than necessary to supply the demand. Considerable California fruit is being regularly received but prices are not quotable. Apples are scarce and higher. They are now quoted at \$6.50 to \$7.50 per barrel for strictly choice. Inferior qualities do not find ready sale. Lemons are quoted at \$8.50 to 9.00 per box. A small consignment of oranges, the first of the new season crop, is in transit, but the price will be high. Pears are worth \$5.50 to \$6 per box. Blueberries from Rat Portage are plentiful at \$1 per pail. Peanuts are worth 20c, and firm at that figure; almonds are sold at 20c to 22c; brazils 22c; cocoanuts \$1.50 per doz. Dried fruit quotations are as follows, viz: loose muscatel raisins \$2.75; black currants \$3.75 to 4.00; triple

crown \$6.50; four crown \$7.00; dates 10c per lb; figs in mats 10c per lb. There are no box figs in the market. Collections are reported very fair.

FUEL.

There is no particular change in the fuel market to note this week. Winter prices for coal and wood have not yet been established, but it is expected that the regular rate will be somewhere in the neighborhood of \$12 per ton for coal. Quotations at present are as follows: Anthracite coal \$15 delivered; bituminous \$13.50 to 14.50; tamarac wood in ten car lots or over \$6.50; smaller quantities \$6.75; poplar in large lots \$5; in smaller quantities \$5.50.

FURNITURE.

The furniture trade continues quiet, and there is not as yet that activity manifested which it was expected would have set in before this season had advanced as far. A good trade is, however, expected to set in shortly. Country dealers are making more inquiry, and will no doubt be placing liberal orders shortly. Collections are still quiet.

GROCERIES.

Business is improving, and orders are being received freely. Travellers report an excellent prospect for fall trade, and country dealers are very hopeful as to the future. Collections are very fair. Quotations are: 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, Moyune gunpowders 35 to 75c; Young Hyson 26 to 55c; new season Congous 30 to 40c.

HARDWARE AND METALS.

There is a fair steady business being done, but not by any means a rush. Building operations for the season are becoming pretty well advanced, and trade will likely be quiet for some time. Collections are better. Quotations are: Tin plate 14x20, \$7.50 to 7.75; 29x28, \$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.

Dealers report a very fair trade and excellent prospects. The quotations are 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 85c to 75c; No. 1 wax upper 55c; grain upper 55c; harness leather 34c to 36c for plump stock; English oak sole 65c.

LUMBER.

Business continues very fair, and about as active as could be expected at this season of the year. Quotations are as follows: 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., \$58; window and door casings, \$50;

base boards, dressed, \$50; 1st pine flooring, siding and ceiling, \$40; 2nd do. \$35; 3rd do. \$30; ½ 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.

There has been quite an improvement in trade of late, and it is expected that it will continue brisk for some time. Collections are reported very fair.

STOVES, TINWARE, &c.

The leading houses are very busy filling orders for immediate delivery, both in city and country. A heavy trade will be done this season, and the houses are well prepared for it.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

Business continues to be very fair, although not particularly rushed. Collections are very fair.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

In this branch of trade a fair steady run of business keeps coming in, and the prospect for the future is very good. The following are the quotations to jobbers and purchasers of quantities, viz: Hennessy's one star, \$12 to \$14, in wood, \$4.50 to 5.00 per gallon; Imperial, cases vintage of 1878, \$5.50; Martel, in case, one star, \$12 to 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, \$3.50; 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. Sherry from \$2.50 to 8.00 per gallon, according to quality 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 brl; Bass's ale in quarts \$4 per doz; pints \$2.50; Guinness porter in quarts \$4.00; pints \$2.50. 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.

Grain is beginning to move more freely and a large amount will find its way to market during the next month or six weeks. Prices have opened up very well, and farmers will we think consult their best interests by selling as quickly as possible. Provisions are firm and business in

that line is steadily improving. Collections have been rather quieter this month than last.

WHEAT.

A good deal of wheat has been already marketed at various points in the country. The quality is as a general rule very fine. The damage by frost is not considered to be at all serious. Farmers ought to take great care in threshing so as to keep their best wheat entirely separate from any that may have been in the slightest degree affected by frost, for it will deteriorate the market value quite a heavy percentage. First-class wheat is worth 90c in Winnipeg.

OATS.

Some farmers have threshed oats, and the sample and yield are both very good. A few car loads have been received in the city for which from 30c to 35c is paid.

BARLEY.

There has been scarcely any offering as yet. The quotation of 10c for new may be considered as almost purely nominal.

FLOUR.

The mills have started to run again, and the complaint so often heard of late about inferior flour, and consequently poor bread will not be necessary any longer. The new wheat is turning out a splendid quality of flour. Quotations at present are as follows, but it is expected there will be a slight advance shortly: Patents, \$3 to 3.10; xxxx or strong bakers \$2.40 to 2.70; baker's \$1.95 to 2.05, traders or xx \$1.05.

BRAN.

There is very little bran in the market, and the price holds firm at \$12 per ton on track. The supply will shortly be liberal.

SHORTS

are also scarce at \$14 per ton on track.

CHOPPED FEED

The demand for chopped feed is very fair, and the price holds firm at the old quotation of \$28 per ton.

POTATOES.

The supply is plentiful, and the quality cannot be excelled. They are quoted at from 25c to 40c, but the price will in all probability decline below this before winter sets in.

CHEESE

is steady at 13½c to 14c for both new and old. The supply is fair and quite equal to the demand.

HAMS

There is an eager inquiry for hams and the market is not overstocked. Canned are firm at 17c; plain are worth 16½c.

BACON.

The demand for this, as well as other hog products, is good, and prices are firm at the following quotations: long cur 11½c to 12c; smoked 13c; rolls 16c to 16½c; breakfast 16½c; bellies 16½c for covered; 16c for non-covered.

EGGS.

There is getting to be quite a scarcity of eggs. Prices are advancing; really fresh are worth 27c.

MESS PORK

is easy at \$19.50 to \$20. The demand is improving.

MESS BEEF

is also being somewhat more inquired after. It holds steady at \$18.

CANNED GOODS

are in light demand at old quotations.

LARD

is steady at \$2.75 for 20-lb pails.

DRIED APPLES

are lower, and now quoted at 12c.

CIDER

is quoted at 50c a gallon.

MINNEAPOLIS.

After a long period of depression and drooping prices, the past week has witnessed a marked improvement in the feeling throughout leading grain circles. A better buying disposition has been manifested, and while there has been no sharp reaction in prices, a check to any further decline has been established, resulting in more steady markets and confidence in present values. In the local market an excellent demand has existed for hard wheat and at improved prices. The proportion of soft wheat on the market has been quite large, but it has found ready purchasers at its merits. Farmers' deliveries at country points tributary to Minneapolis are rather light, and this is beginning to be shown in the decreasing receipts here. The market closes to day with a firm and steady feeling, and the outlook is towards hardening prices. The coarse grain market has been quiet, with but little fluctuation and a comparatively light volume of trading. The supply of millfeed has been very light, owing to curtailed production, on account of low water. Prices have been very firm, particularly on bran, and shippers have had difficulty in filling all their orders. The outlook is for a more liberal supply soon, and consequent lower prices.

The following were the highest and lowest prices by grade on change during the week together with closing prices, such prices being on wheat sold without the transit, or in other words, free wheat.

	Wheat.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
No. 1 hard.....	\$1.03½	..	\$1.01½	.. \$1.03½
" 2 ".....	97½	..	96	.. 97½
" 1 northern..	94	..	92	.. 94

FLOUR.—On the whole, there is something of an improvement in the flour trade. The eastern demand is fair and better at old prices, buyers manifesting more of a disposition to take hold. Although the demand for the best low grades may be said to be better from the continent, export business continues small in volume and quite dull, some firms receiving no inquiry for quotations at all. The fact of cur production being curtailed, with an advance in wheat in this market, naturally lends a certain amount of strength to the situation, and is not unlikely to cause a still firmer feeling, and probably an advance on flour. Ocean freight rates are well maintained at former figures. Local prices quoted by millers are: Patents \$6.20 to 6.50; straights \$5.50 to 5.70; first bakers' \$5.10 to 5.25; low grades \$2.00 to 2.85.

Low water and the consequent lack of power continues to figure as the leading feature of the milling business in this city. The situation is no better than it was a week ago in this respect, the flour production being materially reduced from what it would otherwise be, in consequence. On Wednesday there were twenty-one out of the twenty-two custom mills in the city, in operation, and although there was a manifest desire on the part of the owners to run to full capacity, few were turning out more than two-thirds of their usual quota of flour. The production for the week will average about 14,500 brls per day, against 10,500 brls a week ago. The majority of millers and flour men report some improvement in the flour trade, and in the light of a shortage of water power, not only

here, but at other points, working a curtailment of flour production, a better demand and the hardening of prices are considered probable. Higher prices for wheat are also not without an influence in the same direction.

Our receipts and shipments were as follows for the week ending Sept. 25:

	Received.	Shipped.
Wheat, bush.....	386,500	41,400
Flour, brls.....	2,000	78,087

Our receipts of wheat, less shipments, have been but slightly in excess of the amount ground by the mills. The stock in store in the elevators (including the transfer) and mills of the city on Tuesday, was very close to 1,000,000 bushels, against 925,000 bushels last week. At St. Paul there were 120,000 bushels, against 65,000 bushels last week, and at Duluth \$22,678 bushels, against 382,277 bushels last week.—*Northwestern Miller.*

CHICAGO.

The market has been fairly active during the week, and subject to considerable fluctuations, within a small range however. On Tuesday wheat was active and irregular, closing lower than the previous day. Corn was active but easier, and oats were neglected. Provisions were weak and unsettled. Quotations towards the close were:

	Sept.,	\$0.93 1/2	Oct.,	\$0.95 1/2
Wheat.....				
Corn.....	49 1/2		49 1/2	
Oats.....	27 1/2		27 1/2	
Pork.....	10.40		10.45	
Lard.....	7.90		7.87 1/2	

On Wednesday the wheat market was fairly active and a little unsettled, being chiefly governed by local influences. Corn was steady but lower, and oats were quiet and steady. Provisions fluctuated considerably, but closed steady. Towards the close quotations were:

	Sept.,	\$0.94 1/2	Oct.,	\$0.95 1/2
Wheat.....				
Corn.....	49 1/2		49 1/2	
Oats.....	27 1/2		27 1/2	
Pork.....	10.20		10.20	
Lard.....	7.80		7.77 1/2	

On Thursday a moderate speculative business was done in wheat, but the market was weaker. Corn was active and steady at slightly lower prices. Oats were easier, owing to fresh arrivals. Provisions were steady with a shade of improvement in prices. Quotations towards the close were:

	Sept.,	\$0.93 1/2	Oct.,	\$0.94 1/2
Wheat.....				
Corn.....	49 1/2		49 1/2	
Oats.....	27 1/2		27 1/2	
Pork.....	10.25		10.25	
Lard.....	7.82 1/2		7.95	

On Friday wheat was stronger. Oats and corn were steady and provisions active. Quotations towards the close were:

	Sept.,	\$0.94 1/2	Oct.,	\$0.95 1/2
Wheat.....				
Corn.....	49 1/2		49 1/2	
Oats.....	27 1/2		27 1/2	
Pork.....	10.25		10.25	
Lard.....	7.85		7.95	

On Saturday there was not much change to note in the condition of the market, and quotations towards the close were:

	Sept.,	\$0.94 1/2	Oct.,	\$0.95 1/2
Wheat.....				
Corn.....	49 1/2		49 1/2	
Oats.....	27 1/2		27 1/2	
Pork.....	10.27 1/2		10.27 1/2	
Lard.....	7.82 1/2		7.95	

TORONTO.

STOCKS.

The stock market, although characterized by some activity continues very weak, and many stocks reached a lower point than they have for a long time. Bears have taken advantage of the disturbances in Montreal to pull down the market, but it is not expected that they will be able to bring it down much more. On Wednesday as compared with last week's quotations, closing bids were:

	Sept. 19.	Sept 26.
Montreal	197	197
Ontario	115	114 1/2
Toronto	182	178 1/2
Merchants	121	118 1/2
Commerce.....	131 1/2	130
Imperial	142 1/2	142 1/2
Federal.....	162 1/2	160
Dominion.....	202 1/2	152 1/2
Standard.....	115	114 1/2
Hamilton.....	119 1/2	118
North-west Land.....	61	73
Ontario and Qu'Appelle.....	124	116

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

There is very little change to note in the condition of the market from what has existed for the past few weeks. Outside changes have not affected the market, for the reason that the supply is all required at home, leaving no surplus for export. There is a good demand, but the want of supplies has prevented any business of consequence being done.

WHEAT.

Offerings have been very light, and all readily taken at firm prices. The supply is so light that scarcely any business can be done. Stocks in store are decreasing. Quotations are: Fall wheat No. 2 \$1.18 to \$1.20; No. 3; \$1.15 to \$1.16; Spring No. 2 \$1.18 to \$1.20; No. 3 \$1.16 to \$1.17.

OATS.

The supply has somewhat improved, and prices are slightly easier. Old western have sold at 38c to 38 1/2c on track; new western 38c. On the street 41c to 43c are paid.

BARLEY.

There has not as yet been any movement in new grain, a fact which is beginning to cause a little discontent in certain quarters. Still prices have not risen to induce the grain to come out. No. 2, for October delivery, has been offered at 67c, but dealers were not prepared to give over 62c. Quotations are given as follows: No. 1 70c; No. 2, 65c; extra No. 3, 60c; No. 3, 48c to 50c.

RYE.

There is no movement as yet, and the quotation 60c is almost purely nominal.

POTATOES.

There is a slack demand for Canadian, the quality being very poor. Car lots have sold in one or two cases at 80c on track; imported are sold at \$1.10. On the street the supply is small and the ruling figure \$1.00 per bag.

FLOUR.

The chief characteristic of the flour market for the week has been an active demand, light supply and steady prices. The supply is not equal to what is wanted. Superior extra is quoted at \$5.30 to 5.35; extra \$5.20 to 5.25; spring wheat extra \$5.10.

BUTTER.

There is a light shipping demand. Stocks in the city are not heavy, but considerable held at interior points. Good store, for shipping has sold at 12 1/2c to 14c; mixed at 11c; choice for home consumption very scarce and firm at 15c to 16c. Street receipts are light and prices steady at 16c to 21c per pound rolls; 15c to 16c

for large rolls, and 15c to 17c for tubs and crocks of choice dairy.

CHEESE.

The market is quiet with fine quoted at 11c to 11 1/2c; skim 10c.

EGGS.

During the week receipts have been light and prices firm, but not expected to remain so. Round lots have sold freely at 18c to 19c. On the street really fresh bring 21c to 22c.

PORK

is easier, small lots selling at 16c to 17c.

BACON.

The market for this line of hog product is unsettled, owing to several bankrupt stocks being sold at a sacrifice. Long clear has sold as low as 8c, but dealers regular prices are 8 1/2c to 9c for tons and cases; Cumberland is worth 8 1/2c to 9c; new rolls have sold at 13c, and bellies a 14c.

HAMS.

Stocks are light, demand active and prices firm. Canned are quoted at 14 1/2c to 14 3/4c; smoked 14c to 14 1/2c; pickled 12 1/2c to 13c.

LARD

Demand fair; tinnets sell in small lots at 11 1/2c; pails 12c to 12 1/2c.

APPLES

are scarce and wanted at \$3 to 3.25 for choice cooking, and \$1.75 to 2.50 for windfalls and inferior qualities.

SUNDRIES.

Dried apples 9c to 10c; oatmeal per 136 lbs, \$4.75 to \$4.85 for car lots; cornmeal \$3.75 to \$3.90. Peas 73c to 75c; white beans \$1.65 to 1.75 per barrel.

The Torrens Land System.

On Friday a public meeting was held in the Board of Trade and Stock Exchange room, for the furtherance of the Torrens system of Land Transfer, Mayor McMicken presiding. The constitution of the Canada Land Law Association was adopted, with the exception adopting the name of the Manitoba instead of the Dominion Association, and providing for a membership fee of one dollar. The following officers were elected:—President, Mr. C. J. Brydges; vice-presidents, Messrs. C. S. Drummond and Duncan McArthur; directors, Messrs. Wm. Bathgate, W. F. Luxton, J. B. McKilligan, Robt. Geric, A. F. Eden, A. G. B. Bannatync, G. B. Spencer, J. E. Steen, J. S. Ewart, and A. C. Killam; treasurer, Mr. J. H. Brock; secretary, Mr. F. B. Ross; corresponding-secretary, Mr. T. C. Armstrong.

The meeting was principally for organization, and it now remains with the officers to call a general meeting, and take steps for the prosecution of the work of the Association. A bill will be prepared for submission to the Provincial Legislature at its next session. The following are the clauses of the constitution, setting forth the object of the Association:

“That the objects of the Association shall be to promote by all legitimate means the simplification of the transfer of real estate in the various provinces and territories of the Dominion of Canada; the securing of indefeasibility of title or real estate in such provinces and territories; and for the purposes aforesaid to promote as far as possible the introduction of the Torrens system of land transfer, or such modification thereof

as may be found practicable and expedient; the amendment of the law of real property, so as to facilitate and promote the efficient working of the Torrens system of transfer."

"To disseminate information regarding the objects of the Association through the press, by pamphlets, public meetings and otherwise, and to organize branch societies having kindred objects in view, in other places in the province of Manitoba."

QUEEN vs. T. J. POYNTZ.—In April last Mr. T. J. Poyntz was convicted before the Police Magistrate in this city for selling liquor in larger quantities than his retail license permitted. He entered an appeal against the conviction, which has been heard before Chief Justice Wallbridge, who reversed the decision of the Police Magistrate.

The Healthiness of the Electric Light.

This is a subject which is beginning to engage the attention of hygienists; and Captain Douglas Galton recently delivered an interesting lecture at the Parkes Museum of Hygiene on different modes of illumination with special regard to the purity of air in the rooms. The lecturer naturally arrived at the conclusion that the electric light was far superior to any other in point of health. Some facts recently published also support this view. The electric light, both arc and incandescent, of 100 candle-power, burning for an hour, was found to give no water or carbonic acid, whereas the figures for other sources of light were considerable. Thus the water in kilogrammes per hour for 100 candle lights was as follows: For an argand gas-burner 0.86 kilos; flat-flame petroleum lamp 0.80; colza lamp 0.85; paraffine candle 0.99; tallow candle 1.05. The corresponding products in carbonic acid were 0.46, 0.95, 1.00, 1.22, 1.45. The tallow candle is, therefore, the most unhealthy form of light in use in civilized countries. Again with regard to heat, the electric arc light produced from 57 to 158 calories per hour; the incandescent 290 to 536; the gas 4860; petroleum 7200; colza 6800; paraffine candle 9200; and tallow candle 9700. It is believed that one gas-jet in a room vitiates the air as much as six human beings.

A Canal Through Palestine.

At a meeting of the London Balloon Society, Captain Molesworth, R.N., delivered a lecture upon the subject of the proposed Jordan canal. The idea was, he said, to cut the canal twenty-five miles from Acre to the valley of the Jordan. It would be about 33 feet deep, so as to accommodate the largest ship. It would, moreover, be about 200 feet wide, which would be sufficient to allow vessels to pass each other. There would be no necessity for locks, because, when the water was let in, the water of the Dead Sea and the Mediterranean would practically flow on the same level to the Akaba Gulf on the Red Sea. The cutting of the canal seemed to present no great engineering difficulties. A company had been got up, and that company spoke of the expense as about £8,000,000, but if it could be carried out for £20,000,000 the advantage would still be largely in favor of the ship-owner. Some discussion followed,

in the course of which doubt was expressed as to the financial success of the scheme owing mainly to the fact that if carried out it would flood many miles of valuable fertile land on either side of the river. The general opinion was in favor of the canal, and ultimately the following resolution was adopted: "That, in the opinion of this meeting, the canal, which is proposed from the Mediterranean through the river Jordan and the Dead Sea to the Gulf of Akaba is absolutely necessary for the growing commerce between the eastern and western nations of this hemisphere."

The Constantinople correspondent of the *Standard* says, that Admiral Sir Edward Inglefield, who is now in the Turkish capital to represent the interests of the English syndicate for cutting a channel for a waterway through Palestine, has had a very favorable reception at the palace, for which Musurus Pacha had paved the way by his warm recommendations of the scheme. The Sultan, it is said, views with favor the project in question, which, by opening up a water passage into the Red Sea, would render Turkey independent of the Suez Canal, over which His Majesty now exercises only the most nominal control.

Collieries Closed in Yorkshire, England.

The Barnley correspondent of *Ryland's Iron Trade Circular* says: It is somewhat remarkable that while in the past ten years 10,000 persons have been added to the number of persons employed in the mines of this country, and the output has increased from 14½ to 19 million tons of coal, 137 pits have been closed. With the wane of the "good times" the closing of pits began, and it has gone on ever since in a regular manner. In 1873 there were 30 collieries opened, and 97 more were being sunk or were projected, and were opened before the middle of 1874. In that year prices fell, and four pits were closed. Next year 15 were abandoned, and for the years following the numbers were 22, 30, 20, 10, 13, 13, and last year 14. Amongst these were some very large concerns, for instance, the Industrial Coal and Iron Company's pits, capital £50,000; floated in 1872; Thorpe's Gawber Hall Company limited, capital £120,000; Dolworth and Silkstone Coal & Iron Company, capital £300,000; and the Rotterham, Masborough and Holmes Company, capital £120,000. Some of the pits are again at work with a very largely reduced capital. Last year there were 452 collieries in the country, 15 of which were being sunk. The largest of these is the South Kirkby colliery, where coal-getting has just begun.

The Growth of an Industry.

It has been observed, from times immemorial, that great effects sometimes result from small causes. This observation has been crystallized into the familiar saying: "Great oaks from little acorns grow." No more forcible illustration of this saying can be found than is afforded by the growth of the sewing machine industry. Just fifty years ago a man found that a stitch might be made with a needle having its eye in the point, instead of at the other end, where it had been located since the time of Adam and Eve's first attempt at dressmaking and tailoring. To-day there are at least a hundred thou-

sand people dependent for their bread and butter upon the manufacture and sale of sewing machines in this country alone. And the number of sewing machines in use is well up in the millions, each representing a large daily saving to the world over what the same amount of work would cost if done by hand. The placing of that eye in the point of that first needle was the small germ from which have sprung great industries. Without it, where would be our manufactories of clothing, corsets, boots and shoes, and the many minor industries in which the sewing machine plays so important a part. After a growth of only fifty years, there are few acorns that can show so great an oak as the vast sewing machine industry which has sprung from that one little eye-pointed needle.—*Sewing Machine Journal*.

MANITOBA CITY.

Farmers are getting pretty well through with their harvest, but some are still busy.

Some fields of grain were badly damaged by the frost, but we are glad to be able to say that the damage is not nearly so great as was at first supposed.

The Ogilvie Milling Co. have commenced the erection of their elevator. They will have a grain buyer here in a few days.

New buildings are going up in all directions, and new parties are locating here. Nearly all branches of business are now fairly represented.

BRANDON.

A decided improvement is noticed in business this week. Grain is being marketed as rapidly as possible. The farmers do not appear inclined to hold for better prices. Wheat is worth 80c. There is considerable opposition between buyers which assists the farmer.

No business changes this week. Brandon again to the fore, without a failure.

A couple of serious fires took place. S. Parish lost hay and produce worth \$2,000; insured in the Royal and Standard for \$1,000 each. The Star and Garter hotel was damaged and the stable destroyed by fire on Thursday night; loss \$2,000, covered by Western Insurance Co.

MINNEDOSA.

O. W. Hunter and John W. Thompson have entered into partnership as hardware merchants and tinsmiths. They are both men of steady habits, industrious and active. Mr. Humber has also had large experience in the hardware line and, as a tinsmith, is a first class tradesman. As both members of the firm are well and favorably known throughout this part of the country, their chances of doing a successful trade are bright. They have purchased a lot on the corner of Main and Minnedosa streets opposite Messrs. Wallis, Ramsay & Co.'s new bank and have already under construction a two-storey frame building.

The contract for brick work of the Council Chamber has been awarded to J. J. McConnell. Francis Irwin takes the carpenter work. The excavation for foundation walls has been commenced. The location chosen is on Main street, not far south of the river. At a meeting held to discuss the matter it was approved by the ratepayers, the vote being in the proportion of six to one.

PRINCE ALBERT.

Mr Kay's sawmill has shut down for the season.

Crops in this district are good and have suffered very little from frost.

Mahaffy & Clinskill are removing the balance of their stock to Battleford.

The steamer Northcote has been hauled up on the bank of the river for repairs.

Business is improving; money still tight and no improvement is expected till after threshing.

J. C. McKenzie is putting up a new store next door to Betts & Co., which he will use for his boot and shoe business.

A. L. Ashdown is leaving for St. Albert with the balance of his stock. Walters & Baker will occupy his old premises here.

EMERSON.

Business has improved very much of late, and promises to be good all fall.

Considerable wheat is being brought in. The price is from 75c to 81c. Oats are worth 30c per bushel.

Dean & Westbrook, contractors for the combined railway and traffic bridge, have their work well advanced. The iron swing is nearly completed. Ninety men are at work, and it is expected the bridge will be finished in a few days.

Mr. George, of the firm of J. & J. George, general merchants and millers of Port Elgin, Ont., has been in Emerson the past week, endeavoring to secure twenty thousand bushels of our No. 1 hard wheat for his mill at Port Elgin. He visited Mr. Miller, head kaiser of the Menonites, Monday, with a view to making a contract with him for that quantity of wheat, but was unsuccessful, and has, as yet, not succeeded in securing a supply of grain. He offers the highest market price.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE.

F. S. Moule, general store, has assigned in trust to A. Raymer.

The machinery for Johnston's oatmeal mill is rapidly being placed in position.

The tax rate in the Portage this year will likely be about eleven mills on the dollar.

J. Gies, of the city meat market, has greatly improved his place of business, having put up an addition.

The Assiniboine mills have been shut down for a week, owing to a scarcity of wheat. Farmers should bring in their grain now while the price is high.

Everything promises well for the success of the Provincial Exhibition, which will be held this week. The number of entries is large and all preparations have been well arranged. Mr. Burrows, sec.-treasurer, with a staff of assistants, arrived last Thursday and have been actively at work ever since. Our merchants have made extensive preparations and expect to do a big trade. In this we are sure they will not be disappointed.

The Northwest Navigation Company will take off their steamers on the lower Saskatchewan and run them next summer from Medicine Hat down the river.

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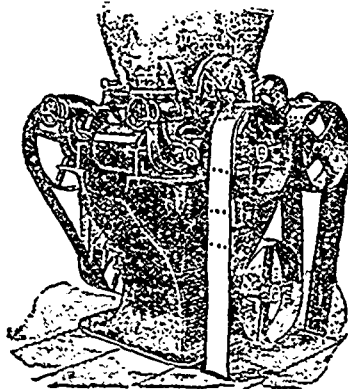
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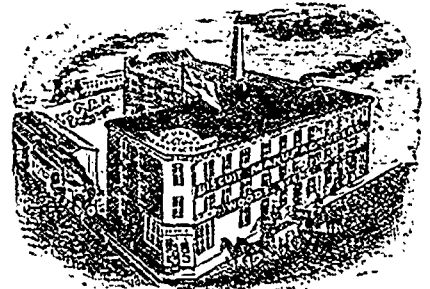
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TAXES! TAXES!



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 2½ per cent. on all sums paid from Oct. 15th to Nov. 15th, 1883. No rebate on overdue taxes.

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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. CARTWRIGHT, Manager.

C. W. GIRDLESTONE, INSURANCE & GENERAL AGENT.

Royal of England, capital and assets, \$31,000,000
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.

Passage Tickets Granted.

Goldie & McCullough's Safes and Vault Doors

MONEY TO LOAN.

OFFICE: McArthur Block, cor. Post Office and Main St., next door to Federal Bank.

WINNIPEG.

JOSEPH BARROWCLOUGH, MATTRATS 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.

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

FULL DEPOSIT MADE WITH GOVERNMENT.

D. B. CHRISHOLM, 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

Agent at Winnipeg.

Correspondence Solicited.

GEO. J. MAULSON,

(Late TRAIL, MATTHEW & CLARK),

Grain and Flour Exporter

-AND-

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,

OFFICE: CORNER MAIN and POST OFFICE STS. WINNIPEG.

T. H. GARMAN,

Contractor & Manufacturer,
Stone, Lumber and Brick for sale.

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

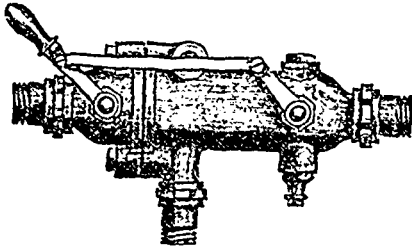
METAL MERCHANTS,

11 McWILLIAM ST., EAST,
WINNIPEG.

JAS. THES, 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'y, New York.—Heavy Hardware, Ship Chandlery, etc.

W. Barwell, England.—Bolts, Nuts & Rivet Works.

C. H. Handyside & Co., Scotland.—Boiler Furger.

Dealer in Railway, Machine 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,

Manufacture 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, Bells, etc.

MESSRS. P. & W. MACLELLAN,

Clutha Iron Works, GLASGOW,

Engineers and Machine Makers, Manufacturers of Railway and other Bridges, Iron Girders, Iron Rods, Railway Plant and Furnishings of every description.

Warehouse: 225 Wellington Street, - MONTREAL.

—THE—

Railway Supply and Man'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.

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.

G. McCALLUM & CO.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

Robert Block, King St., WINNIPEG.

Manitoba Steam Coffee and Spice Mills.

G. N. SCOTT & CO.

IMPORTERS, MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Coffees, Spices

MUSTARDS AND GROCERS SPECIALTIES.
Roasting and Grinding for the Trade.

Telephone Communication. P.O. 935 Winnipeg.

EDDY & PALMER,

GREAT NORTH-WEST

Trades Protection, Gen'l Enquiry,

—AND—

DETECTIVE AGENCY,

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

OFFICE OVER MONTREAL BANK,

346 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG.

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

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, 1883, Trains will move as follows:—

Going west.		Going East.
7.30 a.m.	leave Winnipeg	arrive 0.30 p.m.
10.00 "	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	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	8.15 a.m.
17.30 a.m.	arrive Pt. Arthur	leave 7.25 p.m.

Going South.	Winnipeg	Going North.
Leave	Winnipeg	Arrive.
7.55 a.m.	*7.35 p.m.	18.35 a.m.
	Emerson.	17.00 p.m.
10.35 a.m.	10.10 p.m.	4.05 a.m.
Arrive.	St. Vincent.	4.40 p.m.
10.50 a.m.	10.30 p.m.	3.45 a.m.
		4.20 p.m.

SOUTHWESTERN BRANCH.

Going South.		Going North.
8.15 a.m.	leave Winnipeg	arrive 7.10 p.m.
11.55 a.m.	Morris	4.00 p.m.
1.30 p.m.	Gretna	2.10 p.m.
4.30 p.m.	arrive Manitoba City	leave 5.30 a.m.

7.35 a.m.	leave Winnipeg	arrive 4.10 p.m.
9.35 a.m.	Stony Mountain	3.10 p.m.
10.60 "	arrive Stonewall	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 8.50 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 can 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.

R. D. PATERSON.

D. S. BRIGGS,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

LUMBER, LATH AND SHINGLES,
ALSO

READY-MADE HOUSES.

338 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.

S. R. PARSONS,
Wholesale Paper Dealer.

SPECIALTIES:

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

STATIONERS' SUNDRIES.

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

RORIE 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, *Manager.* **WHOLESALE ONLY.**

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. BOYD, General Traffic and Passenger Agent.

ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY. THOMAS G.
FERRO, Manufacturer of Choice Havana Cigars. All
orders promptly filled. 361 Main Street, opposite Dun-
dee Block, Winnipeg.

R. BROWNE & CO., NORTH-WEST TENT FACTORY
25 Bannatyne Street West, Winnipeg, manufacturers of
Tents, Awnings, 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.

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,

Fur Dresser and Dyer

SOUTH SEA SEAL RENEWED.

MY MOTTO.—First Class Work and Punctual Attendance.

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TORONTO, ONT.

JAS. PORTER.

W. M. RONALD.

PORTER & RONALD,

DIRECT IMPORTERS OF

CROCKERY,**GLASSWARE,****CHINA,**
LAMPS,**CHANDELIERS,****CUTLERY,****SILVER-PLATED WARE & FANCY GOODS.**

271 MAIN ST., WINNIPEG.

D. SCOTT & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

FURNITURE,

—AND—

HOUSE FURNISHINGS:

276 Main Street,

WINNIPEG, - MANITOBA.

BISHOP & SHELTON,

Steam Cabinet Works.

WINNIPEG.

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

MANUFACTURING A SPECIALTY.

298 MAIN STREET.

FULL STOCK**Teas, Sugars,**
Syrups, Mollasses,
COFFEES and
General Groceries**MacNAB, MacLEAN & CO.,**

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

OFFICE AND SAMPLE ROOM 3 and 10 James

Street West,

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GOLDIE & CO.**BREWERS AND MALSTERS.****Portage Brewery,**

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE.

Ale and Porter in Wood
and Bottles.Orders by Mail and Wire Promptly At
tended to.**Melville B. Wood,**

Successor to—

ANDREW COLQUHOUN,

WHOLESALE

WINE MERCHANT

SOLE AGENT FOR

DAWES' Celebrated Ale & PorterAnd **VAN BLATZ MILWAUKEE LAGER,**

11 Queen Street East,

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CARL KAUFFMAN,

Manufacturers Agent & Commission Merchant

SPECIALTY:

Cigars imported from Hamburg, Germany.

42 FRONT STREET EAST, TORONTO.

James Park & Son,

PROVISION MERCHANTS,

MESS PORK, HAMS, BACON,Butter, Lard, Cheese, Stilton Cheese, Canned
and Preserved Meats
of all kinds constantly on hand at Lowest Prices to the
Trade.41 to 47 St. Lawrence Market, 161 King Street
West, and 95 Front Street East,

TORONTO, ONT.

HENRY, SNYDER & CO.,
PACKERS,And Wholesale Dealers in Canned Goods, Jams, Jellies,
Fruits, Vegetables, Meats, Pickles, &c., &c.

Packing House and Head Office 121 & 123 Front St East,

TORONTO, ONT.

Highest Awards and Medals at Exhibitions of 1882.

GRIFFIN & DOUGLASS,**COMMISSION MERCHANTS,**

AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.

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A. R. JAMES BANNATYNE.

ANDREW STRANG

BANNATYNE & CO.,

(SUCCESSORS TO A. C. B. BANNATYNE)

WHOLESALE GROCERS

AND DEALERS IN

Provisions, Wines & Liquors.

383 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG, MAN.

James Bissett & Son,**TEA IMPORTERS,**

—AND—

General Commission Merchants.

All Supplies Brought Direct from

China and Japan.

Gerrie Block, Princess St., Winnipeg.