

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur

Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur

Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée

Pages damaged/
Pages endommagés

Covers restored and/or laminated/
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée

Pages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées

Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque

Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées

Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur

Pages detached/
Pages détachées

Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)

Showthrough/
Transparence

Coloured plates and/or illustrations/
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur

Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression

Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents

Continuous pagination/
Pagination continue

Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin/
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure

Includes index(es)/
Comprend un (des) index

Title on header taken from: /
Le titre de l'en-tête provient:

Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.

Title page of issue/
Page de titre de la livraison

Caption of issue/
Titre de départ de la livraison

Masthead/
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

Additional comments: /
Commentaires supplémentaires:

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below /
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	12X	14X	16X	18X	20X	22X	24X	26X	28X	30X	32X
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**THE
McClary Manufacturing Co.**

OF
LONDON, TORONTO AND WINNIPEG,

Manufacturers of

McClary Famous Stoves,

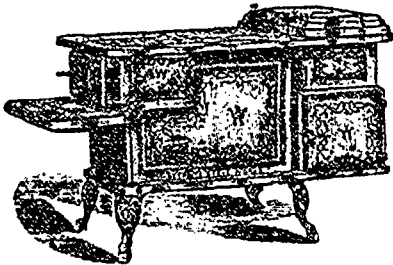
And Dealers in

TINSMITHS' METALS AND SUPPLIES.

WHOLESALE ONLY.

Warehouses—Point Douglas Avenue. Office and Sample Room—Gerrie Block, Princess St., near City Hall.

W. BRISCOLL, Manager. WINNIPEG.



MERRICK, ANDERSON & CO.

OFFICE, 243 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG.

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

STOVES AND TINWARE

We carry in stock a complete line of Cook, box and Parlor Stoves, Base Burners, Ranges, for Coal or wood, Stamped and Pieced Tinware.

We also represent the following leading manufacturers:

- Montreal Rolling Mills Co.—Nails, Shot, &c., &c.
- F F Dalley & Co., Hamilton—Patent Medicines and Extracts.
- Smart & Shepherd, Brockville, Hardware.
- Hamilton Industrial Works, Wringers and Washers.
- J. W. Paterson & Co., Montreal, Roofing Felt, &c.

**Mulholland Brothers,
General Hardware Merchants**

Importers of

Birmingham, Sheffield and American Goods,

Dealers in Stoves and

MANUFACTURERS OF TINWARE.

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

MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG.

**STOVES I
WHOLESALE.**

E. & C. GURNEY & CO.,

RUPERT ST. WEST, WINNIPEG

ROBERT MUIR,

MACHINERY BROKER,

—AND—

MANUFACTURERS' AGENT.

P.O. Box 554. 544 Main St., Winnipeg.

ROBT ADAMSON & CO.,

BANKERS,

Financial Agents,

and Assignees-in-Trust,

MONEY TO LOAN on Mortgage.

*Drafts Sold on Principal Cities in
Canada and United States.*

OFFICES:

Stobart Eden Block, Main St., Winnipeg.
Branch—Main St., Rat Portage.



OYSTERS!!

The Largest and Most Complete Oyster House in Canada. Now receiving daily Fine Stock in CANS and BULK. Send your orders to

GOLD SEAL OYSTER CO.,

I. H. JONES, Prop. WINNIPEG, MAN.

R. F. MULLIGAN, WHOLESALE WINE AND SPIRIT Merchant. Liquors and Cigars, all kinds always on hand. Sixth Street, Brandon, Manitoba.

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

VAN BUSKIRK, KEIZER & CO., D.L.S. & C.E. Local and compute milling powers, mining, timber, coal and stone limits. Engineering the construction of canals, and locks, also draining, submerged lands. Advice and assistance to inventors, and drawings made for the "Patent Office" of any Mechanical Invention. Office, 19 Donaldson's Block, upstairs.

D. L. SCOTT, BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR, &c., Regina, North-west Territory.

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

JOHN BOULTBEE, SOLICITOR, CONVEYANCER, etc. A Commissioner for Ontario. Portage la Prairie, Manitoba.

FRANK J. McJOHN, SOLICITOR, CONVEYANCER, Notary Public, &c., &c., Real Estate and Mining Agent. Main Street, Rat Portage.

W. C. HARRIS, ARCHITECT, ASSOCIATE ROYAL Canadian Academy of Art. 562 Main Street.

SNOW & CODD, LAND SURVEYORS, CIVIL ENGINEERS and practical draughtsmen. Office in rear of Registry Office, Main Street, Rat Portage.

GEORGE MITCHELL, CONVEYANCER, DRAUGHTSMAN, Mining and Real Estate Agent, Commissioner in B. R., &c., County Court Office, Rat Portage, Man.

C. I. BOUCHETTE, DOMINION LAND SURVEYOR, Civil Engineer, Winnipeg and Dyeror.

Hodgson, Sumner & Co.

Importers of

DRY GOODS,
SMALL WARES,
AND FANCY GOODS,
BEADS, CUTLERY,
JEWELRY,
STATIONERY.

Druggists' Sundries, Etc.

Princess St., Between McDermott and Bannatyne,
WHOLESALE ONLY.

CHAS. E. GATE. JOHN F. THOMPSON

GATE & THOMPSON,

—PRACTICAL—

PLUMBERS, GAS AND STEAM FITTERS,
9 ARTHUR ST., WINNIPEG.

Best Buildings and Drawings Erected, Ventilated. All Work done on the most Improved Scientific Principles by thorough experienced workmen.

HOTEL RANGES

—AND—

CARVING TABLES TO ORDER.

P. O. Box 1054.

Westman Baker,

119 Bay St., Toronto, Ont.,
Manufacturers of the latest Improved

GORDON PRESSES,

PAPER CUTTERS,
BOOKBINDERS' STANDING PRESSES,
LITHOGRAPHERS HAND PRESSES,
COUNTING MACHINES, CHASES, &c.

All kinds of large printing presses set up and adjusted. Send for Price List.

THE VULCAN IRON WORKS.

CASTINGS, BRASS AND IRON,
IRON COLUMNS.
FORGINGS, LIGHT AND HEAVY,
GRATINGS.

GENERAL BLACKSMITHING.
ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.
MILLWRIGHTING.

POINT DOUGLAS AVE., F. H. BRYDGES & CO
WINNIPEG.

Elford, Manning & Co.,

Manufacturers Agents and

Commission Merchants.

Money Advanced on Consignments.

Sole Agents for

THE HARTE & SMITH MFG. COMPANY,

(Toronto and Belleville)

STOVES.

Wholesale Only

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE.

No. 97 King St., Winnipeg, Man.

HENDERSON & BULL, COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Agents for the Canada Sugar
Refining Company Montreal.

41 BANNATYNE ST. EAST,
WINNIPEG.

A. C. FLUMERFELT

(Late of W. H. Higgins & Co.)

IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Boots and Shoes,

FELT AND RUBBER GOODS
AND MOCCASINS.

TRUNKS, VALISES, ETC.

GERRIE BLOCK, - PRINCESS ST.,
WINNIPEG.

Feron, Shaw & Co. GRAIN BROKERS,

-AND-

General Commission Ag'ts

(Members of Winnipeg Grain & Provision Exchange)

Consignments from the Country solicited,
and sales of Grain by sample either
for Winnipeg or Eastern Markets
promptly attended to.

15 OWEN STREET,
WINNIPEG.

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

G. F. & J. GALT,

Princess Street, Winnipeg,

Direct Importers of Teas,

WINES, BRANDIES,
CIGARS,
DRIED FRUITS.

Complete Stock of Sugars, Tobaccos, Canned
Goods, etc.
SAMPLES and PRICES sent by mail upon
application.

Thompson, Codville & Co..

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

26 McDermott Street,

WINNIPEG.

F. R. BRYANT & CO.,

(KING STREET, NEAR MARKET.)

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

Butter, Eggs, Apples, Fruit,

Potatoes, Vegetables, Poultry, Cranberries,

OYSTERS, ETC., IN SEASON.

Our Terms are Cash, or all Bills payable on
Demand. Eggs a Specialty.

P. O. BOX 1118, **WINNIPEG.**

Plewes, Mann & Co

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS IN

Lumber, Sash, and Shingles,

WINNIPEG.

Office and Yard opposite C. P. R. Freight Sheds, North
of Track.

WILLARD C. COPELAND.

WILLIAM G. BELL

COPELAND & BELL,

CUSTOM BROKERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS

5 Bannatyne St. East, **WINNIPEG.**

P.O. Box 221.

THE CROMPTON

Corset Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

SUPERIOR CORSETS,

78 York St.,

TORONTO.

W. HIGGINS & CO., THE PIONEER WHOLESALE HOUSE

Boots and Shoes,

ARE NOW OFFERING

UNUSUAL INDUCEMENTS

TO CASH BUYERS.

33 QUEEN STREET EAST.

LYON, MACKENZIE & POWIS,

IMPORTERS,

WHOLESALE GROCERS

-AND-

PROVISION MERCHANTS,

5, 7, 9 & 11, McDermott St., **WINNIPEG.**

Sutherland & Campbell,

WHOLESALE GROCERS

-AND-

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

STOCK LARGE AND WELL ASSORTED.

PRICES LOW TO CASH AND

PROMPT MEN.

PRINCESS ST., **WINNIPEG.**



Turner, MacKeand & Co.,

IMPORTERS

AND

WHOLESALE GROCERS

35 Bannatyne St. East, Winnipeg.

Complete stock of Sugars, Canned Goods
Dried Fruits, etc. Receiving stock of
the celebrated brands of Soap, "Acme
Savon," "Standard Savon."

The Commercial

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

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

VOL. 1.

WINNIPEG, SEPTEMBER 25, 1883.

NO. 52

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

THE COMMERCIAL will be mailed to any address in Canada, United States or Great Britain at \$2.00 a year in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES

1 month, weekly insertion.	\$0 50	per line.
3 months, do.	0 75	"
6 " do.	1 25	"
12 " do.	2 00	"

Cash rates for all advertisements inserted for a less period than one month, or for all transient advertising, 10 cents per line each insertion.

Reading notices in news columns, 15 cents per line each insertion. Special location will be charged extra.

THE COMMERCIAL will be circulated extensively amongst wholesale and retail Merchants, Jobbers, Bankers, Brokers, Manufacturers, Hotel Keepers, Insurance and Loan Agencies throughout the entire Canadian North-West.

Book, Newspaper, Railroad, Commercial and Job Printing specialties

Office, 16 James St. East.

STEEN & BOYCE,

Publishers

WINNIPEG, SEPTEMBER 25, 1883.

GEO. W. BIGGER, fruit, &c., Winnipeg, has assigned in trust.

CAMERON & LARKIN have closed their lumber yard at Moosejaw.

MRS. LAMB, millinery, Rapid City, has been sold out by the sheriff.

LOOBY & DAVIDSON, harness, &c., Winnipeg, have assigned in trust.

LOUIS HILLIARD, hotel, Whitmouth, is removing to Rat Portage.

THE sheriff is in possession of Rivors & Boardman's hotel in Rat Portage.

ROBERTSON & SMITH, general store, Crystal City, have assigned in trust.

McEWAN, DUNSFORD & Co., bankers, Nelson, are removing to Manitoba City.

THE Sheriff is in possession of the jewelry stock of John Woltz, Winnipeg.

D. L. McLAREN, speculator, Rapid City, has been sold out by the sheriff.

DANIEL & Co., shoes, and Walter C. Gaden, dry goods, Montreal, have assigned.

GURN & HIGGERTY of the Bellevue Hotel Winnipeg, have dissolved partnership.

CARMAN & McINTOSH are making important improvements in their mill at Pilot Mound.

SANDERS & KERCH, stoves and tins, Emerson, are about removing to Manitoba City.

LAWSON & RUTLEDGE, grocers, Winnipeg, are selling out, and intend retiring from business.

WHITELOCK & McIVOR, bakery and restaurant, Prince Albert, have leased their business to Wm. Bell.

W. J. STEFFEL, general store, Emerson, who recently assigned, is offering his creditors 60c on the dollar.

HOLMAN & PRICE, butchers, Winnipeg, have dissolved. The business will be continued by Holman Bros.

CANEIFF BROS., of the Hastings House, who have been in difficulty for some time, have assigned in trust.

POWELL & GRIFFIN, in the livery business in Winnipeg, have dissolved partnership. The business will be continued by Andrew Griffin.

RECENT failures in Ontario are: W. J. McCrac, furniture, Guelph; Wm. S. Silver, brickmaker, Hamilton; D. Logan, dry goods, Ridgetown; B. Jenkins & Co., furniture, Toronto; McGarvey & Co., general store, Wyoming.

THE Bank of Nova Scotia and the Union Bank of Prince Edward Island have amalgamated. A provision of the document is that shareholders of the Union Bank shall get Bank of Nova Scotia stock at 142, and Union Bank stock shall be given at par.

THE New York Commercial and Financial Chronicle of Saturday last gives the visible supply of cotton 1,652,000 bales, indicating an increase of 363,937 bales as compared with the like date last year, a decrease of 19,031 as compared with the corresponding date of 1881.

A MEETING of Waterloo, Ont., county millers was held last week in Waterloo. Owing to the failure of the fall wheat in that district it was deemed advisable to take concerted measures for getting a supply from Manitoba, and it is

understood that arrangements will be effected with the railways to bring in 200,000 bushels during the coming season.

THE Northwest Farmer is rapidly and deservedly too growing in popular favor. A special exhibition number has been issued, which reflects credit on the publisher. The paper is only \$1 a year, and to each subscriber is given a copy of a valuable work of 450 pages, entitled "Home and Health."

THE Northwestern Traffic Association gives notice that the rates on freight between Chicago and Milwaukee, and common points, and all stations on the Canadian Pacific Railway in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, which would expire by limitation September 30, will be extended until October 31. This action was considered necessary in order to be prepared for any possible extension of navigation this fall.

THE Railway Review gives the following statistics as to the annual supply of cross ties required for the railways in the United States; There are about 119,000 miles of railway in operation in that country at the present time, which have an average of 2,816 cross ties per mile of track, making a total of 335,104,000 cross ties now in use. Allowing 160 as the average yield per acre of woodland, the number now in use upon the railways in the United States represents the stumpage of 2,094,400 acres of land, and during the next six years this amount of timber land will be levied upon to renew the existing 335,104,000 cross ties at a cost of \$167,552,000.

THERE are engaged in the getting out and manufacture of lumber in Canada about 100,000 men, who support families forming a grand total of half a million, or about one-ninth the population of the Dominion. In all the industrial establishments of Canada \$165,000,000 of capital is invested; in sawmills and machinery over \$25,000,000 is placed. The amount invested in lands and lumbering outfits is about \$50,000,000 in all, or more than one-third of the amount invested in all other industrial establishments. The total product of lumber in 1881 was \$38,531,752, or nine dollars for each inhabitant of the country, of which enough was sold abroad to bring into the country \$23,094,052.

Counterfeits of Canadian Bank Bills.

We produce from *Dye's Counterfeit Detector* a list of counterfeits of Canadian bills, with full directions for detecting each fraud.

\$1 Dominion of Canada.—Old Government issue, Letter D. Dated Ottawa, July 1st, 1870. "Payable at Toronto" on the back, with red figures on the face. There are three issues of these counterfeit bills, the difference being principally in the size of the red figures, which are very small on the first issue, a little larger on the second issue, and about full size of the genuine figures on the third issue, but in no instance are the figures on the counterfeits exactly like those used on the genuine bills. The lathework around the "1" on the right face of the bill is bad when examined under the glass, while the large green "1's" on the face are more blurred than on the genuine. In the vignette-portrait of Jacques Cartier in the upper left end of note there is a white streak running from the ear to the chin, and defining the line of the jaw-bone. The genuine D bills, of the Toronto issue, are being retired as fast as possible by the Assistant Receiver General at Toronto. Plates captured by Dominion of Canada Government Detective, J. W. Murray, June 14th, 1880.

\$1 raised to \$4.—New Government issue, with vignette-portrait of Lady Dufferin in the centre. Very badly done, but calculated to deceive the careless handlers of money.

\$1 Stolen.—Dominion of Canada, old Government issue. "Payable at Toronto" on the back and numbered on the face in red figures from 505001 to 506000 inclusive.

\$1 Union Bank of Prince Edward Island, Charlottetown, P. E. I.—Photograph poorly done. Dated 1st January, 1872. No. 30252. Green letters in ONE and red letters in "Canada Currency" are very badly printed or painted on the face. Easily detected because of its faded appearance.

\$2 Stolen.—Dominion of Canada. Old Government issue. "Payable at Toronto" on the back and numbered on the face in red figures from 145001 to 146000, and from 155001 to 156000 inclusive.

\$2 Union Bank of Prince Edward Island, Charlottetown, P. E. I. Photograph fairly done. Plate A, dated 1st January, 1872, and numbered differently in blue or green ink. Large letters in TWO are badly printed or painted in green or blue inks on the face, which is the case with the red letters in "Canada Currency." Easily detected when carefully handled on account of the brownish sun tint.

\$2 Union Bank of Prince Edward Island, Charlottetown, P. E. I.—New issue of notes. Letter A. Dated March 1st, 1875. Coarse engraving, similar to an inferior wood cut. Easily detected at sight by careful handlers of money, but very liable to deceive the careless. Fully one-quarter inch shorter than the genuine bills. "British American Bank Note Co., Montreal," is entirely omitted in the centre portion of the bottom border. The line "Dominion of Canada" over vignette-engraving of dog and safe is without any shading, which is also the case with the lines "of Prince Edward Island" and "on demand" beneath. Back of note bad, and un-

like genuine. Lathework patterns very scarce. Title of bank very poor.

\$4 The Dominion Bank, Toronto, Ont.—Old issue, Letter B. Dated Feb. 1st, 1871. Lathework around "4" is defective on close inspection, and has a fine white line running round inside of the black border line, which is not in the genuine bills. There is also a white line around the hair portion of Prince Arthur's head, which serves to separate it from the background, Cashier's signature, W. H. Holland, jr., is engraved, while on the genuine bills it is written.

\$4 raised to \$10 Canadian Bank of Commerce, Toronto, Ont. The alterations are made with pen and ink, being very neatly done and well calculated to deceive those who are careless in handling money. The borders of the genuine Fours and Tens are totally different.

\$4 Bank of British North America, St. John Branch, N. B. Photograph and very pale. They are all supposed to be numbered 7408.

\$4 City Bank, Montreal, P. Q.—Vignette, Vulcan, anvil, &c. Right end woman, lion and unicorn. Left end lion, &c.

\$4 Bank of Upper Canada (Forgery). Altered from worthless Fours of Bank of Western Canada.

\$5 Canadian Bank of Commerce, Toronto, Ontario.—Old issue Letter C. Dated May 1, 1871. Signature of E. J. Smith, cashier, is heavily printed, while on the genuine it is written. In the oval portrait in the centre the Queen's face is turned more to the front than in the genuine, thus showing the whole of her left eye and a portion of the temple beyond very distinctly, while in the genuine the farther corner of her left eye is scarcely seen, her face being more in profile than in the counterfeit. On the Queen's right hand the ring on her finger is very indistinct, while in the genuine it is very plainly seen. The general engraving of the portrait is coarse and much inferior to that on the genuine bills.

\$5 raised to \$10 Canadian Bank of Commerce, Toronto, Ont., new issue.—The green ink "V's" on the face of the note to the left and right of the President's portrait are not wholly removed. The altered parts are done by the "bugging" process, which shows very plainly upon holding the bill up to the light. The border and back designs of these Fives are totally different from genuine Tens.

\$5 raised to \$10, Imperial Bank of Canada, Toronto, Ont.—Alterations are made with pen and ink, and poorly done. The border designs of the genuine Fives and Tens are different on the ends and easily distinguished.

\$ Bank of British North America, Quebec Branch.—Old issue. Photograph very pale. FIVE in large letters across the centre of green tinted design of lathework is badly printed thereon in green ink. They are all supposed to be numbered 44490. Dated 22nd Nov., 1871.

\$5 Bank of British North America, old issue, Kingston Branch. Dated 1st May, 1875. Genuine notes of this date are numbered from 30000 to 36000 inclusive, while the counterfeits, so far as detected, have all been numbered between 20000 and 30000. Lathework in small circular design on each side of the "5's" is defective under inspection with the glass. There is no shading about the oval design in the bor-

der, while in the genuine there is. It is positively asserted that half a million dollars' worth of these notes were issued and mostly circulated in the fur regions of Upper Canada, many of them being used in the purchase of peltries. The genuine bills of this issue are nearly all withdrawn from circulation.

\$5 Union Bank of Prince Edward Island, Charlottetown, P. E. I. Photograph poorly done. Plate A. Easily detected by the brownish faded appearance.

\$5 Bank of Nova Scotia, Halifax, N. S.—Dated Halifax, N. S., July 5, 1877. Letter B 126304. Very rough pen and brush work. Not dangerous.

\$10 Bank of British North America, Ottawa Branch, Ottawa, Ont. Photograph, and very poor. Numbered 16279, which is most probably the case with the whole of them. The printing of "Ottawa" on each corner is poorly done.

\$10 Ontario Bank.—New issue. Letter A. Dated Bowmanville, Nov. 1st, 1870. In the lathework designs in each upper corner of note there appears a fine white line just inside of the black border line which is not visible in the genuine bills. The foliage in the engraving of the woodman chopping down the tree is indistinctly worked up, being rather blurred in its details. In the genuine bill the woodsman has a very neat moustache on his upper lip, while in the counterfeit there is simply a black mark defining his mouth, having no visible moustache above it. There are two issues of these counterfeits, on some of which the imprint of the "British American Bank Note Company, Montreal and Ottawa" does not appear underneath the green-printed design on the backs. Best decline all on the "A" plate.

\$10 Merchants' Bank of Halifax, Halifax, N. S. Photograph and lithograph combined. Purplish tint in the photographic part, the 10 (TEN) 10 being done in red and green ink by lithography, and badly blurred. The vignette of ship under sail is very coarsely done, while in the genuine it is very fine and distinct. Dated 1st January, 1874. The back is badly lithographed, but the genuine backs are so badly colored that they quickly fade, and become worn and indistinct from ordinary usage. It is not believed that many of these counterfeits ever got into circulation, but all bills of this issue and denomination should be handled with care.

\$10 La Banque Nationale, Quebec, Q. C.—The several specimens seen bear the check letter A. The counterfeit has in upper centre a vignette of a locomotive and train of cars, in the right lower corner Britannia and shield, and left lower corner shepherd boy, all very coarsely done, as are the large 10's and the counters in both upper corners. The lettering is much better and deceptive. In the genuine bills the P in "Prest" comes directly over the D in DLX in the bottom border, while in the counterfeits the P comes over the IX.

\$10 City Bank of Montreal, Montreal, P. Q.—Vignette, British coat of arms. Left end, male bust, Parliament spelt "Parliament."

\$10 Consolidated Bank of Canada, Montreal, P. Q.—All Tens of this bank are worthless, having been stolen unsigned and signatures forged.

\$10 People's Bank of New Brunswick, Fredericton, N. B.—Photograph poorly done. Plate

A. Easily detected by its brownish faded appearance.

\$10 Maritime Bank, St. John, New Brunswick. Dated St. John, N.B., Oct. 6th, 1881. Letter A, numbered 00737. Very rough pen and brush work. Not dangerous.

The Canadian Northwest at the Highland Show.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company have an interesting display of the products of the Dominion of Canada and particularly of the Canadian Northwest at their stand No. 52 near the principal entrance to the show ground. The object of this exhibit is to illustrate the agricultural capabilities of our Canadian Colony, and to demonstrate in a practical and undeniable manner the adaptability of the country for successful settlement. The collection consists of grain in the straw and threshed, the wild grasses and flowers of the prairie, beans, peas, corn, &c.; samples of the wood, stone, and minerals; specimens of fish and game, and many other articles of an interesting nature. The excellence and wonderful length of the straw and extraordinary development of the ears are noticeable features in the grain samples. The great variety of the prairie grasses—nearly all of which we are assured are nutritious in quality—proves without a doubt that the Canadian Northwest is destined to be ere long one of the greatest stock-raising countries in the world. Already at the base of the Rocky Mountains, and near to the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, are numerous cattle ranches, some of them having already as many as 20,000 head of stock; and in the near future it is not improbable that the Canadian Northwest will prove to be an important factor in the meat supply of Great Britain. It may be mentioned here that recent official statistics prove that the average yield of wheat in Manitoba is 30 bushels per acre; oats, 57 bushels; and barley, 40 bushels. The mineral wealth of the Northwest, which is now being rapidly developed, is illustrated by a number of specimens worthy of close examination; and as a proof that the "fuel problem" is now satisfactorily solved, some samples of coal are exhibited from the Belly river in the Saskatchewan district. The coal has been subjected to severe practical tests, and has been found of superior quality. The woods exhibited are principally from the prairie districts, as showing that the settlers in the Canadian Northwest are not without timber for fuel and building purposes; but a very good sample of pine is also shown from the forests east of Winnipeg. Some extraordinary specimens, of wild vetch; wild pea, and wild hops are shown, the latter having been declared by brewers to be equal to the cultivated vines of Kent and other hop districts in England. The salmon and white fish exhibited indicate that the rivers and lakes also contribute to the resources of the country. A couple of fine buffalo heads and wild fowl show that game is not wanting for either the sportsman or settler. But perhaps to the farmer the most interesting portion of the exhibit will be the specimens of soil, of which there are sixty or more taken from different parts, showing the top layer and subsoils to a depth of four feet

from the surface, and perhaps there can be no greater proof than this of the wonderful fertility of the country. The climate is said by those who have visited the Northwest to be healthy, the spring commencing early in April, winter not setting in till towards the end of November. The winter is sometimes cold, but the atmosphere being dry, the cold is not much felt. The stand is handsomely decorated and adorned with numerous maps showing the extent of the British possessions in North America. The line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, by which ample means of communication between these districts and the home market are provided, is also marked, and some conception of the extent of this enterprise may be obtained when it is stated that the Company this summer will have over 2,000 miles in operation, and when completed in branch lines something over 4,000 miles of railway. The Canadian Pacific Railway is represented at the Highland Show by Mr. Alexander Begg, their London agent, and the Dominion Government by Mr. Thos. Grahame, of Glasgow, who has kindly contributed a number of the samples shown at the stand. *The Northern Chronicle.*

Canadian Cattle Trade.

Canada began exporting cattle to England in 1874, the season's shipments amounting to 455 head. The shipments for each succeeding season, ending with that of 1881-'82, have been as follows: 638, 4,007, 7,433, 20,587, 32,680, 49,409, 41,515. The value of the exports of the last two years, says the *Toronto Globe*, can scarcely have fallen short of \$3,500,000 annually, against the paltry \$30,000 of six years before. This vast increase in the income of the farming community of the country has been one of the factors in producing the prosperity of the country in recent years. In 1875 the average price paid for cattle fit for export to Britain was about four and one half cents per pound. It has been gradually advancing since, and during the last year several of the leading exporters have paid nearly six and a half cents on an average. As the price of cattle on the other side of the Atlantic has advanced scarcely any on the figures of 1875, the margins of the cattle dealers have been greatly reduced, as have, however, their risks of loss at sea. In fact, the cattle trade has reached "hard pan." It is a speculative business like grain dealing, and while thousands of dollars may be made or lost on a single venture, an average of years can be expected to show the real profits of cattle buying, and it is only to the men of business ability and sufficient capital to bear occasional losses that the prices fall. The prevalence of disease among the herds of Great Britain is the cause of the prosperity of the cattle export trade of Canada. One epidemic after another has attacked the flocks and herds of the United Kingdom, and stock-raisers have become discouraged. The numbers of cattle and especially of sheep have fallen off by the million. Not only is a quarantine enforced against infected countries, but the movement of cattle within their own countries has been restricted. Should the disease disappear in Britain, the home supply of meat would once increase, and the result would be

prejudicial in a very high degree to the cattle export from Canada. Britain, however, enjoys but short respite at best from cattle disease, and after the experience of recent years it is not likely that cattle raising would immediately revive sufficiently to cause a cessation of the Canadian trade. On the whole, the prospects for the Canadian cattle are bright. All classes of the British people are increasing in general prosperity, and with the increase the demand for beef from abroad is certain to develop.

Imports and Exports.

The decrease in imports this year has been continuous, and in the aggregate of consequence. Omitting the item of coin and bullion there have been imported at Montreal since January \$3,360,000 less of goods than in the same period last year. The figures being as follows:

	1882.	1883.
February	\$3,493,790	\$3,080,003
March	3,600,034	3,075,655
April.....	2,321,954	2,205,626
May.....	3,773,462	3,235,742
June	3,700,120	3,270,760
July	4,550,083	3,887,487
August.....	4,503,181	3,826,350
	\$25,947,624	\$22,581,631

This decrease of more than 13 per cent. in imports has not been confined to the port of Montreal alone, but has proceeded in a like ratio over the whole country in obedience to two causes—a lessened demand arising out of larger stocks in hand, and the increase of home production. This contraction of imports afford the best assurance of continued prosperity to the general trade of the country; it removes the danger of a sudden strain on credit, and of a drain on the exchange supply heavier than can be safely satisfied. The export movement, on the other hand, has recently largely augmented, and there is a promise of a liberal output of grain between now and the close of navigation. The exports this year from Montreal to September 5th, reached 9,392,856 bushels, against 7,491,554 bushels in the corresponding period last year, an increase of more than 25 per cent. The shipping of the port also shows a gratifying gain this season, the total number of vessels that have arrived since the opening of navigation being 401, of a tonnage of 449,125 tons, against 377, of 353,215 tons in the same period in 1882, and in no previous season have so many ocean steamers entered the port as this year. These pointers indicate that while the volume of our commerce is not diminishing, it is undergoing such changes as conduce to the maintenance of the trade prosperity now enjoyed. — *Montreal Gazette.*

An Electric Boat.

A second electric boat, 46 feet in length and capable of carrying fifty passengers, has just been launched on the Thames. The motive force lies concealed in seventy boxes, each of 1-horse power, stored under the floor of the boat, and at the end there is a Siemen's dynamo, the spindle of which is continued so as to form the screw without intermediate gearing. A speed of nine miles an hour can be maintained for six or seven hours, when the secondary batteries have to be re-energized.

The Commercial

WINNIPEG SEPTEMBER 25, 1883

LOOK OUT FOR NUMBER ONE.

Our neighbors across the line are gradually getting their eyes opened to the importance of the Canadian Northwest. The *Northwestern Miller*, one of the leading trade papers of the United States, in its issue of last week refers to the return of the civil engineers of the Winnipeg and Hudson Bay Railway from the mouth of the Nelson River, and their favorable report as to the practicability of the Hudson Bay route. Commenting on the question it says, "The citizens of the United States should be deeply interested in all that concerns this Great Northern Nation now assuming form. That it, with the rich and prosperous Canadian provinces, will continue to be dependencies of England is very unlikely. That it will either become an independent nation or a portion of the American nation is almost certain to occur in the near future. In either case the effect upon our agriculture, commerce and manufactures will be very great. That the effect will be a beneficial one on both sides there can be no little doubt." It is not to be wondered at that our American friends view with not a little jealousy the rapid settlement of this country and the substantial progress that is being made in all branches of trade. The prospect of direct steamboat communication from Hudson Bay to the old world being established at an early date does not tend to take any of the green out of their eyes. It, however, is having a salutary effect in waking them up to a sense of the fact that there is rising up in this Northwestern land a mighty nation which is to prove to them a formidable rival for supremacy in the markets of the world. With the Hudson Bay route once thoroughly established this country will be placed at a great advantage over the people south of the 49th parallel of latitude. The probability of the early opening up of this route is assured, and not many years will elapse before it becomes an accomplished fact. The harbor at the mouth of the Nelson river is much better than had been anticipated. It is not closed with ice until well into January, and reopens about the 15th of June. As the ice never forms further from shore than four miles a channel can be kept

open all winter. The principal trouble met with in the navigation of Hudson Bay is when the ice breaks up, but this lasts only three weeks. It will revolutionize modern commerce when produce from Northwestern America reaches Europe by this route. But though bright the future prospect lies before us we can assure our worthy contemporary that sovereignty of connection with the Mother Country is an idea which finds no resting place in the minds of the people of the Northwest. While we may wish to act independently to some extent of the eastern provinces of the Dominion, our peculiar situation geographically rendering it difficult to enact legislation which will suit all parts of the country alike, still whether the Northwest remains in Confederation or no she will still maintain her connection with the British Empire. There are some features of the tariff law in the Dominion which are not favorable to this part of the country. But it must be remembered in this connection that in the matter of tariff laws no nation has shown such dishonest selfishness as the United States. This has resulted in driving Canada to adopt a protection policy also, which though as a rule yet moderate in its extent is liable in the future to run into the suicidal selfishness of our neighbors across the line. Judging from the remarks of our contemporary it seems, however, that the policy of the American is changeable when advantage offers, and when the commerce of a large extent of their own country has to seek its most convenient outlet or inlet through Canadian ports on the Hudson's Bay their anxiety for closer and better commercial relations will lead them to come as suppliants at our door, and seek the privilege of our facilities. Then will this country become a net work of railways bearing the commerce of all the western country over Canadian routes to the markets of the old world and vice versa. There may of course be some disaffected sojourners in our land who would prefer dancing to the tune of "Yankee Doodle," but the great mass of the people would rather hear the soul stirring strains of "God Save the Queen" echoed from the snow capped peaks of the Rockies to the shores of the Atlantic.

THE OUTLOOK.

Business in Manitoba and the Northwest is slowly but steadily rallying from the shock it experienced last winter and

summer. Fall trade has been rather late in opening up. This is in a large measure attributable to the lateness of the harvest, and also to the extra caution that is being exercised by both retailer and wholesaler in doing business. The reckless credit system that prevailed last year will not be repeated this season. Dealers will be careful not to lay in too heavy stocks, and have not the excitement of the boom to lead them into rash ventures. Money will be plentiful so soon as the grain is marketed, and the whole business structure will be established on a sound basis. The collapse of business which has occurred must necessarily have taken place sooner or later, and the sooner it came the better. The high rents, heavy stocks, high interest for money, real estate speculation and undue competition could not but bring about the state of affairs with which the people of the Northwest have had to grapple. Trade circles have been rid of the inexperienced incompetent dealers, who having failed in the older provinces flocked to this country expecting to reap a fortune in a few months. Those that have weathered the storm are generally on a good financial basis, and legitimate traders will in the future be able to obtain a reasonable amount of bank accommodation at better rates of interest. There are still some weak firms which may have to succumb, but they will only be few in number. All that is required now is careful management. Men in their haste to grow rich will not be so liable to err by overtrading, and will not divert their financial resources from legitimate business to indulge in speculative gambling. The whole outlook is encouraging and the future is bright with promise of steady improvement in all branches of trade.

THE BANKS.

The statement of Canadian banks at the end of August is of a favorable character. Circulation increased only \$25,000 during the month. The lack of expansion is attributed to the lateness of the harvest, money to move the new crop not being called for so early as in past seasons. Between now and winter money will flow out freely for the handling of grain. The regular circulation in the country now is about \$32,000,000, an increase between ten and eleven millions during the past six years. This is gratifying evidence of the growth of the ordinary trade of the country. The foreign exchange accounts

show a net balance due Canadian banks of \$14,744,606, against \$14,973,295 at the close of August. The net balance due from abroad at the close of June was \$11,855,347, or about \$3,000,000 less than now. The specie and Dominion note reserve increased nearly \$300,000 during the month. Current discounts are down \$308,700, but, on the other hand, loans to commercial corporations increased \$713,000, and overdue debts \$259,000 during the month, so that upon the whole this class of loans appears to have augmented \$664,000. Dominion Government deposits show a further reduction of \$306,000, and Provincial Government deposits a reduction of \$1,144,000, against which there is a decrease of \$413,000 in loans to the Dominion, and of \$540,000 in loans to the provinces. The public deposits have again increased and are now only \$645,000 short of one hundred millions. The whole situation as regards the banking institutions is according to the above very satisfactory. During the present month the Exchange Bank of Montreal suspended payment. This caused very little uneasiness in financial circles. The cause of the failure—too extended a business for the cash reserve earned—was perfectly understood. The standing of the directors, their heavy interest as shareholders, and the surplus of assets held relieved all anxiety on the part of depositors and noteholders. The suspension had in fact been looked for and had to a great extent been prepared for. The stock market suffered a little for a day or two, but soon firmed up again.

Judging from these statements there is certainly no cause for alarm, and very little for anxiety.

BRITISH BANKRUPTCY LEGISLATION.

At the present time much attention is being directed towards devising some equitable law by which bankrupt estates can be handled to better advantage than at present. In Great Britain a new Act has been passed, which it is hoped will eradicate the abuses which have crept up under the old law of 1869. Under the old law estates have gone into liquidation, of which nothing more has been heard by the creditors, trustees rendering no accounts and returning to creditors when questioned the answer that the proceeds had been swallowed up in liquidation. These and many other gross evils crept in and it is proposed to sweep them out of

existence. By the new law it is provided that after a certain time all moneys in the hands of trustees must be paid into the bankruptcy estates account at the Bank of England, and not remain at the disposal of trustees to speculate upon as they liked. The appointment of persons to collect moneys accruing from insolvent estates is vested in the Board of Trade, instead of, as formerly, in the Treasury Board, and power is also given the Board of Trade to convict any trustees who fail to conform to the requirements of the law. Another reform is that compelling every trustee in any bankruptcy liquidation, or other proceeding under any former bankruptcy act to, if called upon, submit his accounts to the Board of Trade for audit. The main advantage of the clause, says the *London Times*, will be to purify the atmosphere of the bankruptcy courts and of the proceedings in bankruptcy. The rendering up of illegitimate gains and the submission of accounts to the Board of Trade will probably at once get rid of the whole tribe of trustees and lawyers who have fattened on bankruptcy plunder.

SELL YOUR GRAIN.

About this season of the year farmers are usually in doubt whether to market their grain as soon as threshed or hold the same in hope of an advancing market. Some seasons there is wide scope for doubt upon this point, although as a rule the farmer who sells early and saves any loss or injury to grain in store, shrinkage and interest on money, comes out ahead. Whatever doubt there may be on this point in other localities, there can be none this season in the North-west. All chances of cornering a local grain market are now over, and a heavy surplus of every kind of grain has to be shipped from the country. Last year numerous farmers held oats in hope of a famine for that grain being developed in Spring, and sold at 30c, a bushel, when they could have secured 40c. and in some instances 50c. earlier in the season. Those who held wheat fared little better. That grain sold for 10 per cent. less in the spring than it did during the early winter, and the quantity damaged in keeping and unfit for market in spring was much greater than any of us care to acknowledge. The experience of the past year therefore is that grain sold early was well sold, and until the farmers in the North west are in better hope to take care of grain dur-

ing the blizzards of a rigorous winter, than they are likely to be for some years to come, sell early will be a wise policy.

But some people in the North west are looking to outside influences to raise grain prices during the late winter and coming spring, and a calculation of this kind made a few days ago by our local contemporary the *San* holds an inducement to farmers to hold on to their crop for better prices. The writer of the same could not have made a comparison of grain prices at different points before writing. During the present month there has been a difference of 12c. to 15c. in the prices of corresponding grades of wheat in Chicago and Toronto, the figures being in favor of Toronto. This difference is easily explained. Chicago and its surroundings has an unusually heavy surplus of wheat to carry over from the crop of 1882, while the millers of the western and North western States, are carrying heavy stocks of flour. In eastern Canada the stock of old wheat is very light, and millers are hungry for the new crop, as the tariff laws of Canada practically blocks importations from the States. Until this home demand is filled, and it will take an enormous quantity of grain to fill it, a firm market and good prices must hold out. Once that demand is supplied or rather that market surfeited, surplus grain must be ruled by Liverpool quotations as Chicago is at present, and it is questionable if the reported shortages from so many points will produce any better prices in the North-west than are now offered, especially after the close of lake navigation and freights to eastern points are hoisted to winter figures.

While the farmer is liable to profit directly by selling grain early, indirectly he will be a great gainer. Every bushel of grain now sent out of the country is another pledge to the distant capitalists, that money invested here is not sunk in a barren unproductive land. Every dollar received here for our products is so much of the pressure removed from trade and so much of a step towards independence. Movements in this direction will produce for our pioneers, what they must require, namely outside confidence, cheap and plentiful money, and a free circulation of the same.

The earnings of the C.P.R. for the second week in September, amounted to \$117,000, an increase of \$57,000 over the corresponding week last year.

WINNIPEG MONEY MARKET.

There is no special feature to note in the money market this week, beyond what has been mentioned for the past week or two. Money is becoming easier and will no doubt gradually keep improving between now and winter. The marketing of the grain will put a large amount of money into circulation, which will give general relief all round. Rates of discount remain about as they were. Gilt edged commercial paper discounts at from 8 to 10 per cent, and generally not much above the former figure. Ordinary paper ranges from 10 to 12 per cent. Money for speculative purposes is still difficult to obtain; private sources have to be relied upon for accommodation, and pretty stiff rates have as a rule to be paid. Money to loan on real estate mortgage is plentiful and can easily be obtained at from 8 to 10 per cent.

WINNIPEG WHOLESALE TRADE.

The fall season may now be said to be fairly opened up, but so far the amount of business done has not come up to expectations that had been formed. The frost of the week before last and the bleak chilly weather that has been experienced has served to throw something of a damper upon the bright anticipations of a few weeks ago. Business, however, continues to jog along somewhat after the manner that it has done ever since last spring. Country dealers are very backward in placing orders and only make their purchases so as to meet immediate demand, or in fact necessity. This condition of affairs existing amongst the best class of retailers, coupled with the conservative, careful action being exercised by the wholesale houses serves to make business much quieter than it otherwise would be at this season of the year. There is a much easier feeling as regards money than existed during the summer, and from most branches of trade the report is that novices are being met on maturity with very fair satisfaction. Travellers on the road although not as yet taking the orders they expected, say that the prospects for a lively trade between now and winter are excellent. The whole country seems to be waiting for the final ingathering and bringing to market of the harvest, and if the farmers are true to themselves and secure their grain properly, and have it threshed and brought to market as quickly after as possible they will be doing more for the Northwest than all the "booms" that ever were set on foot could do.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.

Business in the agricultural implement line continues in very much the same condition that it was last week. The demand for harvesting implements is over, and the inquiry now is chiefly for threshing machinery, grain crushers, straw cutters, &c. The leading houses are well supplied with these lines of goods and expect to clear out their warehouse, pretty well before winter. Money is still close, but this is only what was expected at this season of the year. In the course of a month or six weeks there will no doubt be a general improvement in that way.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

There is beginning to be a more active movement in boots and shoes than has existed for

some time past. Travellers on the road are sending in very fair additions to the order book, and report a good prospect for trade between now and the time the snow flies. Collections are still rather slow, but promise well later on in the month.

CLOTHING.

The leading houses have their travellers on the road, and are meeting with much better success than they did earlier in the season. Stocks throughout the country have run pretty low and a good trade must necessarily be done for the remainder of the season. Collections are quiet, and have not shown much improvement for the past month.

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.

In this branch of trade business continues good. Orders are coming in freely, and there is considerable inquiry for the future. Collections are very fair and not to be complained of at all.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

Business continues very fair with excellent prospects for business later on in the season. Collections show signs of improvement and cannot be complained of to any great extent.

DRY GOODS.

The dry goods trade still continues somewhat on the quiet side, although there is quite a noticeable improvement over the earlier part of the month. Business promises to be very good for the next couple of months. Travellers are sending in very fair orders and report very favorably as to the prospect for the future. Collections are still slow, and it is not expected that there will be much change in the situation so far as ready money is concerned for two or three weeks. Retailers in the country anticipate that after that time money will be plentiful, and if farmers get their crops to market in good condition there is no danger of disappointment in that respect. Eastern competition is interfering very little with the trade here, and is not likely to this season.

FANCY GOODS AND SMALL WARES.

There has been a fair degree of activity in this line of business this week. Orders are coming in freely from the country districts, and everything promises well for a good fall trade. Collections are fair and fully as good as could be expected at this season of the year.

FISH AND POULTRY.

The market is well supplied with lake fish and oysters are also beginning to come in more freely. White fish are quoted at 8c per lb; Lake Superior trout 10c; New York counts 85c per quart cans. Poultry is in better supply, and game in the shape of wild ducks and prairie chickens is plentiful; spring chickens are worth 60c to 75c per pair; wild ducks 40c to 50c; prairie chickens 75c to 90c; quail \$1.60 to 1.50 per dozen.

FRUIT.

There continues to be a good steady demand for fruit. The market is as well supplied as can be expected, taking into consideration the unsettled condition of eastern markets. Reports from Ontario fruit districts are that the crops will be below the average, both as regards quality and quantity. California fruit, such as

peaches, grapes, pears, &c., are received regularly, but reliable quotations cannot be given, owing to the fluctuating condition of the market. Lemons are worth \$3.50 to 4.00 per box; Oranges have appeared on the Chicago market, but they are held at such high figures that dealers do not feel themselves warranted in bringing them in yet. Pears are quoted at \$5.50 to 6.00 per case; apples \$6.00 to 7.00 per barrel for strictly choice; inferior grades are without sale. Peanuts are higher, 20c being considered a low quotation; almonds 20c to 22c; brazils 22c; cocoa nuts \$1.50 per dozen. 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 1c per lb; figs in mats 10c per lb. There are no box figs in the market. Collections are reported very fair.

FUEL.

The fuel market remains in about the same condition that it was last week. Large quantities of coal are being received at Port Arthur for shipment to different points along the line of the C.P.R. It is expected that the regular winter rates will be about \$2.50 per ton. The mines in the Saskatchewan districts are also being developed as rapidly as possible, but it can not yet be said whether sufficient quantities will be got out this fall to affect the market to any great degree this season. Quotations at present are: 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.

There is as yet not that lively feeling in the furniture line which was expected at this season of the year. Orders from country dealers are coming in slowly, but there is considerable more inquiry than there has been. Collections continue quiet.

GROCERIES.

Business continues fair, but cannot be said to be rushing. Considerable orders are being received from the country, and it is expected that there will be a steady improvement from this time out. Collections are reported very fair. Quotations are: Sugars—Yellow 9½ to 10c; granulated 10½ to 11c; Paris lumps 12½ to 12¾c; Coffees 15 to 18c for Rio; 22 to 27c for Javas; teas—Japan 25 to 45c, Moyune gunpowders 35 to 75c; Young Hyson 26 to 55c; new season Congous 30 to 40c.

HARDWARE AND METALS.

There has hardly been as much activity during the past week as existed a week or two previous. There is, however, a fair local demand for building materials, and a moderate inquiry from the country. Collections show some signs of improvement. Quotations are:—Tin plate 14 x 20, \$7.50 to 7.75; 20x28, \$14.25 to 14.75; bar iron \$3.50 to 4.00; sheet iron \$5.50 to 7.00; iron piping, 25 per cent off price list; ingot tin, 32 to 35c; piglead, 6½ to 7c; galvanized iron, No. 28, 8c to 9c according to quality.

LEATHER AND FINDINGS.

Business continues steady and improving as winter approaches. 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 65c to 75c; No. 1 wax upper 55c; grain upper 55c; harness leather 34c to 36c for plump stock; English oak sole 65c.

LUMBER.

Business during the week has been very fair, but it is not expected that there will be any very active movement for the balance of the season. The following are the quotations, but they are not rigidly adhered to. The size of the order and the cash ability of the customer has a great deal to do with fixing the price. 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, and 2 inch, \$60; 2nd do., \$56; window and door casings, \$50; base boards, dressed, \$50; 1st pine flooring, siding and ceiling, \$40; 2nd do. \$35; 3rd do. \$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 a very fair run of business during the week, and there is every prospect of a satisfactory fall trade. Collections are fair.

STOVES, TINWARE, &c.

In this branch of business there is a good deal of activity at present, which is likely to continue for some time. Country orders are coming in freely, and city trade is improving. Collections are very satisfactory

SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

In this branch of trade a very fair run of business continues to be done. Collections are fairly satisfactory.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

Orders are coming in freely, and the general business prospect is 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, \$8.50; Scotch whisky, Ramsay's in wood, \$4.00; Caol-Ila Islay, in wood, \$3.50; Stewart's, in cases, quarts, \$8.50; flasks, \$9.50. Irish whisky, John Jameson & Sons, in wood, \$4.50; Bernard's, in cases, quarts, \$8; flasks, \$9.50.

Jamaica rum, \$3.50 to \$4.00 per gallon. 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 \$3.00 to 7.00; Drewry's ale \$13 per brl; Bass's ale in quarts \$4 per doz; pints \$2.50; Guinness's porter in quarts \$4.00; pints \$2.50. Domestic whiskeys, Gooderham & Wort's, in wood, \$1.65 per gallon; G5 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.

Now crop grain is beginning to move, but as yet only in limited quantities. The principal point of delivery so far has been Portage la Prairie. The quality of grain coming in is very good. A certain percentage has been damaged by frost, but nothing of any special account. Provisions continue firm at about the quotations of last week. The leading houses report business good, and collections very satisfactory of late.

WHEAT.

There is beginning to be some movement in new crop, but it will be fully two weeks yet before it becomes general throughout the country. A good deal has been brought into the Portage. Good samples of hard wheat are worth 90c in Winnipeg, and for extra a little more might be obtained. It is expected, however, that 90c will be about the ruling figure during the fall. There is no old wheat fit for milling in stock now. While the price rules high, it would be wise on the part of farmers to get their wheat to market as quickly as possible.

OATS.

A car load or two of new oats have already reached the city from the neighborhood of High Bluff. The sample is very good, and in some cases go considerably over the standard in weight. They are worth from 30c to 35c. For the lot mentioned above 33c was paid. Old oats are still held in large quantities, and the fact that such large stocks are on hand will tend to keep prices down. Farmers would, we think, do better by holding their oats for a while, and getting their wheat to market first.

BARLEY.

There has not as yet been any new offered. The acreage sown is not very large, and the bulk of it will be required for home use. The market will likely open at about 40c.

FLOUR.

The mills are standing idle at present, and will not start to run until the new crop of wheat begins to move freely. Good flour is very scarce. What is in hand is chiefly dark and in some cases musty. Prices will likely advance when the new flour is put on the market. Quotations at present are; Patents, \$3 to 3.10; xxx or strong baker's \$2.40 to 2.70; baker's \$1.95 to 2.05; trader's or xx \$1.05.

BRAN.

There is a great scarcity of bran, owing to the mills being shut down, it holds firm at \$12 per ton on track.

SHORTS

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

CHOPPED FEED

is in good demand at \$28 per ton.

POTATOES

There is a liberal supply in the city, and prices have dropped from 35c to 30c per bushel,

and the probability is that they will drop to 25c before long. The quality of the crop cannot be surpassed, and the yield throughout the country will be very heavy.

CHEESE

There is a fair demand and good supply, It is quoted at from 13c to 14c.

LAMS

are firm at 17c for canvassed, and 16c to 16½c for plain. The demand is active.

BACON.

There is a good present demand and considerable inquiry for future supply. Prices are firm at the following quotations: long clear 11½c to 12c; smoked 13c; rolls 16c to 18½c; bellies 18½c for covered; 16c for non-covered.

MESS PORK

is in fair demand and easy at \$19.50 to \$20.

MESS BEEF

continues firm at last week's quotation of \$18.

CANNED GOODS

There is very little demand for canned goods, but prices remain unchanged.

DRIED APPLES

are in fair demand at 14c.

CIDER.

sells at 50c per gallon, and there is a fair supply in the city.

MINNEAPOLIS.

The dullness at the lake and eastern markets says the *Northwestern Miller* has been fully reflected here the past week. With a combination of fine weather, increasing receipts and little apparent demand for wheat, the "bears" have had control of the market, and prices have continued on their downward course. Under these influences buyers have held off, and values have been hammered down to within a close proximity of the lowest figures reached on last crop. Conservative dealers are quietly looking on, watching for the slightest evidence of a reaction in the market, and speculation has been pretty much one-sided. There has been perhaps a better inquiry for wheat from outside points than during the previous week, induced by lower prices, and the result of persistent working up of outside trade by receivers, owing to lack of sufficient buying orders here at present to absorb all the receipts. The coarse grain market has been fairly active. The receipts of both corn and oats have been light, but a fair demand has existed for both at relatively firmer prices than last week. Millfeed has been in very good demand, and the supply of both bran and shorts has been comparatively light.

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.....	\$1.05	.. \$1.01½	.. \$1.01½
" 2 "	1.00	.. 0.96	.. 0.96
" 1 northern..	0.95	.. 0.92½	.. 0.92½

The mills of the city are this week greatly hampered by low water. Twenty mills were in operation Wednesday, and they would all produce fair amounts of flour had they the power to do so with. But as it is, they do not run to over half capacity. Though the production is made hard to estimate, we believe, notwithstanding only three out of the twenty-three

mills have remained idle, that it will average over 10,500 barrels per day, against 12,000 bbls last week. Our millers report a duller flour market, and some make lower quotations.

The wheat stored in Minneapolis elevators, including the transfer elevator, on Sept. 18, was 525,000 bushels. There were about 400,000 bushels in the mills, making the total amount of wheat in store in the city 925,000 bush. against 780,000 bush. last week. The wheat stored at St. Paul is about 65,000 bushels. The wheat in store in Duluth elevators on Monday was 382,277 bushels, against 118,528 a week ago.

CHICAGO.

The market has been rather active during the week, but subject to considerable fluctuations. On Tuesday there was more activity in wheat than for some days. In corn a large business was transacted, chiefly on speculative account. Oats were easy. A good business was done in provisions, but the market was nervous and unsettled. Quotations towards the close were :

Wheat,.....	Sept., \$0.93½	Oct., \$0.94½
Corn,.....	" 48½	" 48½
Oats,.....	" 27½	" 27½
Pork,.....	" 10.65	" 10.67½
Lard,.....	" 7.85	" 7.97½

On Wednesday wheat continued active and subject to considerable fluctuations during the day. Corn was active, unsettled, and at times excited. Oats were unsettled. Provisions active but irregular. Quotations towards the close were :

Wheat,.....	Sept., \$0.92½	Oct., \$0.94½
Corn,.....	" 48½	" 48½
Oats,.....	" 27	" 27½
Pork,.....	" 10.62½	" 10.67½
Lard,.....	" 7.85	" 7.85

On Thursday wheat was active and higher, as also was corn. Oats were weak. Provisions were unsettled. Quotations towards the close were :

Wheat,.....	Sept., \$0.93½	Oct., \$0.96½
Corn,.....	" 50½	" 50½
Oats,.....	" 27	" 27½
Pork,.....	" 10.75	" 10.80
Lard,.....	" 7.95	" 7.95

On Friday the demand for wheat continued active, and prices tended to advance. Corn was unsettled and oats firmer. Provisions were in fair demand but quiet. Quotations towards the close were :

Wheat,.....	Sept., \$0.93½	Oct., \$0.96½
Corn,.....	" 50½	" 50½
Oats,.....	" 27½	" 27½
Pork,.....	" 10.75	" 10.75
Lard,.....	" 7.97½	" 7.97½

On Saturday there was very little change to note from the preceding days which, however, were lower. Quotations towards the close were :

Wheat,.....	Sept., \$0.92½	Oct., \$0.95½
Corn,.....	" 50½	" 50½
Oats,.....	" 27½	" 27½
Pork,.....	" 10.75	" 10.80
Lard,.....	" 7.97½	" 7.97½

TORONTO.

STOCKS

The stock market still continues quiet, although a little more activity has characterized it than for a few weeks past. The confidence lost during the trouble in Montreal is being regained and higher prices are predicted for some stocks.

As compared with last week's quotations, closing-bids on Wednesday were :

	Sept. 12.	Sept 10.
Montreal	196½	197
Ontario	114½	115
Toronto	182	182
Merchants	120	121
Commerce	131½	131½
Imperial	143	142½
Federal	162½	162½
Dominion	202	202½
Standard	115	115
Hamilton	118	119½
North-west Land	60	61
Ontario and Qu'Appelle	123	124

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

Offerings for the week have been small, and all wanted for local consumption. For this reason markets have not been influenced by outside reports. This state of affairs is likely to continue until the new crop begins to come in. Stocks in store are getting lower.

WHEAT.

There has been scarcely any offering, and for that reason prices have advanced somewhat. No shipping demand is heard of, but the millers want all for their own use. The market closed unsettled at the following quotations : Fall No. 2 \$1.17 to \$1.20 ; No. 3; \$1.12½ to \$1.15; Spring No. 2 \$1.14 to \$1.18 ; No. 3 \$1.12 to \$1.14.

OATS.

A scarcity of oats exists on the market, and all offerings are readily taken at advancing figures. Western on track have sold at 40c, and closed steady at that figure. On the street 41c to 42c are paid.

BARLEY.

The season has not yet fairly opened up, only a few samples offering. Quotations are : No. 1 70c ; No. 2, 65c ; extra No. 3, 60c ; No. 3, 48c to 50c.

RYE

A few loads of new crop have come in, which sold on the street at 60c.

POTATOES.

Canadian in car lots are very inactive, and worth about 80c. Receipts on the street are small, and from \$1.10 to \$1.05 per bag is paid.

FLOUR.

There is an active demand, but a light supply. The market closed steady, at the following quotations : Superior extra \$5.25 to 5.30 ; extra \$5.10 to 5.15 ; spring wheat extra \$5.50 to 5.05 ; bag flour extra \$2.40 to 2.45.

BUTTER.

There has been a fair shipping demand during the week, and stocks were considerably reduced. Picked lots for shipment sold at 13c to 14c ; round lots of medium 11c to 12c ; culls 9c to 9½c. Choice for local use is scarce at 15c. On the street rolls are easy at 18c to 21c ; fine dairy, tubs and crocks, 14c to 16c.

CHEESE.

The market has been rather more active. Fine is quoted at 10½c to 11c ; three-quarters skim at 10c. Stocks in the country are reported rather light.

EGGS.

There has been a good demand for all offered. Round lots have sold at 18c. Or the street really fresh bring 20c to 21c.

PORK

Continues inactive at \$17 to \$18 for small lots, but sales are few.

BACON

The market continues quiet. Buyers and sellers are considerably apart and as a consequence transactions have been few. For long clear in round lots 8½c is bid, but sellers decline to accept, and cases are sold slowly at 9c.

Cumberland is scarce at 8½c to 9c ; rolls and bellies are quoted at 13c to 14.

HAMS

are scarce and advancing in price. Canned are quoted at 14c to 14½c ; smoked 13½c to 14c ; pickled 12½c.

LARD

is quoted at 11½c for tinnets, and 12½c for pails.

SUNDRIES.

Dried apples 9½c to 10c ; green apples \$2.50 to \$3 for choice ; oatmeal per 136 lbs, \$4.80 to \$4.85 ; cornmeal \$3.75 to \$3.90. Pears 78c to 79c.

The Manitoba Exhibit for St. John.

On Sunday evening the exhibit of Manitoba products for the Dominion Exhibition at St. John, N.B., left for its destination in charge of Messrs. R. R. Keith and W. Clark, of the citizens' committee, and Mr. J. Hoyes Pantou, on behalf of the C.P.R. and the Historical and Scientific Society. The exhibit was opened for the inspection of the public at the Dominion Immigration Agency on Saturday forenoon, and a large number availed themselves of the opportunity to visit it. The display is a splendid one and superior to any previous exhibit that has been sent from the Province. The number of entries is about four hundred, and the number of exhibitors about one hundred and fifty. A baggage car had been specially prepared for the transportation of the exhibit, and the artistic decoration upon the sides of the car called forth much admiration. The car goes through by express all the way, the respective railroads over which it passes having tendered free transportation for the products, as well as for the gentlemen in charge.

The State of Trade.

Despite the apparent depression in general commercial circles, there is nothing in the condition of trade to create apprehension. On the contrary, to those who look below the surface and seek causes for effects, there is reason for hope and the anticipation of a strong natural and healthful revival of commerce in the near future. The wheat crop is an average one, the prospects for the corn crop, now too far matured to suffer great disaster, are better than ever within the history of the country ; while hay, oats, rye and the subsidiary crops are beautiful in the extreme. To consume these, to create new wants for houses, clothing, means of transportation and all the results of labor and capital, and all the results of labor and capital, we have a population increasing with unprecedented rapidity, both in numbers and that wealth which begets new wants. Prices may rule low and the money profit on these products be small, but the material wealth exists undiminished, furnishes the sinews for another year, the broad basis of future prosperity. True, failures of importance have occurred, and these will entail temporary inconvenience and want of confidence but in every case some deep-seated cause, independent of the general conditions of the present, can be found. Many, if not the greater part of these, are due to speculation—a cause which is the root of much and growing evil in our commerce and, like the parasite, only thrives by drawing blood from legitimate enterprises. It

is not too much to say that, save for the temporary depression it would bring about, it would be an incalculable benefit to the honest enterprises of the country if every establishment engaged in speculation should fail beyond the possibility of ever recovering.

Money is plenty and easy and seeks good investments and good commercial paper at low rates of interest. Of course doubtful paper is closely scanned, and many firms in legitimate business whose credit is affected may find trouble in getting funds and go to the wall, but these are the inevitable evils consequent upon the destruction of confidence. But among those best able to form opinions confidence is not shaken. Shrewd men may hold off in making purchases for a time to force prices lower, but the imperative demands of consumption will after a time force them into the market, and the reaction will occur. True, the improvement must and will come slowly; there will be no "boom," nor is one to be desired, for it stimulates those energies which bring about a reaction.

We are a great people, constantly growing, restless, active and vigorous. We have a country the possibilities of whose developments yet but beginning to be comprehended. It is in the nature of things that the first of these elements should employ itself upon the second, nor will it be long retarded by any depression. This employment means a growth in resources, supplies and consumption, and that is the initial of trade. Prices now at the bottom may not advance greatly, it is not expected that they will, but history and experience teach that strong demands for legitimate purposes on small margins is the healthiest and best condition of trade, and this we are in a fair way to obtain. The present failures are but the stepping-stones to a better state of affairs.—*Industrial World*.

American Grain Trade.

An interesting tabular statement of the exports of cereals from the United States during each of the fiscal years from 1867-68 to 1881-82, is published in the New York Produce Exchange Report for 1882. The table gives in addition to the quantity of the exports the value and percentage of flour to flour and grain. The largest amount of flour shipped in the fifteen years was in 1880-81, the total amounting to 7,945,786 barrels, but this was only 19.18 per cent. of the total of grain and flour, while in 1868-69 when only 2,431,873 barrels were exported the percentage of flour was 40.92. This would seem to indicate that the manufacturing industry has not kept pace with the agricultural development of the country, and this is quite the case, and must necessarily be so for many years. The amount of capital required in milling is proportionately large as compared with wheat growing, and the manufactured article is to a certain extent an uncertain quantity as far as the export trade is concerned. While the owner of a cargo of wheat could obtain with the greatest ease large advances upon it, the owner of a ship-load of flour would under ordinary circumstances find considerable difficulty in realizing. The raw material represents within moderate limits a certain amount of money, but the manufactured commodity as a speculative arti-

cle, is worth just what it will fetch, being subject to greater risks of deterioration and loss than grain in very many ways. It is, of course, highly desirable that the export trade in flour should be increased, but very great caution is necessary in obtaining a market and suiting the flour to that market. A miller's margin is not large enough to run many risks, and a slow and sure policy is perhaps the wisest one to adopt. The average value per barrel of flour in the fifteen years was highest in 1867-68, viz., \$10.05, and it was lowest in 1878-79, when it was \$5.25. For the year 1881-82 the average was \$6.14.

The Trade Situation.

R. G. Dun & Co's mercantile agency reports that, notwithstanding the fact that transactions, as interpreted by the bank exchanges, show a large decline as compared with last year all symptoms regarding trade point to a prosperous season. Speculation certainly is less rampant than a year ago, but legitimate trade is almost as large in volume, and certainly more satisfactory, both as to condition of stock held and profits realized. The large absorption of goods at the chief jobbing centres indicates a healthy tone in the remnant trade. Collections generally are good, and money continues in abundant supply, and rates for loans are exceptionally low for this season, when so much money is required for the moving of crops. In dry goods there has been a great deal of activity of a very healthy character, and also in groceries. Iron and other leading staples are in a very satisfactory condition. In cotton there are some fractional advances, showing that the bull element is ascendant, and prices grow higher and steady. There is a fair movement in spot cotton sellers, generally securing advance. Advances from crop still remain unfavorable and movement of new cotton slow; no great increase. Grain market continues to decline. In rice prices are well sustained, with only moderate supplies offering. Market for sugar strong; prices still slightly advancing.

Shrewdness and Sharpness.

Shrewdness is an excellent quality in a business man. It carries him through difficulties that would swamp others, and enables him to avoid dangers into which less shrewd men would be certain to stumble. But when shrewdness degenerates into mere sharpness—which may be defined as shrewdness devoid of conscientiousness—it becomes as dangerous as a two-edged sword in the hands of a child. It cuts both its possessor and all with whom he has dealings. Shrewdness is honest, taking advantage of circumstances in an honest manner, and only for legitimate purposes. Sharpness frequently descends to trickery to accomplish its object, and is so closely allied to downright dishonesty of intentions that the difference between them is not apparent to the ordinary observer. The shrewd merchant is respected and successful, while the mere sharper—equally shrewd but less honest—is avoided, despised, and at constant war with the world. He is rarely successful, and success never brings him respect. Most frequently he may be found at the bottom of the ladder of

fortune, sore from the tumbles he has received, for he sometimes climbs part way up by hanging to the skirts of more energetic climbers, only to fall when shaken off and left to his own exertions. He hopes to reach the top at the expense of others; and wastes more brain and muscle in the endeavor to ascend by trickery than would suffice to carry him triumphantly to the highest round by honest endeavor. To such men shrewdness, instead of being a blessing, is a curse.—*Sewing Machine Journal*.

Milling and Agriculture in Mexico.

Millions of bushels of corn and wheat are raised in Mexico, and as nearly all cultivation of soil is done by irrigation, crops are much more certain than in the United States. The ploughs used are wooden ones, like those used in ancient Egypt, made of a straight piece of mesquite timber, a yard long, pointed at one end, and wedge-shaped at the bottom. On top of this is set, at an angle of, say, 25 degrees, a long pole, which, going forward, is attached to a cross-bar, which is tied to the horns of oxen; on the rear end a single upright stick serves for the handles, by which the peon guides his plough. With this primitive instrument the husbandman ploughs a gutter about three inches deep and five inches broad at the top; and his work, except sowing and covering, is done. When the wheat is cut and housed and stacked (and this is done in April and May) it is spread upon an adobe floor surrounded by a wall of adobe six feet high, and upon this are turned in a number of wild horses from the range. Young boys keep them running around until the grain is trodden out, and then the mass is thrown upon another floor on a level with the top of the wall. Here it is cast up with wooden paddles into the air, and the grain separated from the straw and chaff by the wind. Nearly all the food eaten by the thousands of people in this country consists of grain. There are no small mills, very few of any size, and no mills for grinding corn. All the poor and most of the well-to-do eat corn, and to reduce it to meal they must, each for his own family, pound the corn with one rock upon another.—*British Mail*.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE.

Entries for the Provincial Exhibition closed on the 19th inst. The number of entries is much larger than on any previous occasion, and if the weather proves favorable the exhibition will be a great success.

Eight car loads of fat cattle were shipped from here to Winnipeg last week. We are pleased to notice that our farmers are going into stock-farming.

There is considerable wheat being brought into market, for which from 80c to 85c per bushel is being paid. The Assiniboine Mills are running on new wheat, and are turning out a splendid quality of flour. Ogilvie's elevator at Dun-

Regular trains commenced to run on the TORY nitoba and Northwestern Railway, between and Gladstone on Thursday. The run from all sizes, to Gladstone takes about two hours. ada.

BRANDON.

McLean Bros., hardware merchants, have also gone up.

Samuel Parish has almost completed his elevator on Sixth street.

Several fire alarms were sounded last week, but nothing serious happened.

Trade has been very fair this week, notwithstanding that the farmers are very busy.

McMillan & Co. have started their elevator, which is to be built on the C.P.R. east of First street.

The frost of last week did no damage to grain in this district; the vegetables, however, were badly cut.

Building is going on very rapidly, and a number of stores are being put up on Rosser avenue, between 8th and 11th streets.

Geo. Ripple & Co. have made an assignment to a Winnipeg paint and oil firm. It is not yet known if the business will be closed out yet.

The new exhibition buildings are approaching completion, and are very pretty, reflecting great credit on the Agricultural Board for this district.

The firemen resigned in a body last week, and a new company has been formed. The mayor and Aldermen are now members of the force.

The survey of the Rapid City Central Railway is being pushed forward rapidly. The C. P.R. will supply a train service as soon as the iron is down.

Quigley Bros. have gone under. The failure has been looked for for some time, as they had cut prices down to nothing, and everyone knew what that meant.

The American Lumber Co. have sold their yard here to D. P. McLaren. On account of the low prices they have decided to close out the Manitoba and Northwest business. They hold \$15,000 worth of stock at Regina, which they are trying to sell.

The Brandon Mail has been bought by Mr. Cliffe, late of the Portage Review, from Mr. Amos Rowe, of the Winnipeg Times. The sheet is a smart daily paper edited by able writers, and promises to be a valuable addition to the town.

The Rapid City Central Railway by-law will be voted on on the 6th October. It is proposed to change the name, as the road will not now run into Rapid City, but will cross the river twelve miles west of that point. Work will be begun at once, and considerable work will be done before snow flies.

MINNEDOSA.

Buildings in course of erection are being pushed on with all possible force, in order to have plastering completed before cold weather. Plasterers are in demand, and high wages are being paid.

Messrs. Head and Dewar have completed work for the Council Chamber and lock-up and work will be proceeded with at once. The

thing is to be of brick two storeys in height though mansard roof and clock-tower, and will be than for on the market square. On the ground during the addition to the cells and Police office, and high

there will be several offices for grain buyers, while the council-chamber will comprise the whole of the upper floor.

The man Roach mentioned in last week's issue, as about to start a large dairy farm, turns out to be an adventurer, the wayward son of respectable parents in Hamilton, Ont. After making contracts for large quantities of lumber, hardware, horses, &c., for none of which he paid, and setting up a champagne supper for "the boys," he suddenly left town without settling his hotel bill, and when last heard of was travelling afoot to Chater "to bring up his cattle."

A SYNDICATE of capitalists is being formed in Cleveland, Ohio, to develop iron mines in Central Ontario. The iron ranges to be opened are nine miles from Lake Ontario, with an area of 6,000 acres. The Central Ontario Railway now being built will open a way to the market. The mines have been located, and the output for the first year is estimated at 100,000 tons.

Coffee, Spice and Vinegar Works,

Special attention given to
**ROASTING & GRINDING
COFFEES,**

C. H. GIRDLESTONE, - Proprietor,
30 OWEN STREET, WINNIPEG.

POTATOES, CHOP FEED, BRAN,
Shorts, Oats, Wheat, Flax Seed.

Second-hand Mower & Rake

AT PRICE \$75. 00

B. V. MILLIDGE,

824 Main Street, Corner Sutherland street, Winnipeg.

TAXES! TAXES!**PUBLIC NOTICE.**

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

GEO. H. HADSKIS.

Collector.

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

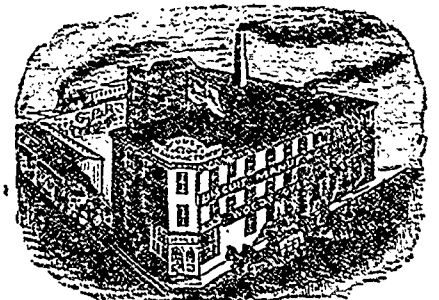
P.S. - As an inducement for prompt payment a rebate of 5 per cent. will be made for all sums due of taxes (1883) paid on or before the 15th day of October, and a reduction of 2 1/2 per cent on all sums paid from Oct. 15th to Nov. 15th, 1883. No rebate on overdue taxes.

G.H.H.

GRAND VIEW HOTEL,
OPPOSITE NEW C. P. R. STATION,
BRANDON MANITOBA.
FRANK BOISSEAU, Proprietor.
LATE OF THE RUSSELL HOUSE, OTTAWA.
Strictly first-class in every respect. Commercial Sample Rooms Attached.

GRAND UNION HOTEL,
WINNIPEG, MAN.
Douglas & Co., - - - Prop's.
The Largest and Most Popular House of the Northwest. Complete in all its appointments. Graduated prices.

THE QUEEN'S,
The Palace Hotel of the Northwest.
WINNIPEG.
O'CONNOR & BROWN, Proprietors.



Manufacturers of
BISCUIT-every variety. Brooms.
Coffee & Spices. Self-Raising Flour.
The Trade only supplied, and on best terms. Send for Price List.

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

LITHOGRAPHED PLANS,
Paper Ruling and Binding,
Fine Job Printing
AT REASONABLE RATES.

THE BISHOP
ENGRAVING AND PRINTING CO.,
(LIMITED)
20, 22 and 24 Post Office Street,
WINNIPEG.

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

WINNIPEG FURNITURE and UNDERTAKING HOUSE
M. HUGHES,
Dealer in
HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE.
Undertaking a Specialty. Coffin Caskets and Trimming
Wholesale. Metallic Caskets also in Stock.

W. H. BURN,
CUSTOM BROKER,
Agent Dominion Line Steamers, Liverpool; The J. H. Stone Manufacturing Company; L. Black & Co., Detroit.
OFFICE ROOM, 2 McARTHUR BLOCK,
P.O. Box 63. WINNIPEG.

Manitoba Mortgage & Investment Co

(LIMITED.)
CAPITAL \$2,500,000
 LOCAL ADVISORY BOARD.
 Hon. C. P. Brown, M. P. P., Minister of Public Works.
 C. Sweeny, Esq., Man'g'r, Bank of Montreal, Winnipeg.
 A. F. Eden, Esq., of Messrs. Stobart, Eden & Co.
 A. W. Ross, Esq., M. P.
 R. H. Hunter, Esq., Winnipeg.
 W. Hespeler, Esq., German Consul, Winnipeg.
 This Company has been formed expressly for the purpose of lending money on the security of Real Estate in Manitoba. Advances made on the security of farm and city property at lowest current rates.
OFFICES. Hargrave Block, Main Street.
H. R. MORTON
 ROSS, KILLAM & HAGGART, Solicitors. **Manager.**

— WESTERN CANADA —
LOAN AND SAVINGS COMPANY,
 Head Office Toronto,
WALTER S. LEE, Manager.
 Winnipeg Branch, 373 Main St.
MONEY TO LOAN
 On improved CITY OR FARM Property.
 MORTGAGES AND DEBENTURES Purchased. No Delays. No Commissions. Full Particulars by applying to Winnipeg Branch Office, 373 Main Street.
F. B. ROSS,
 Manager Winnipeg Branch.

MONEY TO LOAN.
 The British Canadian

LOAN AND INVESTMENT CO.,
 (LIMITED.)

Mortgages and Debentures Purchased.
 Money Lent on Improved Farm and City Property.
A. MACNAB & SON, Gen. Agts.
 Office, Dundee Bk., Main St., Winnipeg

JAMES A. LOUGHEED, BARRISTER, ATTORNEY
 Solicitor, Notary Public, Etc., Medicine Hat, North, West Territory.
W. FRANKLIN MORLEY, ALEX. STEWART.
MORPHY & STEWART,
 Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries Public, &c.,
MINNEDOSA, MAN.

OSLER & HAMMOND,
 TORONTO.
 (Members Toronto Stock Exchange.)

Financial Agents

And dealers in Railway and Municipal
DEBENTURES
 Correspondence Invited.
E. B. OSLER. H. C. HAMMOND.

HENRY PELLATT. HENRY MILL PELLATT.
Pellatt & Pellatt,
 STOCK BROKERS,
 46 KING ST. EAST, TORONTO.
 Members Toronto Stock Exchange.

HUDSON BAY CO.'S SHARES, ETC.
 Bought and Sold for cash or on margin.
ORDERS BY LETTER OR TELEGRAPH
 Receive prompt attention.

THE WINNIPEG WAREHOUSING COMPANY.

(LIMITED) CAPITAL, \$50,000.
 Store every description of goods Free or in Bond.
 Special attention paid to Emigrants effects, trunks, furniture, agricultural implements, &c.
 Insurances effected at lowest rates.
 Warehouse receipts issued negotiable at all Banking Offices.
 All goods shipped to the company or when in car lots will be delivered at Warehouses (which have a switch of C. P. R. running directly to them) free of charge.
 We make a speciality 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, \$34,000,000
 City of London, England, 10,250,000
 North-West Fire Insurance Company of Manitoba 500,000
 Life Association of Canada, 200,000
Fire, Life, Marine and Accident Insurance.
 CUNARD AND ANCHOR STEAMSHIP LINES,
 Passage Tickets Granted.
Goldie & McCullough's Safes and Vault Doors
MONEY TO LOAN.
 OFFICE - McArthur Block, cor Post Office and Main Sts., next door to Federal Bank.
WINNIPEG.

JOSEPH BARROWCLOUGH, 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.
 Authorised 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.....500 Barrels daily

Agent at Winnipeg.
 Correspondence Solicited.

GEO. J. MAULSON,
 (Late TRAILL, MAULSON & CLARK),
 Grain and Flour Exporter

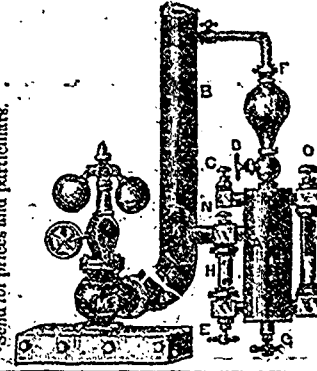
—AND—
 GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT, the
OFFICE: CORNER MAIN and POST OFFICE Street
WINNIPEG.
T. H. CARMAN,
Contractor & Manufacturer
 Stone, Lumber and Brick for sale. roofing

STEEL CUSHIONED
BILLIARD TABLE
 Agent.

SAMUEL MAY, - MANR
W. O. ANTON
 Sole Agent for Manitoba
 Territory - WEST TENT FACTORY
 P. O. Box 1012, or Red Wing, manufacturers of
 and Shades of all kinds, on
 Jnds and Rollers of all sizes,
 Plain, Figured and Dado.

JAMES ROBERTSON & CO.,
 —IMPORTERS OF—
TINSMITHS' AND PLUMBERS' SUPPLIES
 AND GENERAL
METAL MERCHANTS,
 11 McWILLIAM ST., EAST,
 WINNIPEG.

JAS. TEES, Manager. WHOLESALE ONLY.
THE CONTINUOUS FEED LUBRICATOR!
 Manufactured by
R. MITCHELL & CO.,
 St. Peter and Craig Streets, - MONTREAL.



A saving of fully 75% of oil, which will more than cover its cost in a few months. We guarantee perfect satisfaction as they never fail. Send for prices and particulars.

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

RAILWAY SUPPLIES!
ANTHONY FORCE
 70 ST. PETER ST., MONTREAL,
 AGENT FOR
VICKERS, SONS & CO. (Limited),
 The River Don Works, SHEFFIELD.
 Manufacturers of Crucible Cast Steel Tyres, Cast, Shear and German Steel, Tool Steel, Crossings, Horn-blocks, Axle Boxes, Axles, Piston and Connecting Rods, Sledge Bars, Marine Shafts and Cranks, Bolts, etc.
MESSRS. P. & W. MACLELLAN,
 Clutha Iron Works, GLASGOW.
 Engineers and Machine-Makers, Manufacturers of Railway and other Bridges, Iron Girders, Iron Roofs, Railway Plant and Furnishings of every description.
 Warehouse: 225 Wellington Street, - MONTREAL.

—THE—
Ray Supply and Manufg Co.,
 I. JOSEPH, - Manager.
 Manufacturers of
TON AND WOOLLEN WASTE
 For Packing and Cleaning purposes.
WAVE BRASSES & BEARINGS.
 BEAVER METAL A SPECIALTY.

Buildings York & Wellington Sts., TORONTO.
 pushed on with orders promptly attended to.
 Plastering - NO LIKE LEATHER.
 Licklayers are in
 ing paid.
INSTON & CO.,
 Messrs: Head and Dealers in
 is for the Council,
 work will be proceed, Plasterers' Hair
 thing is to be of brick AND OIL
 than Mansard roof and ch
 during on the market square, T, WINNIPEG.
 and high addition to the cell

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.

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

The Manitoba Soap Works!
 ST. BONIFACE, MANITOBA.
 Wall, Bessette, Lecomte & Co., Proprietors.
 The 'Royal' Soap is strongly recommended for family use, being the best Soap sold in Manitoba.
TRY IT! TRY IT! TRY IT!

Canadian Pacific R'y Co.
 (WESTERN DIVISION)
 TRAIN SERVICE.
CHANGE OF TIME

On and after June 17th, 1833, Trains will move as follows:—
 Going West.
 47.30 a.m. leave Winnipeg arrive 6.30 p.m.
 10.00 Portage la Prairie 4.05 "
 1.35 p.m. Brandon 1.00 "
 9.00 " Broadview 6.00 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.
 47.00 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.
 Leave Winnipeg arrive
 17.55 a.m. *7.35 p.m. 16.35 a.m. 17.00 p.m.
 Emerson,
 10.35 a.m. 10.10 p.m. 4.05 a.m. 4.40 p.m.
 Arrive. St. Vincent. Leave.
 10.50 a.m. 10.30 p.m. 3.45 a.m. 4.20 p.m.

SOUTHWESTERN BRANCH.
 Going South.
 48.15 a.m. leave Winnipeg arrive ¶ 7.10 p.m.
 11.45 a.m. Morris 4.00 p.m.
 1.30 p.m. Grotto 2.10 p.m.
 4.30 p.m. arrive Manitoba City leave 3.30 a.m.
 ¶ 8.35 a.m. leave Winnipeg arrive 4.10 p.m. ¶
 9.35 a.m. Stony Mountain 3.10 p.m.
 10.00 " 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 8.30 p.m., has through Pullman palace sleeping coach from Chicago to Montreal and Parlor car to Boston.
 Train No 1 leaving Chicago 9.10 a.m., has through Pullman palace coach from Port Huron to Toronto and Montreal.

The Royal Route. — Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha, and Chicago and Northwestern Railways.
 Passengers over the Royal Route have all the luxuries of Modern Railway travel, Palace Dining Cars, Luxurious Smoking Room Sleepers and Elegant Day and Night Coaches for Passengers who do not ride in Sleeping Cars, with no change of cars for any class of passengers between Minneapolis, St. Paul and Chicago; also No Change of Cars between St. Paul and Council Bluffs, with Through Sleepers to Kansas City. If you wish the best traveling accommodation always buy Tickets over the Royal Route.
 J. H. Hilland, T. W. Teasdale,
 Gen. Traff. Man., St. Paul. Gen. Pass. Agt., St. Paul.
 F. W. Caspell, 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.

358 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 Woollen 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.

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. GINDY, *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 11:50 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 1:40 a.m. has comfortable
coaches, Pullman sleeping cars, and Horton reclining
chair cars.

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

J. A. McCONNELL, Traveling Passenger Agent.

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

ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY. THOMAS G.
FLEXON, Manufacturer of Choice Havana Cigars. All
orders promptly filled. 361 Main Street, opposite Dun-
dec 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. Corres-
pondence 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.
13 JARVIS STREET,
TORONTO, ONT.

JAS. PORTER. W. M. RONALD.
PORTER & RONALD,
DIRECT IMPORTERS OF
CROCKERY,
GLASSWARE,
LAMPS, CHINA,
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.
295 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,
WINNIPEG.

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 & Porter
And VAN RLATZ MILWAUKEE LAGER,
11 Queen Street East,
WINNIPEG.

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 Can. ed. 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.
70 PRINCESS ST.
WINNIPEG, MAN.

A. R. JAMES BANNATYNE. ANDREW STRANG
BANNATYNE & CO.,
(SUCCESSORS TO A. G. D. 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.