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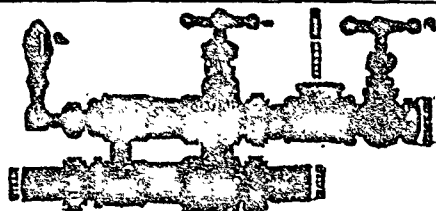
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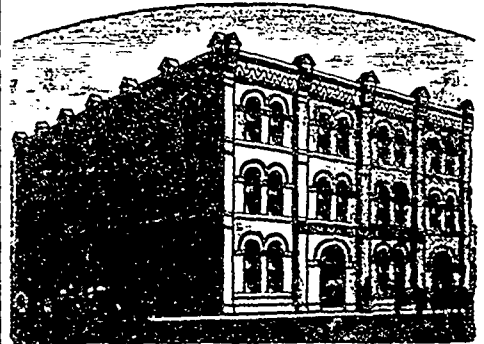
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# The Commercial

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

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

VOL. 6.

WINNIPEG, OCTOBER 24TH, 1887.

No. 5.

## The Commercial

Journal devoted to keeping a comprehensive record of the transactions of the Monetary, Mercantile and Manufacturing interests of Manitoba and the Canadian Northwest.

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JAMES E. STEEN,  
Publisher

WINNIPEG, OCTOBER 24, 1887.

E. B. ROUTLEDGE, grocer, Winnipeg, has assigned in trust.

SHORE & WHITE have opened up a livery stable at Qu'Appelle.

W. H. LILLY, general storekeeper, Donald, is giving up business.

THERE is a movement on foot for the erection of a roller flour mill at Neepawa.

W. P. McCORMICK, of the Palmer House, Regina, has sold out to D. Harley.

JAMES COPELAND, general storekeeper, Donald, B.C., is removing to Vancouver.

CHARLES H. FOX & Co., dealers in liquors and cigars, Donald, are giving up business.

STANLEY & PEW, general storekeepers, Donald, have been closed up by their creditors.

J. D. SIBBALD & Co., grain dealers, of Regina, are erecting a grain elevator at that point.

GEORGE MULLER, horse dealer, has opened up a flour and feed business in Emerson.

SAMUEL MAY & Co., billiard table manufacturers, are closing their agency at Winnipeg.

J. D. HALL, of Hall & Lowe, Winnipeg, has opened up a photographic house at Vancouver, B.C.

TURNER & BLEAU, hardware and tin goods dealers, St. Boniface, have dissolved partnership.

WHITING BROS. have purchased the bakery and confectionery business of C. H. Gibson at Qu'Appelle.

ERNEST GRUNDY, barber, Qu'Appelle, has bought out the refreshment rooms of R. Hochley, at that place.

JAMES JERMYN, of Minnedosa, is about to erect a grain warehouse in connection with the roller mill there.

THERE are rumors of coal indications on the farms of Messrs. Leslie and Beach, near Minnedosa, and a close search is being made.

D. R. CLARK has bought out Mortimer's soda water factory at Calgary and will carry on the business under the name and style of Clark & Co.

GEO. H. RODGERS & Co., dry goods and boots and shoes, Winnipeg, are selling off their stock of dry goods and purpose opening exclusively in wholesale and retail boots and shoes.

ALEXANDER & HORNE, grocers, Winnipeg, have dissolved partnership. Each will continue business separately. John Horne, of this firm, has bought out John Dysant, grocer, of the same city.

PRAIRIE fires are reported all over the province during the past two weeks, and in many instances serious damage has been done. The careless and dangerous practice of lighting a prairie fire to burn a guard for personal safety met with the first check last week, when a farmer near Moosomin was fined \$15 and cost and sent to prison for one month for indulging in the dangerous practice. A few more such convictions and prairie fires will not be so plentiful in future.

P. D. WHITE, barber and cigar and tobacco dealer, Virden has sold out his stock by auction.

THE unsecured creditors of Woods & McBride, general merchants, Moosejaw and Donald, have decided to attach the chattel mortgages that were given by that firm to Messrs. Campbell, Spera & Co. and W. E. Sanford & Co., of Winnipeg, securing their claims. The liabilities are about \$20,000.

THE Northern Pacific Railway Co. are determined to handle some of this year's crop of Manitoba wheat at their terminus across the boundary line from Emerson. They are getting ready a grain warehouse, and the U.S. Customs authorities will furnish facilities for the purchase of Manitoba grain in bond. The rate to Duluth has not yet been made public, but it will doubtless be low enough to draw many a farmer's load across the boundary line. This is only the first murmur of the competition the C.P.R. and M. & M. roads will soon have to contend with.

DAVID CLARK, of the firm of Reid, Clark & Co., wholesale dealers in fish, Selkirk, died on Friday morning last of typhoid fever. The firm were formerly located in Winnipeg, but on the fish industry assuming such large proportions on Lake Winnipeg, the headquarters of the house were transferred to Selkirk. Last week a very successful catch of about twenty tons were packed in the ice houses and the deceased came into town to transact some business. Returning to Selkirk, a few days sickness terminated in death, at the age of 30 years.

ANOTHER fire occurred on Friday morning last on Main street, when the wooden rookeries that formerly ornamented the northeast corner of Notre Dame east and the former street were destroyed. The buildings were occupied by various small dealers whose stock did not aggregate a vast amount of capital. The Bodega saloon was gutted and stock partially destroyed. Insurance covers about two thirds of loss. The losses are: G. A. Cox, \$1200; G. Landon, \$500; P. Robertson, \$300; A. Farthender, \$150; J. D. Burke, \$800; R. Patterson, \$4,000; — Pointz, \$500; — Anderson, \$500; L. Martini, \$600—totalling about \$9,500.

THERE is considerable talk of late of a tightening up of finances in Canadian banking circles, although it is difficult to see what should cause such a tendency. There is no special demand for money for industrial undertakings, and the time has come, when a crop going to market should give an ease up financially to the rank and file of the mercantile interest throughout the Dominion. The talk of a tightening feeling at this time of the year is therefore incomprehensible to many. Still it is a fact that call loans are almost shut down upon in Montreal, while the rate of discount has been advanced one per cent by some leading banks on the bulk of their accounts. The whole movement can probably be explained by the assumption, that the state of trade will stand a little more of a squeeze from them, and banks are not slow to take advantage of such an opportunity.

THE Canadian *Manufacturer* published in Toronto is a journal well-posted on industrial affairs no doubt. But judging from the following query in its issue of the 7th instant, it is by no means well informed on the grain trade of the Dominion: "A Winnipeg merchant has received enquiries from a large brewing concern in England who want a million bushels of Canadian barley. Now, as there is no duty on barley entering England, and as one English brewer alone wants a million bushels of it, why shouldn't Canada send its barley to the English market?" If the *Manufacturer* will only make a little investigation into C. P. R. rates on grain and the comparative prices of barley in Manitoba and England, a complete answer to the question will be found, so far as Manitoba is concerned. The Englishman buying in England would be paying above one and a half cents to public carriers for every cent he paid to the Manitoba barley raiser. But of course all such statements as this could only originate with a few Winnipeg "shysters," so Sir George Stephen would say.

THE peculiar aptitude which has been shown of late by the *Monetary Times* of Toronto in belittling and sneering at the efforts of Manitobans against railway monopoly seems to have no limit but the spleen of the writer for that journal. Some of its eastern subscribers, reading the dishonest misrepresentation and deliberate falsehood it has spewed out upon this question of late, have been asking seriously how much, and by whom that journal is paid for the dirty work it thus performs. In its issue of the 14th instant it sneers at the small pecuniary assistance rendered by the people of the province in response to our Local Government's issue of \$300,000 worth of interest bearing bonds, and concludes the sneer as follows: "The overflowing enthusiasm of the Manitobans, when measured by a money standard, shrinks to a very small measure, at the bottom of the pot." We give the *Times* credit for being in blissful ignorance, when it published this sneer, of the fact that the city of Winnipeg without appealing to the rest of the province was prepared to take the whole \$300,000 issue on guarantees being given, that the R. R. V. railway would be finished and in operation within one or even two months. The journal's ignorance is no ex-

cuse however, for the eagerness with which it rushes to its work of stabbing from behind, and it is no more than might be expected, that it would occasionally get tripped up in its eager haste. Through all this Manitoba railway controversy, the *Times* has shown as great courage as the Irishman, who after Waterloo boasted of having cut off a Frenchman's leg in the battle, and on being asked by his captain why he did not cut his head off replied that the head was off before he found him. But then we may expect to find vultures even in alleged commercial journalism.

Now that the ranchers of our Territories west find it necessary to ship their cattle direct to Europe, so that the prices realized are subject to competition from other parts of this continent, the question of creating a central market of some kind in Manitoba again looms up. So long as local demand ruled the prices of Northwestern range cattle, the uncertainty of supply made the establishment of a central market in this province a risky undertaking. Now that all such risk is at an end the establishment of such a central market depends purely upon how to find the local demand. That certainly cannot be caused by local consumption, as that is too limited besides being well manipulated by the local butcher. Present prices of 2½c a pound for prime beef cattle would tempt no stockmen to ship to this market, even with a view of supplying the limited local demand. This demand must be materially added to in order to make room for a central market, and there is but one course by which this can be accomplished, and that is by the establishment here of curing and canning houses. We have in this and other Manitoba cities some meat curing concerns, but they seem to devote all their attention to pork curing and packing. It might be well if beef curing and packing would receive as much attention, so that Chicago and Ontario barrel beef, dried beef and such products would be superceded by a local article. This would no doubt add materially to the local demand for beef cattle in the province, but a still greater addition could be secured by the establishment of canning factories. There are not many lines of manufactures which can be carried on in this province and be dependant upon an export market, but beef canning is unquestionably one of the industries that can prosper under such circumstances. Now that the steady supply from the western ranges is a settled fact it is high time some effort was being made in the direction indicated. Outside capitalists need no longer be afraid, as they have been, of industrial investments in a province where one railway corporation held the power of strangling any such institution. Railway monopoly is dying, and if it still kicks, they are only dying kicks. The field is clear for such undertakings in every respect, and we hope the enterprise and capital will not be wanting to set them a going.

THERE has been considerable excitement during the past week over the R. R. V. railway, and all sorts of rumors have been floating around, some of which were of a very absurd character. The Government's appeal to the citizens of Winnipeg for pecuniary assistance

has met with a prompt response, and a committee of the city council and other citizens have made arrangements, by which the whole \$300,000 of interest bearing bonds can be purchased, upon the committee's representatives receiving a satisfactory guarantee that the road will be completed and in operation this year. Some misunderstanding about the members of the Government failing to meet with the city's representatives, and the fact that the Premier and Attorney General started for the east ostensibly to be present at the conference of provincial premiers in Quebec gave rise to feelings of mistrust in different quarters. The honorable gentlemen left in a rather slip away manner, leaving no very definite instructions with the Provincial Treasurer, the only member of the Government left in the city, and in the present state of public feeling faint shades of suspicion soon deepened in hue over their strange action. It seemed however that a portion of their mission east was to conclude negotiations with Messrs. Mann & Holt contractors for the speedy completion of the R. R. V. road. On Thursday it was announced in the evening *Sun* that these negotiations were completed, and that sometime this week the contractors would be in the city, and the work of completing the road would be commenced without delay. This week representatives of the Government will meet with those of the city to furnish the required guarantee, and transfer the bonds to the purchasers. It is to be hoped that the last hitch in the construction of this railway has been untangled. Unfortunately its completion comes too late, to be of any material value this winter, as no connection between this city and western points can now be constructed before next spring. The delay connected with the financial arrangements to any man acquainted with business affairs seems unaccountable, but we suppose the Local Government have done their best in the matter, and any errors they may have made, have only been errors of judgment.

### Freight Charges Seventy Years Ago.

A magazine published in Philadelphia in 1818 gave the following as an item of news: "In the course of the twelve months of 1817, 12,000 wagons passed the Allegheny mountains from Philadelphia and Baltimore, each with from 4 to 6 horses, carrying from thirty-five to forty hundred weight. The cost of carriage was about \$7 per hundred weight, in some cases as high as \$10 to Philadelphia. The aggregate sum paid for conveyance of goods exceeded \$1,500,000." To move a ton of freight between Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, therefore, cost not less than \$140, and took probably two weeks' time. In 1886 the average amount received by the Pennsylvania railroad for the carriage of freight was three-quarters of 1 cent per ton, per mile. The distance from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh is 385 miles, so that the ton which cost \$140 in 1817 was carried in 1886 for \$2.87. At the former time the workingmen in Philadelphia had to pay \$14 for moving a barrel of flour from Pittsburgh, against 28 cents now. The Pittsburgh consumer paid \$7 freight on every 100 pounds of dry goods brought from Philadelphia, which 100 pounds is now hauled in two days at a cost of 14 cents.—*Daily Business*.

**Grain and Milling News.**

Up to the close of the week the movement in grain in the Northwest has been mainly from about four or five districts. Greta, Morden, Portage la Prairie and the smaller points near those town, have been the heaviest contributors, while from districts north and west of Portage and west of the Peimbin Valley, in Southern Manitoba, the movement is only commencing. Heavy, therefore, as the export has been up to this time, the next two weeks should show a very marked increase. Another matter for consideration is the fact that the bulk of the farmers have been rushing their fall plowing with commendable wisdom, and most of them will finish this week, if, indeed, a freeze up does not compel them to do so before its close. With plowing stopped the work of threshing and marketing will commence in earnest, and the export thereafter will give an idea of the greatness of our crop yield.

A close scrutiny of the advertisements of trade and other papers published in Canada shows that over fifty mills east of this province have for over a year been advertising their products as made from "pure," "choice" or "selected" Manitoba hard wheat. In fact it is now almost impossible throughout the east to sell a fine grade of flour without advertising it as made from the hard wheat of this province. The mystery is where these mills got all the hard wheat from. To keep them all running about two thirds of their capacity, would require somewhere in the neighborhood of twenty millions of bushels. Even with our big crop this year we cannot supply that demand, but we expect to be able in a year or two. About four eastern milling firms have heretofore used up about three-fourths of our export wheat, but that day is past, and others can now get a fair chance to give it a trial.

There seems to be a great rush to get wheat out of the country before navigation on Lake Superior closes. Our resident grain men and millers have been bending every effort in this direction and have caused quite a sharp advance in grain freights from Port Arthur to Ontario lake ports. Our resident men are assisted by numbers of buyers from the east, whose operations here will probably cease with the closing of lake navigation. Some of these buyers are in their eagerness scouring the country and contracting with the farmers for immediate delivery. We have even heard of some leaving their purchases upon measurement from the threshing machine. That they will secure plenty of wheat we doubt not, but they stand a chance of securing much that would not secure the highest prices if sold on grade. Yet such men, when they discover that their purchases are not as profitable as they had intended them to be, will be among the first to shout out about Manitoba wheat being a fraud. We can scarcely help wishing that some of them may get their fingers well burned, and then we may look another year for grain buying in a more legitimate manner and on a plan that will be more satisfactory to all concerned.

The Hudson's Bay railway company is advertising for laborers to work on the road. The company has made arrangements to operate

the portion of the road—about 40 miles in length—constructed last fall, and the men are wanted to put the roadbed in repair. It is possible that the road may be extended this fall as far as Lake Manitoba, a short distance from the present northern terminus, with the object of developing the local trade of the district and the lake.

C. DESJACIER, hotelkeeper, Kamloops, B.C., has sold out.

JOHN McCARTNEY, hotelkeeper, Victoria, B.C. is offering his business for sale.

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**DOUGLASS & McNIECE,**

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# The Commercial

WINNIPEG, OCTOBER 24, 1887.

## COMMERCIAL UNION.

As an invitation has been extended to U. S. Senator Butterworth and Mr. Erastus Wiman, to discuss the question of Commercial Union in Winnipeg, it would be well in the meantime for our citizens most interested to make a careful investigation into the proposed arrangement and arrive at some conclusion as to what will be its effects upon this portion of the Dominion.

The friends of the National Policy are not a little alarmed at the rapidity with which Commercial Union ideas have made headway among the agriculturists of Ontario within the past two years, and especially during the past twelve months, while the system of bribing the Maritime Provinces into supporting the National Policy party in the Dominion House, as was done in the last election, seems not so successful as was expected and is certainly too expensive an undertaking to be frequently repeated. In both of these localities, therefore, Commercial Union has a strong following, while in Quebec its supporters are undoubtedly few and far between.

In the Maritime Provinces it is not to be wondered at that free intercourse with the United States should be popular. In that country is to be found the best market for the fish and other products of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia—a market of much greater value to these provinces than all trade links with portions of the Dominion west of them. The aim of the Commercial Unionists in these provinces is therefore a clear and pardonably selfish one, and it is only reasonable that the proposed arrangement should be popular there.

With the rural population of Ontario there are reasons why Commercial Union should find favor, although they are by no means so clear as those in the Maritime Provinces. Certainly the best export market for a portion of the Ontario farmers' products is to be found in the United States, from which present tariff arrangements exclude him. But the bulk of his produce after all is ruled in price by the quotations of European markets, so that on the export question his cause for complaint is by no means so

great as that of the Maritime Province exporter. Still the present tariff system is undoubtedly unfair to the Ontario agriculturist, and the best proof of that is to be found in the comparative prices of city and farm real estate in that province since the introduction of the National Policy. Within five years farm lands in Ontario have not advanced in value, but have declined considerably, some statisticians making the average decline from twenty-five to thirty per cent. During the same period city real estate has rapidly advanced in price, and in some cities where tariff-bolstered industries are numerous, it has doubled and even trebled its value. That such an anomaly should breed discontent among farmers is not at all surprising, nor is it surprising that they should look for relief in radical changes. It is beyond doubt that a policy tending toward free trade, pure and simple, would remove much of this anomaly in a very short time, but it is very questionable if Commercial Union with the United States, which means simply a code of still higher tariffs extending over a larger area of country and greater population, would bring the relief the Ontario farmer looks for. That he is determined to have some change there is no question, and goaded on as he is by the present system of injustice to himself and his interests, a radical one will best suit his temper, even if it be one of reprisal without gain to himself.

In so far as export advantages are concerned, Manitoba and the Northwest have less to gain by Commercial Union than any other portion of the Dominion. The prices of at least ninety per cent. of all our exports are ruled by the European demand, and with Commercial Union we would only be linked with our competitors in these markets, while we have nothing to export which cannot be produced as well in the United States as here. There are therefore very few export advantages to be secured by Commercial Union, and the only advantage it might bring to this country lies in the abolition of tariff on goods we import from the United States. While a considerable gain can thus be had by the cheapening of some goods we import, the insurmountable wall that would be built against imports from elsewhere than the United States might, and we believe would, outweigh all the advantages of the proposed union.

There is at present in Manitoba the same danger in considering Commercial

Union as exists in Ontario. Railway monopoly and other evils have created an intense desire for some change, and a radical one to suit the temper of the people rather than a moderate one to abolish some existing evils and anomalies, would undoubtedly find favor with many. Free trade in commodities with the United States does not mean free trade in railways, and to secure the former without the latter would be little short of a calamity to this portion of the Dominion. It would therefore be wise on our part to divest the Commercial Union question of any connection with our railway and other troubles, and reason it purely upon its own merits.

But Manitoba has advanced sufficiently to have other than purely agricultural interests to consider in connection with Commercial Union. About the only manufacturing industry which has assumed any proportions here is flour milling, and the proposed union would practically wipe out of existence the score or so of roller mills throughout the province and territories, as they would be practically at the mercy of the huge milling combination in Minneapolis, which is powerful enough to dictate freight rates to railways running to the east. This and many other minor considerations weigh heavily against Commercial Union, and should make the most radical advocate of change, pause and consider before declaring for such a policy.

We are not called upon to discuss what would be the advantages or disadvantages of a commercial union, with an attendant assimilation of political institutions, so that each province of the Dominion would have all the powers of shaping their own commercial affairs to the same extent as each State south of us possesses. That is a question totally different from Commercial Union as matters now stand. We have in Ottawa a centralizing government which claims the absolute right to manage every detail of trade affairs and year by year grows more arrogant in the pressure of its claims. It would be folly to suppose that even Commercial Union with the United States would not be subjected to a political manipulation at Ottawa, which would divest it of all benefits for this province. It would be reduced to simply a reciprocity dicker between Ottawa and Washington, in which, as in every other great Dominion undertaking, the interests of the Northwest and in fact of the agriculturists of

Canada, would be once more sacrificed.

Political partyism has been so severely shaken in this province of late that there is not much to fear from its influence in the consideration of Commercial Union, and no trouble need even be looked for from that class of gushing enthusiasts, whose greatest ambition is to hug the "British lion," oblivious to all outside circumstances and considerations. It is therefore to be hoped that all desires for radical change, all dictates of temper and sentiment, will be buried, and that Manitobans will consider this question from a purely selfish point of view; for we may rest assured that no advocate or opponent of the proposed union, either in the eastern provinces or the United States, gives the question a moment's consideration purely for our benefit. It is a question of selfishness on all sides, and we are only true to ourselves when we get down to selfishness also.

### REAL AND PROFESSED FRIENDS.

Manitobans are now realizing the truth of the old saying that you have to be in trouble to find out your real friends, and it is being demonstrated to them, that trouble is an equally good agency for discovering enemies. For six months or more they have been sadly in need of friends outside, while they have discovered a host of unexpected enemies.

That Manitoba has found many and valuable friends in her struggle for freedom from railway monopoly, must be admitted. But it is also beyond doubt that a large share of the professed friendship she has received is of a very questionable character, and much of it has worked injury instead of good for her cause. This has been specially so with the bulk of the friendship which political partyism has produced, and it is safe to say that where professed friendship and sympathy came from such a source, we would have been much better without it.

Any sane man must admit that the pictures or rather caricatures, so vividly portrayed by some opposition newspapers, of the province in actual rebellion, and righteous rebellion too, to which its people have been goaded by the maladministration of the present Dominion Government, are not likely to prove valuable advertisements of the province at the present time. Manitoba has undoubtedly made strong appeals to the people of Canada for their sympathy in her struggle, but she has made equally

strong and more practical appeals to the pockets of outside capitalists, and on the success of the latter class of appeals depended mainly her chances in the struggle for railway freedom. How reports of rebellion would affect her financial appeal it is easy to understand. Capitalists do not like rebellions, no matter how justifiable, and the occasions are very rare where capital has come to the aid of even an oppressed people in a struggle for national liberty. Capital always seeks the least disturbed locality for investment and is invariably invested with a view only to its own safety and productiveness, and with a total disregard of political or social conditions surrounding the same. It is therefore clear, that the professed friends of Manitoba who have been picturing the province in rebellion, have been her worst enemies. Their professed friendship has been purely for party ends; and a crazy rebellion, which would bring only ruin to every hope of the province, would no doubt be welcomed by these same partizans who profess so much sympathy.

To be injured by a false friendship, even when the injurious statements have some essence of truth in them, is in itself humiliating. But when these statements are manufactured from whole cloth, as are the rebellion yarns of Manitoba, they become unbearable. Their authors must have a low estimate of the ingenuity of Manitobans when they believe them unable to overcome the obstruction of the Dominion Government and the C.P.R. by any means but open rebellion. A novice in diplomacy might well laugh at such an assumption, as he might also at the inevitable loss such a course would bring to the cause of Manitoba. The most excitable crank in the province has not yet purchased a pistol in preparation for such a rebellion, and we place it in its proper light when we state that it exists only in the desires and imaginations of those of our professed friends, who are in reality our worst enemies.

Manitobans certainly feel grateful for the valuable sympathy they have received in their struggle from many outside sources, but they are shrewd enough to distinguish between true sympathy and the blustering falsehoods of those professed friends, which has brought only injury to the cause of the province. They have learned that no true friendship can come from political party sources, and even when an advantage

comes from such a source, it invariably comes with a "value received" attachment that will outweigh all the advantage given.

### ANOTHER CHIEF GONE.

It is five years this month since we had the unpleasant duty of recording the death of the late Chief Justice E. B. Wood, and now we are called upon to perform the same painful duty regarding his esteemed successor the Honorable Lewis Wallbridge, whose death occurred at an early hour last Thursday morning. His Lordship was born in Belleville Ontario, on November 27th, 1816, was from a family of U. S. Loyalists, who had sought refuge in this Continent during the troublous reign of James II of England and VII of Scotland. He entered legal life as a barrister in Ontario away back in 1839, and afterwards became one of the ablest and most successful lawyers in that province. In 1856 he became a Queen's Counsel, and in 1858 entered the Parliament of Old Canada as member for North Hasting, and became Speaker of the House in 1863. He remained a member until after the work of confederating the provinces had been accomplished. After that he remained in private life until 1880 when he unsuccessfully contested the constituency of West Hastings. Near the close of 1882 he was appointed Chief Justice of this province, and filled that position up to the time of his last sickness, which lasted only a couple of weeks, so that he may be said to have died in harness. At the time of his appointment to the office some objections were made on account of his age, but after he entered upon his duties he gained rapidly in popularity, and it soon became the general opinion, that if he possessed any qualities unsuited to his exalted position they were his extra good nature and kindness of heart. Outside of his duties he made many warm friends, and from a social point of view his loss will be deeply regretted. Those who were personally acquainted with the deceased Chief one and all will long remember his frank open manner unembarrassed by any formalism, and the spirit of kindness which seemed to prompt his every action. As the Chief was unmarried, the direction of his funeral will be attended to by his brother and sister in Belleville, to which place his remains are being taken for interment.



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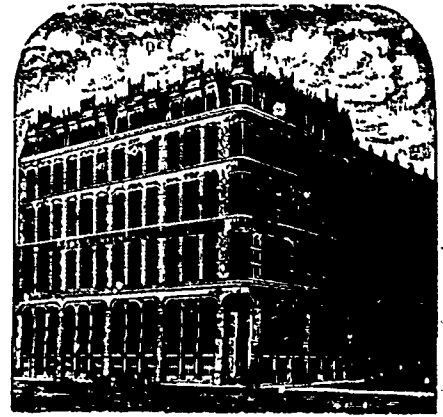
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ton's Artists' Materials.

## WINNIPEG MONEY MARKET.

There has been considerable of a demand upon the banks during the week, and as the grain movement increases, so does the money demand. In general commercial business also quite a large share of bank funds are still employed and will be held until the marketing of the crop brings relief, which will not be for some weeks yet. A tightening feeling is reported from the east, but as yet commercial paper here has not been affected thereby, and good paper of that class still stands at 7 to 8 per cent. Loan companies report payments of interest improving very much, but no demand of any consequence for new loans throughout the country. The nominal quotation of interest on such loans is 8 per cent.

## WINNIPEG WHOLESALE TRADE.

The report from the wholesale trade of the city for the past week is on the whole a satisfactory one. The volume of business doing has not been heavy, as all season goods for fall and winter have been sent out with the exception of some fancy lines. But in such goods more or less of a supplementary business has been coming in, which has kept up a little stir. In other lines which are more directly moved by the demands of the consumer, there has just been sufficient of a ripple of life as would indicate a time of activity close at hand. Of course the city trade is still rather quiet, but from quite a number of points in the province demands for goods are heard. As yet cash returns are not much improved, but sufficient improvement has taken place to make wholesalers feel very hopeful regarding the balance of the season.

## BOOTS AND SHOES.

Already sorting orders are coming in for these goods in sufficient number to cause quite a little stir. Country retailers seem to supplement fall stocks quite freely, and a little demand from the city is also showing up. As yet cash returns are a little light, but are improving.

## CLOTHING.

Quite a lively sorting trade still keeps up in this branch, and the remains of fall stocks are daily getting little and more beautifully less. A slight improvement in collections is reported, but it seems as if the orders from spring samples now being shown around are few and far between. That trade has scarcely started yet.

## CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE

A fair and satisfactory business is reported in this branch, with a disposition on the part of buyers to dabble more in fancy lots than they showed a year ago. A really good season is confidently expected.

## DRY GOODS.

In this staple branch there has been a demand for sorts during the week, with some supplementary fall orders mainly in haberdashery lines. There has not been enough of a movement, however, to cause any marked activity. A slight improvement in collections is reported.

## DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

There is no change to report in connection with this branch. Prices are unchanged and remain as follows: Heward's quinine, 75 to

90c; German quinine, 65 to 75c; opium, \$6 to \$8.50; morphia, \$2.50 to \$3; iodine, \$4.25 to \$4.50; bromide potassium, 65 to 75c; American camphor, 40 to 45c; English camphor, 45 to 50c; glycerine, 30 to 40c; tartaric acid, 70 to 75c; cream of tartar, 35 to 40c; bleaching powder, per keg, \$8 to \$10; bicarb soda, \$4.50 to \$5; sal soda, \$2.25 to \$2.50; soda ash, \$3 to \$3.25; chlorate potash, 25 to 30c; alum, \$3 to \$3.75; copperas, \$3 to \$3.25; sulphur, flour, \$4 to \$4.50; sulphur, roll, \$4 to \$5.25; American blue vitrol, 6 to 8c.

## FURNITURE

Business is quite active in this branch and houses complain of some difficulty in getting supplies quick enough from the factories.

## FRUITS—GREEN, VEGETABLES, ETC.

Oranges have been rather scarce and not quoted for some days. Lemons are held at \$6.50 to \$7.50 a box. Apples are a little stiffer and only damaged lots have been quoted under \$3.50 and prime winter are held firm at that figure. California pears are still held at \$4.50 to \$5 a box. Ontario grapes are getting scarce, but a car lot of Catawbas have been dumped on the market and are selling at 9 to 10c. California Tokays in crates and Malagas in kegs are quoted at unchanged prices. Other goods are unchanged and quoted as follows: Southern onions, \$3.00 per 100 lbs.; Egyptian onions, \$7 case of 100 pounds; apple cider, \$7.00 per keg of 15 gallons; cabbages, 30c to 60c per dozen; cauliflower, 60c to \$1.50 per dozen; celery, 35c per dozen bunches; sweet potatoes, \$8 per barrel; carrots, 40 to 45c bush.; turnips, 25c bush.; vegetable marrow squash, 50 to 75c per dozen; native onions, \$1.50 to \$1.75 per bush.; beets, 40c per bush.; green tomatoes, 75c. to \$1 bush.; citrons, 3c pound.

## FRUITS—DRIED, AND NUTS.

There are no changes to report in the prices of these goods. Quotations are as follows: Figs, Turkey, in boxes, 10 to 11c, new Elme, figs, in layers, 15c per lb., or \$2 per dozen in 1 lb. boxes; golden dates 10c; Valencia raisins, \$3.25; London layers, \$3.50; Patras currants 8 cents per pound; evaporated apples, 14c; dried apples, 8 to 8½c; new Turkey prunes, 6½ to 7c. Nuts are quoted: Peanuts, roasted, 17 to 18c; peanuts, raw, 15c; walnuts 18c; almonds, 20c; filberts, 12½c; Texas pecans, 17c.

## CANNED GOODS.

The business done has been moderate and prices steady, although a little cutting was done. Quotations are: Salmon, \$7.00; mackerel, \$6.00; lobsters, \$6.50 to \$7; sardines (French), ¼ tins, 11c; ½ tins, 24c; cove oysters, \$5.25; corn, \$3.25, peas \$4, tomatoes \$3.75, baked beans \$2.75 per dozen, corned beef \$3, lunch tongues, 2 lbs. \$6.50 to \$7.00; 1 lb. \$3.25. Fruit in 2lb. tins, per doz: pears, \$2.50 to \$2.75, strawberries, \$2.50 to \$2.75; plums, \$2.25 to \$2.50, peaches, \$3.75, raspberries, \$2.50 to \$2.75.

## GROCERIES.

In this staple branch business has been moving in a steady uneventful way during the week, with a tendency to slowness but without complaints being made. Collector are reported improving, but very slowly. Prices of goods have been steady and are now as follows: Dark yellow sugar, 6½c; medium

to bright, 6½ to 7½c; granulated, 8c to 8½c; lump sugar, 9½ to 9¾c. Coffees—Rios, 25 to 29c; Government Java, 33 to 35c; other Javas, 25 to 30c; Mochas, 31 to 35c. New season's teas are now quoted as follows: Japan season 1886-7, 20 to 45c; Congous, 1886-7, 20 to 60c; Indian teas, 35 to 50c. Old range Moyumo gunpowder, 25 to 70c; panfired Japan, 23 to 45c; basket-fired, 25 to 40c; Pinguicy young hyson, 25 to 35c; Moyumo young hyson, 25 to 50c; Seacon's congous, 1885-6, 20 to 55c. Syrups, corn, \$2.25 to \$2.60; sugar cane, \$2.10 to \$2.35; T. and B. tobacco, 56c per pound; P. of W., butts 47c; P. of W. caddies, 48c; Honeysuckle, 7s, 55c; Brier, 7s, 55c; Laurel Bright Navy, 3s, 57c; Indox d. thick Solace, 6s, 48c; Brunette Solace, 12s, 48c.

## HARDWARE AND METALS.

As the season nears a close business gets nearer a rush in this trade, especially in lines connected with building operations. A considerable improvement is also noted in collections. Although some goods are tending upwards in price, no changes in prices were made up to the close of the week, although an advance on cut nails and the same on Canada plates may take place any day. Quotations are about as follows: Cut nails, 10d and larger, \$3.75 to \$4.00; I. C. tin plates, \$5.50 to \$5.75; I. C. tin plates, double, \$11 to \$11.50; Canada plates, \$3.75 to \$3.90; sheet iron, \$3.50 to \$5.00, according to grade; iron pipe, 35 to 40 per cent off list prices; ingot tin, 32c per lb., according to quality; bar iron, \$3.00 to \$3.50 per 100 lbs.; shot, 6 to 6½c per lb.; tarred felt, \$2.75 to \$2.95 per 100 lbs.; barbed wire, 6½ to 7c.

## HIDES.

Receipts are slightly on the increase and prices are unchanged, although the feeling is weak and likely to drop. Quotations are as follows: Winnipeg inspection, No. 1, 6c; No. 2, 5c; bulls, 4½c; calf, fine-haired real veal, 7 to 13 pound skins, No. 1, 8c; No. 2, 6c; sheep pelts, 30 to 65c; tallow, 3½ to 4c.

## LEATHER AND FINDINGS.

A visible improvement is reported. Prices are as follows: Spanish sole, 28 to 31c; slaughter sole, 30 to 32c; French calf, first choice \$1.25 to \$1.50; Canadian calf, 90c to \$1.00; French lip, \$1 to \$1.10; B Z kip, 85 to 90c; Bourdon kip, 75c; slaughter kip, 55 to 65c; No 1, wax upper, 45 to 50c; grain upper, 55c; harness leather, 31 to 34c for plump stock. American oak sole, 45 to 60c; buffe, 17 to 22c a foot; cordovan, 23 to 25c; pebble, 21 to 23c; colored linings, 12c.

## PAINTS, OILS AND COLORS.

In this branch business has held steadily active during the week, but collections are reported slow as yet. Prices are steady, quotations being as follows: Turpentine, 80c in five-gallon cans, or 75c in barrels; harness oil \$1.25; neatsfoot oil, \$1.50; linseed oil, raw, 70 per gallon; boiled, 73c in barrels or 5c advance in five-gallon lots; seal oil, steam refined, \$1; castor, 12½c per lb.; lard, No. 1, \$1.25 per gal.; olive oil, pure, \$1.50; union salad, \$1.25; machine o.s., black 25 to 40c; oleine, 40c; fine qualities, 50 to 75c. Coal oils, silver star, 25c; water white, 28c. American oils, Eocene, 34c; water white, 31c; sunlight,

27c. Calcined plaster, \$4.25 per barrel; Portland cement, \$5 to \$5.50; white lead, genuine, \$7.00; No. 1 \$6.50; No. 2 \$6.00; window glass, first break, \$2.25

#### STATIONERY AND PAPER.

There has been quite an active turn in this branch all week, with prospects of the same keeping up for some weeks to come. Collections are reported improving and better than could be expected at this time of the year.

#### WINES AND SPIRITS.

Prices do not give any sign of change. Quotations are: Gooderham & Wort's five year old, \$2.40; seven year old, \$3; old rye, \$1.75; Jules Robin brand, \$4.50; Bisquet Dehouche & Co., 4.50; Martell, vintage 1885, \$6.50, vintage, 1880, \$7.50; Hennessy, \$6.50 to \$7.50 for vintage 1885 to 1880; DeKuyper gin, \$3.50; Port wine, \$2.50 and upwards; Sherry \$2.50 and upwards; Jamaica rum, \$4.00 to \$4.50; DeKuyper red gin, \$11.50 per case; DeKuyper green gin, \$6.50 per case; Tom Gin, \$9.00 to \$10.00; Martell and Hennessy's brandy, one star, \$14 per case of 12 bottles; v. o., \$19; v. s. o. p., \$22.

## THE MARKETS.

### WINNIPEG.

#### GENERAL WHEAT REVIEW.

Movement of grain and flour in the Northwest during the week has been considerably heavier than during the preceding one, although the full swing of the winter movement has not set in. The rush to get as much as possible before the closing of lake navigation has been the main cause of activity, and shippers have kept the crafts arriving at Port Arthur loading as fast as they arrive in port, and have caused more or less of an advance in freights from that point to eastern lake ports. With the close of navigation some temporary buyers now in the field at outside points will doubtless withdraw, and leave the regular men the field to themselves. The demand from all points in the eastern provinces for hard wheat will keep the movement steady all winter, and doubtless limited only by the freight facilities of the C.P.R. There has been an equal rush of flour from the province to eastern markets, the weeks exports showing an average of about six cars a day. It is questionable if this average will be maintained after the close of navigation, but there is every prospect of a lively export demand during the great portion of winter. As yet the grain and flour both have been coming mainly from about four or five points, but this week other districts where harvesting was later, will be heard from, and receipts here may increase materially. There are still greater fears of a block once the movement east reaches its highest volume, and the question of a storage system is once more being revived.

#### LOCAL WHEAT.

The buying throughout the province has been during the week of a pell mell character, owing to the near approach of the close of navigation. Not a little recklessness has been indulged in, but no crazy competition in prices has been heard of. On the contrary the advance in lake freight has caused a weaker feeling here, and buying has been done as a rule on a scale of

prices, averaging fully one cent lower all round; than the figures of the previous week. With this exception the feeling in prices have been steady, and close up to a point which leaves a very slim margin to shippers placing consignments on eastern markets at the figures quoted there. At the close of the week the following quotations may be taken as the figures upon which trading was done in this city, with from three to five cents less paid at outside points. No. 1 hard 58c; No. 2 hard and No. 1 Northern 55c; No. 2 northern 52c. No sales of lower grades are reported.

#### FLOUR.

Nearly all mills in the province are started up, and only one in the city is at present for repairs. Although the export has been heavy, the home trade has not been very active. Prices have not changed and stand as follows: Patents, \$2.15; strong bakers, \$1.90; XXXX, \$1.40; superfine, \$1.25.

#### MILLSTUFFS

Bran holds steady at \$10 a ton and shorts at \$12. Ground feed is quoted in car lots at \$24.

#### OATS.

Some farmers loads have been sold to consumers at about 23c. Dealers are loath to pay 20c or over, as the export figures will scarcely allow that figure. Farmers, however, will not sell even at that figure, and the receipts are light in consequence. They are sufficient however for local demands, and any bought above 20c must either be stored for a higher figure in spring, or for immediate consumption.

#### OATMEAL.

There has been no new feature in connection with this product. No export business is yet reported. Prices keep steady at \$2.20 for Standard and \$2.40 for Granulated.

#### BARLEY

Very few bright samples have as yet reached this market, although it is well known, that a considerable quantity of higher grades will come once threshing from stacks fairly commences. Feed lots sell from 25 to 30c, but bright malting lots would bring 40c or even a higher figure.

#### POTATOES.

The export business is drawing near a close, not for want of either supply or demand but with the threatened cold weather and consequent danger of shipment. Car lots in sacks were quoted at the close of the week at 32 to 33c.

#### EGGS.

Fresh are very scarce and are quoted at 18c, with at least one sale as high as 19c. Should cold weather come now packed stock will have to be drawn upon.

#### BUTTER.

No car lot exports are reported and the local demand has been normal. The tendency to hold for fancy prices is once more showing itself, but there is but little chance of such being secured. Prices have been about as follows: Choice, 19 to 20; medium, 15 to 18c; with no demand for inferior at any price.

#### CHEESE.

Factories are getting tired of peddling around among retailers and consumers in hope of securing fancy prices, and wholesalers are in no great rush about buying. There may have to be some export business done this winter. No reliable quotations can be given at present.

#### LARD.

A slow movement during the week with the price steady at \$2.25 for 20-lb. pails.

#### CURED MEATS.

The local scarcity in hogs still continues, and the market is still dependant mainly upon imported supplies. Long clear bacon has been selling at 11c, rolls at 12½c, and breakfast at 14c. Hams have sold from 15 to 16c.

#### DRESSED MEAT.

Beef in quarters has sold at 4½ to 5½c, veal at 7c, mutton at 10c, and pork at 9c.

#### LIVE STOCK.

Hogs are still too scarce for a reliable quotation to be risked. Beef cattle range from 2 to 2½c.

## Exorbitant Rates of Interest.

The perpetual bondage in which some of our merchants drag out a business existence, under the despotism of certain lords of finance, reflects no lustre upon some of the methods of modern banking. To our surprise, a member of the Montreal Corn Exchange made the astonishing assertion to us, that there was chartered banks in this city that charged weak customers at the rate of 18 per cent. per annum for the accommodations they were in need of. We at once replied that we felt certain there must be some mistake about it; but to our still greater surprise, the member of the Association referred to (who by the way was not the victim) produced the documentary evidence in proof of what to us at first appeared incredible. But there were the facts traced in indelible characters, with the rate actually marked on the face of the notes, and initialled by the manager of the bank. The only inference that can be drawn from this is that the banker, knowing the shaky position of his customer, advances his rate of interest in proportion to the risk he incurs; but would it not be better for financiers to refuse all accounts which require them to usurious rates, in order to protect themselves, as they must be aware that no legitimate trader can stand exorbitant rates of interest long, and meet his liabilities in these times when profits are cut down to a very fine point. We wish it to be understood that the banker above referred to is by no means the only one who charges exorbitantly high rates of interest, as we have heard of representatives of other monied institutions, who put on the screws where the chances present themselves.—*Montreal Trade Bulletin.*

## Dairy Matters.

The Woodlands factory of Stonewall made 56,000 pounds of cheese this season.

The Rapid City cheese factory has closed for the season, which has been a most successful one. Since May the factory has made thirteen tons of cheese. The price at which it was sold will average over 11½ cents.

## Love and Business.

"And this is to be the end!" said the deeply enamored travelling man to the beautiful young lady who kept the books for one of his regular customers in the little inland town.

"It is, Mr. McThompson," she replied; "I can never be anything to you but a friend."

"Then," said the drummer, with tremulous voice and a face of ashy paleness, "it only remains for me to say farewell. I shall be here again," he continued, consulting his memorandum book with rapidly recovering self-possession, "in 30 days with a full line of samples in millinery and dress goods. Save me your orders please. Good afternoon.—*Chicago Tribune.*

**EASTERN MARKETS.**

**CHICAGO**

The publishing of the weekly visible supply statement on Monday had no appreciable effect in this market, and although considerably under expectations did not tend to advance prices. The feeling of "waiting" might be the correct term for the condition of affairs at the commencement of the week and the fluctuations being confined to the narrow range of  $\frac{1}{2}$ c will serve to show the extent of interest manifested. Rumors of all kind were unsuccessful to stimulate prices, and at the close were as follows:

	Oct.	Dec.
Wheat	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	72 $\frac{1}{2}$
Corn	41	40 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oats	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pork	—	—
Lard	6.25	6.15
Short Ribs	7.67 $\frac{1}{2}$	—

Pork—January, \$12.20.

Tuesday's market partook somewhat of the same lifeless character that has been the rule some time past, and fluctuations in wheat range from 71 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 72 $\frac{1}{2}$  several times during the day the reason for which was not accountable, and was accompanied by no considerable amount of trading. Corn dull on account of scarcity of vessel room, and at a decline. In oats trading was weak and all months easier. Provisions awakened to old time life and was fairly active with lower prices. Closing prices were:

	Oct.	Dec.
Wheat	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	72 $\frac{1}{2}$
Corn	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	40 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oats	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pork	—	—
Lard	6.15	6.07 $\frac{1}{2}$
Short Ribs	7.05	—

Pork—January, advanced  $\frac{1}{2}$ c to \$12.02 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

Up to midday on Wednesday there was very little done in the wheat market, and business was dull. Towards the closing hour there was a general disposition to buy which advanced prices  $\frac{1}{2}$ c in addition to the earlier advance. Corn prices had an upward tendency, and closing prices were  $\frac{1}{2}$ c better than yesterday. Provisions were quieter and steady, advancing from 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 5c. Closing prices were:

	Oct.	Dec.
Wheat	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$
Corn	41	41 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oats	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pork	—	—
Lard	6.17 $\frac{1}{2}$	6.10
Short Ribs	7.07 $\frac{1}{2}$	—

Pork—January, \$12.05.

Trading in wheat on Thursday was more active and opened at 73 $\frac{1}{2}$ c for December, sold up  $\frac{1}{2}$ c and on free selling a decline to 72 $\frac{1}{2}$ c resulted in the first hour, toward the close of the morning session considerable strength was shown but the afternoon session closed with a decline of  $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Corn was steady on favorable cables at the opening but receded to yesterdays closing price and there held steady. Provisions were easier. Closing prices were:

	Oct.	Dec.
Wheat	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$
Corn	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	41
Oats	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pork	—	—
Lard	6.50	6.10
Short Ribs	7.00	—

Pork—January, \$11.97 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

On Friday the wheat market was more in-

teresting and opened steady for December, cables being strong. Price Current reported the crop as 50,000,000 bushels under last Government estimate, which encouraged considerable local buying and advanced prices to 73 $\frac{1}{2}$ c for December at noon and renewed buying at the close of the morning session sent prices up to 73 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, but reacted to 73 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Provisions were also fairly active and a fair business done. Pork advancing 15c on January, and lard 5c for futures. Closing prices were:

	Oct.	Dec.
Wheat	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$
Corn	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	41
Oats	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lard	6.27 $\frac{1}{2}$	6.15
Short Ribs	7.05	—

Pork—January, \$12.10.  
Lard—January, \$6.20.

On Saturday the opening at 9.30 developed considerable strength in the wheat market and November was quoted at 71 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Provisions were firm and in moderate demand.

**MINNEAPOLIS.**

The market opened in an uneventful manner and there was no trading done of any account, prices continuing weak and no interest manifested. The crop report created no special feature, although showing a less increase than was anticipated. Wednesday, however, a more active interest was noted, the monotony having broken, an advance being made of  $\frac{1}{2}$ c on all grades in sympathy with the rise in Chicago. Prospects of the firmness continuing and better prices continue, stocks being comparatively low and the export movement being good. Shortness of cars is reported, elevators are bulging and farmers are contriving all kinds of structures to hold their grain. "The movement is large to this market but could easily be doubled if cars were to be had" is the report of the *Northwestern Miller*, who also give the following quotations of wheat:

	Cash.	Dec.	On track.
No. 1 hard	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	72 $\frac{1}{2}$
No. 1 northern	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$
No. 2	63 $\frac{1}{2}$	64 $\frac{1}{2}$	64 $\frac{1}{2}$

In flour the market is quiet but the movement still continues large. Stocks light everywhere and prices expected to advance instead of decline as stated at eastern centres. Export demand is fair.

Quotations were: Patent sacks to local dealers, \$4.15 to \$4.30; straights, \$3.80 to \$4; first bakers', \$3.60 to \$3.75; second bakers', \$2.85 to \$3.00; best low grades, \$1.80 to \$2.00 in bags; red dog, \$1.50 to \$1.60 in bags.

**DULUTH WHEAT MARKET.**

Closing prices for No. 1 Hard on each day of the week were:

	Cash	Dec.	May.
Monday	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	78 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tuesday	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	78 $\frac{1}{2}$
Wednesday	73	73	79
Thursday	73	73	79
Friday	73	78 $\frac{1}{2}$	79 $\frac{1}{2}$

On Saturday at 11 o'clock prices were: Cash 73 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; December, — and May, 79 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Markets firm with upward tendency.

**MONTREAL MARKETS.**

**GRAIN.**

Wheat has been moving slowly during the

week under a slow export demand, although Northwestern grades have sold freely at prices a shade easier than during the week previous. No. 1 hard held steady at 85c; No. 2 hard and No. 1 northern 83 to 84c; while lower grades were not offered and scarcely sought after. Canada spring, Canada red winter, and Canada white winter ranged from 83 to 85c.

**FLOUR.**

The export demand has been moderately firm and prices have held steady. Manitoba patents ranged from \$4.30 to \$4.65 and Manitoba strong bakers' from \$4.40 to \$4.50.

**BUTTER.**

The feeling has been quiet, but prices have ruled steady. Creamery, ranged 21 to 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; eastern townships, 18 to 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; western, 15 to 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

**CHEESE.**

The feeling has been decidedly dull, the export demand having fallen off very materially, and showing no sign of improvement. Holders are not willing to make concession in prices, although the chances are they will soon have to do so. Prices have kept moderately steady and were as follows. Finest September, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; finest August 11 to 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; medium 9 to 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

**LIVE STOCK.**

Hogs have been in good demand and rather scarce, all offerings being freely taken at 5 to 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ c live weight. Cattle were in slow demand for export at prices ranging from 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ c live weight.

**A Plucky Commercial Traveller.**

The commercial traveller who pursues his vocation in some sections of the Pacific coast, it would appear, must not only be a good salesman, but must be of more than ordinary nerve and a good shot, withal, if he is to maintain his reputation. A gentleman representing the house of Friedlander & Co., of this city, Mr. A. Liebenthal, evidently has these qualifications, judging from his recent experience in Arizona, as reported in a recent press telegram from Benson, A. T. From this, it appears that this courageous drummer, while on his way from Tombstone to Fort Hauchuca, was attacked by three Mexican bandits, who ordered him to throw up his hands. Instead of throwing up his hands, however, as is the usual custom in such cases, he threw down his six-shooter and opened fire. Twelve shots were exchanged. The hero of this adventure fortunately escaped unhurt, but succeeded in wounding one of the Mexicans and killing one of their horses. Such a spirited young man certainly deserves promotion for bravery, and we have no doubt his principals will duly recognize his ability, particularly if the statement be true that at the time of the attack he was in possession of a considerable sum of money belonging to Messrs. Friedlander & Co. Should such assaults on San Francisco drummers be continued, no mercantile establishment will be complete without a shooting gallery attachment for the benefit of travellers of the house, and ability to hit the bull's-eye will become an indispensable qualification for success on the road.—*San Francisco Grocer.*

**BUSINESS,** in the strict sense of the term, does not admit of friendship; yet, there are times when there should be friendship in business.

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365 MAIN STREET,  
WINNIPEG.

**Business East.****ONTARIO.**

F. E. Ryan, grocer, Toronto, is dead.  
 M. Moran, jeweller, Trenton, is dead.  
 John Hamilton, brewer, London, is dead.  
 W. Kay, publisher, Chesley, has sold out.  
 R. Dixon, grocer, Toronto, is about selling out.  
 Jas. Meagher, pork, etc., Belleville, has sold out.  
 Harry Matthews, butcher, Wallacetown, is away.  
 Dennis Genault, grocer, Cornwall, has assigned.  
 Chas. Beckman, cigar dealer, St. Catherines, is away.  
 John Gordon, harness dealer, Flesherton, has assigned.  
 W. L. Davis, grocer, etc., Markdale, has sold out.  
 Trim & McKenney, butchers, Aylmer, have dissolved.  
 John Hudson, lumber, St. Mary's, has given up business.  
 W. H. Mills, foundry, Guelph, is offering 65c in the dollar.  
 B. Bunting, general storekeeper, Pickering, has sold out.  
 Jas. Kenny, hotelkeeper, Aldershot, —bailiff in possession.  
 L. S. Bachelidor, saw and stave mill, Alvinston, is away.  
 Hall Bros., general storekeepers, Feversham, have assigned.  
 Spence & Kuhlman, planing mill, Cobourg, have assigned.  
 Jonathan Ellis, knitting mills, Port Dover, was burned out.  
 Vaughn & Waddell, dry goods, Petrolia, —L. B. Vaughn dead.  
 H. O. Sonntag, cigar manufacturer, Hamilton, has assigned.  
 Wm. McBride, miller, Strathroy, —style now McBride & Waite.  
 Vaughn & Fairbank, bankers, etc., Petrolia, —L. B. Vaughn dead.  
 J. W. Ruttan & Co., general storekeepers, Vienna, have assigned.  
 Benj. Grennan, general storekeeper, Richmond Hill, has sold out.  
 Horace B. Hyatt, furniture, Port Colborne, was sold out under execution.  
 R. W. Neville, general storekeeper, Warkworth, has removed to Richmond Hill.  
 Ewing & Co., mouldings, etc., Toronto, have called meeting of creditors on Oct. 19th.

**QUEBEC.**

Canada Plating Co., Montreal, have dissolved.  
 E. Alcombrack, tanner, Bedford, was burned out.  
 Augustin Groulx, carter, Montreal, has assigned.  
 Doucet & Gosselin, fruit, etc., Montreal, have dissolved.  
 I. & R. Neville, builders, Montreal, have dissolved.  
 Achille Gagnon, wood, etc., Arthabaskaville, has assigned.  
 Bergeron & Doucet, boots and shoes, Montreal, have dissolved.  
 Louis Tremblay, grocer, Montreal, —demand of assignment made on him.

G. Lefebvre, manufacturer of boots and shoes, Montreal, is offering to compromise.

J. & R. Laing, tobacco dealers, Montreal, —demand of assignment made on them.

Bellhouse, Dillon & Co., iron manufacturers' agents, Montreal, —J. G. Bellhouse, of this firm, dead.

**NOVA SCOTIA.**

J. H. Andrews, nursery, Halifax, is away.  
 D. H. Pitts, ship chandlery, Halifax, has assigned.  
 John Berrigan, trader, Port Felix, has assigned.  
 E. D. Moulton, fancy goods, etc., Yarmouth, has assigned.

**NEW BRUNSWICK.**

F. T. Kimball, —, Wakefield, has assigned.  
 E. Allan & Co., grocers, etc., Moncton, have dissolved.  
 Allan Harris & Co., manufacturers, St. John, have dissolved.  
 E. Estabroks, grocer, Fredericton, is offering to compromise.  
 J. & R. McLeod, shipbuilders, Black River, have assigned.  
 McNichol & Russell, clothing, St. John, —Wm. McNichol dead.  
 L. Estano & Son, tins, etc., Moncton, are offering to compromise.  
 A. & I. Marston, general storekeepers, Canterbury, have dissolved.

**PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.**

G. R. Clark, mills, Spring Valley, advertises his business for sale.  
 Clark & Robblee, general storekeepers, Summerside, have assigned.

**The Beaver.**

Some weeks ago an article appeared in the *Edmonton Bulletin* calling attention to the probable destruction of the beaver trade in the Mackenzie river basin. Mr. Chas. Stewart, of Stewart & Bannerman, who has been engaged in the wholesale purchase of furs for the New York market at Edmonton for the past two years and who just returned from establishing a trading post at Resolution on Great Slave lake, agrees that there is great danger of the extinction of the beaver, and that measures of protection on the part of the government are advisable and necessary. He also agrees that searching stations established at the various trade outlets of the country—at present Athabasca landing, Green Lake and Rocky Mountain portage on the Peace river—where unseasonable skins could be condemned and the parties who traded them punished would be the only means of meeting the case, but at least a years notice of the enforcement of such a regulation would have to be given in order to give the the traders time to warn the Indians not to kill unseasonable fur, as the skins would not be traded. He considers, however, that it would be better to protect the young beaver than the unprime ones as was suggested in the *Bulletin* article. Because the skins grade from prime to unprime so gradually that it would be very difficult to draw a line between the two classes sufficiently definite to protect the Indian or trader from loss. Because of all the beaver trade only between twenty and forty per cent. grades first class and to restrict the trade to this class would

injure trade and would not prevent the Indians from killing. The higher the latitude the more meat in proportion to other foods the human system requires, and when as in the case of the Indian meat or fish alone has to supply all requirements, the quantity consumed is something enormous. At Fort Resolution the ration issued by the H.B.Co. is 12 pounds of meat a day to each man, or nine whitefish weighing two pound each. Add to this the natural wastefulness and gluttony when opportunity affords of the Indian and it will be seen what a large quantity of meat is required to support each Indian family—and the families are large. Although it is true that during the season in which the beaver is unprime fish and fowl are plentiful beaver meat is preferred and is more easily procured than deer meat which is yearly becoming scarcer. The 40 pounds of meat of an adult beaver, though the skin could not be sold, would under ordinary circumstances be sufficient inducement for the Indian to kill him, and to prevent him from afterwards trading the skin would injure the Indian and trader and benefit no one. Every ounce of the beaver both inside and outside are eaten and even the skin too when food is very scarce. The old beaver is a very shy bird and the older he gets the more cunning he becomes. The young one on the other hand is very simple minded and easily killed. Although neither meat nor skin is of great value because they are easily killed they are killed, the meat is a tender morsel and the trader under present circumstances is compelled to take and pay for the skin although he frequently has to afterwards throw it away, being of absolutely no value. Mr. Stewart thinks that if the beaver were protected up to a year old by the prohibition of the trading of skins under say a certain size, the animals over that size must be trusted to look out for themselves. If an old beaver is killed he is as valuable for meat and at least half as valuable for fur as he can ever be, while the value of the young one bears no comparison either in meat or fur to what it would be if allowed to live a year or two longer. The killing of the young ones is the evil which will lead soonest to the extinction of the animal, it is the most profitless part of the destruction and it is the easiest to regulate.

**Krupp's Biggest Gun.**

The great German manufacturer of steel, and of the most powerful artillery, Herr Alfred Krupp, who died on July 14th, had in hand, at Essen, for two years past, a gun constructed for the Italian navy, which is the largest hitherto produced. The railway truck, built expressly for the purpose of conveying it to Antwerp, was 75 feet long, with 32 wheels and 16 axels; but its length could form bendings, at six points, to pass round curves on the line of rail; this carriage without its load weighed 96 tons. The gun, which weighs 118 tons, is 45 feet long, and its internal calibre is nearly 16 inches, rifled with 92 spiral turns. It throws a steel projectile weighing nearly one ton, with a charge of six cwt. of brown prismatic powder, having an initial velocity of 614 yards in a second, and a range of nearly eight miles; the shot can penetrate a steel armor plate 36 inches thick immediately at the mouth of the gun, and

a plate 29 inches thick, it is estimated at the distance of a mile or more. It is believed that no armor-plated ship in the world can endure the fire of such powerful guns. Krupp's factory, however, is now engaged in making two of still larger dimensions.—*London News*.

### The Canadian Northwest and its Wheat.

This journal has never underrated the Canadian Northwest and the possible effect which its excellent wheat may, in the future, exert upon foreign markets for American flour. The item quoted elsewhere from a London paper, that even frosted wheat from Manitoba sells well in Mark Lane is, perhaps, a point from which a possible forecast may be made. At the Colonial Exhibition in London the hard wheats of the Canadian Northwest have been the subject of much enthusiastic praise from visiting millers. Prof. John Macoun, the distinguished Canadian botanist, referring to the favor with which these wheats have been regarded, says that the only obstacle in the way of a large development of the export wheat trade of Canada is the doubt as to whether the wheat can be sent across the Atlantic without imbibing too much moisture. He says:

"The very essential feature of the Northwest grain is, of course, its hardness, and the admission of any moisture must lessen, if not destroy its superior value. I have my fears as to the possibility of excluding moisture, unless, of course, the grain were shipped in hermetically sealed tanks, and I am therefore inclined rather to look to the export flour than to the export wheat trade, the grain being ground in the Northwest itself. There is no question as to the possible milling facilities there. Look at Rat Portage, on the Lake of the Woods, midway between Port Arthur and Winnipeg. It is directly on the main line of railway from the Northwest to the seaboard, and possesses water power and natural facilities second not even to those of Minneapolis. As to the demand for the flour there can, I think, be no doubt what ever on that score. It is flour of great strength and will take therefore a great deal of water. This is, of course, of great importance to the baker, for he can obviously make so many more loaves to the sack of flour.

There is no need of fear on the point of moisture. The difficulty is not in the wheat, but in the means of getting it from the wheat fields to the sea board. If the matter of transportation could be arranged satisfactorily, there would be no trouble in building up a large export trade in the hard wheats of the Northwest. But there is another point to be considered, and that is that milling facilities will go hand in hand with improved means of transportation. There is one side to the prospect, however, which is not reassuring to our Canadian and English friends. The farmers up here have largely become discouraged by the "frosting" of their wheat, and have been casting about for varieties which will mature earlier. These are, without exception, softer wheats, and with their production the desirability of Northwest wheats will vanish.—*American Miller*.

NINETY merchants out of one hundred owe their insolvency either to having traded beyond their means or to a careless management of their affairs, or to criminal speculations.

### Tropical Fruits of Venezuela.

Almost all the south coast of the Gulf of Cariaco, about 35 miles long, is suitable to the cultivation of bananas, plantains, coconuts, medlars, mangoes and oranges. Only coconuts are raised to any extent, and those not consumed here in the manufacture of oil are exported to the United States. The other fruits, on account of their perishable nature and the want of regular and speedy transportation, are not raised for export. Only about one-third of the area along the coast is under cultivation, all of which is devoted to coconuts and sugarcane, though all these lands could be easily utilized for the cultivation of every kind of tropical fruits and vegetables.

The valley of the Manzanares river, extending from the gulf to the village of San Juan, a distance of 12 miles, is spacious and fertile, and is also well adapted to the raising of all kinds of tropical fruits.

The dry season lasts from January to June; the rainy season extends through the rest of the year. On the gulf coasts, the dry season is generally healthy, but during the rainy period frequent cases of malarial fever occur. This malady is rarely fatal, however, and readily yields to quinine treatment. Along the Manzanares river it is uniformly healthy.

The pineapples and grapes of this section are famed for their size and flavor, and, with proper means for export, might be raised in immense quantities. Lands suited to the purpose lie only a short distance in the interior, and are reached by easy roads from this port.

The unsurpassed excellence of the fruits of this section and the facility for their cultivation can be easily demonstrated; so, with the investment of a small capital and the inauguration of quick transportation, a fruit trade of any desired proportions might be readily established. Lands are held at nominal figures and may be obtained on very easy terms. Natives can be hired at 50 cents per day, or at a monthly rate. Farming on shares is also practical to some extent. There are no export duties levied on fruits, as is the case with other products, and port charges are reasonable.

Much foreign capital is seeking investment in Venezuela, and is being invested in railroads and other costly enterprises. It is true that the tropical fruit trade is profitable in the United States, and means for speedy transportation from this coast can be cheaply devised, then it is safe to say that this is the place for the business, and then those who embark in it will, from small outlays, reap satisfactory returns.—*Report of U.S. Council*.

Mr. E. E. Boyer, of the Canadian Historical Publishing Company, is about to begin the preparation of a comprehensive compilation of the manufacturing, commercial and business interests of Western Ontario, Manitoba, Northwest Territories and British Columbia, the population, wealth and progress during the past ten years, the whole to embrace an historical, descriptive and biographical review of the great Northwest. All the towns between Port Arthur and Victoria will be written up. Mr. Boyer leaves for Port Arthur to-day

### Hudson's Bay Whale Fisheries.

From Lieut. Gordon's report to the Canadian Government one reads that the whale fishing in the Bay has been carried on for many years by the United States citizens hailing from New Bedford, Mass., and from New London, Connecticut. The voyage generally occupies about eighteen months, and is made in small sailing vessels. They leave New England early in June, and reach Marble Island in the northwest of the Bay during September. They go into winter quarters in the outer harbor, and remain in the ice until early in June when they are sawn out. The cruise about the Bay then commences, and is continued until July or August, after which the vessels move on to Rowes' welcome, and leave for home early in September.

The total number of whalers that have operated there from 1846 to 1876 is 113 and the total catch is stated to have consisted of 1,620 barrels of sperm, 56,019 barrels of whale oil and 900,063 pounds of bone.

The average cargo during the period has been made up of 2 tons sperm valued at \$400; 62 tons whale oil, value \$6,800; and 37 tons bone, value \$40,000, or total value of \$47,220. The number of vessels lost was 16 in all. The number of cargoes carried back to Massachusetts and Connecticut would, therefore, be 97, and as the average cargo is worth \$47,220, United States fishermen have made \$4,580,340 from our whale fisheries alone in thirty years.

But in addition to monopolizing the whale fisheries of Hudson's Bay, the same New Englanders carry on a large trade with the natives bringing their goods into Canadian territory without paying duty. The duty on Hudson's Bay Company ships invoices at Moose and York for 1885 amounted to \$22,000, and it is both unfair to the Company and a fraud upon the Dominion that unlicensed traders from New England should be allowed to barter tobacco and alcohol in large quantities for the fur of the district. So strong has the competition of these traders become that the Company has been compelled to send a squadron of boats up the west coast of the Bay nearly to Chesterfield Inlet to meet the natives with their yearly product of musk-ox robes, blubber, otter skins, ivory, seal and walrus skins. The whalers, not content with the trading done from the ship's side along the coast, have even established regular stores on the north shore of Hudson's Straits, and in the Cumberland Gulf and Frobisher Bay.

The colony of Newfoundland collects and uses for its own benefit the duties on all articles consumed in the portion of Labrador which is subject to the Dominion. Fort Chimo is certainly within the Dominion, and yet the Government of Newfoundland collects the duty on the invoice of the supply ship trading at that point.

In view of the value of the whale, and its threatened extermination, whale fishing in the Bay should be closed for five years. If foreigners are to be allowed to fish and trade, they should pay a heavy license, and the bomb lance should be prohibited. A rental should be collected for the use of Salmon river. The duties collected by Newfoundland should be paid to Canada. Any station established for trading purposes in Hudson's Straits should pay the duties required by the Canadian tariff. In this way enough revenue could be collected to maintain a Government vessel in the Straits during the season. Such a vessel, besides regulating the fisheries, could find plenty of work to do in sounding, observing and collecting the various kinds of information for which there is so much demand at the present time concerning Hudson's Bay and Strait and the surrounding country.

The Call is responsible for the statement that during Thursday night and Friday last, over 300 cars of freight left Winnipeg for the east, the bulk of them containing grain and flour. Large as the statement may appear it is no doubt true.

# WHAT ARE WE DRINKING ?

IT IS A FACT that there is an enormous quantity of **something** being sold at the present time under the name of **Coffee** which is an insult to the name and an imposition upon the public. In view of this fact it is the **duty** of every dealer to purchase his **Coffee** of a reliable house and to protect his own interests by giving his customers **pure** Goods. We have established a reputation for **Pure Coffee** which is equalled by no firm in the Dominion, and we intend to hold fast to a reputation so justly earned.

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### The Fur Trade.

The recent cold nights and chilly days that have so stimulated the dry goods trade will soon bring grist to the mill of the furrier also. Furs are commencing to move in retail and jobbing hands, and it is already evident that fine furs will be a good deal dearer this winter than they were last year. The increasing demand for furs has borne its natural fruit in face of a steadily diminishing supply, and in the case of some furs such as beaver, bear and buffalo, has resulted in an enormous advance in values. It seems certain too that more furs will be worn this season than ever before although not so many fur coats will be purchased but fur-lined coats will rule largely with the better class of trade, and there will be very few overcoats worn without a fur collar or cuffs. There is an increasing demand for fur trimmings from a class of trade that hitherto have been content to wear their winter garments plain, and when this is added to the slow but continuous extinction of fur-bearing animals by their ceaseless pursuit by the fur trapper and the gradual abridging of their habitat by the inroads of civilization, the only wonder is that prices remain within reasonable limits at all. The time certainly cannot be far ahead when furs will be as valuable as jewellery, and this too in face of the beautiful imitations of seal-skin which are everyday offered at lower prices.

For fashionable overcoat-linings mink will be preferred on account of its great durability, its rich appearance, and the lightness of the fur. Next to this black genet is well called for, and muskrat will rule for the cheaper trade. For fur collars and cuffs north shore otter is most stylish, and a mink-lined coat trimmed with this fur will run from \$70 upwards. Persian lamb having been adopted for the higher police officials is naturally out of style, and the other furs of the same value are not sufficiently durable for this purpose. Beaver may be said to be entirely out of the market, as owing to its enormous advance in value the present prices are prohibitive for a fur of this class. Beaver coats which a few years back brought \$50 to \$60 are now worth from \$125 to \$150, and consequently are neglected in favor of furs that are better value for the money.

The finer grade of seal-skins show another advance. The increasing demand, coupled with the restriction as to the number of seals allowed to be killed, has necessitated an increase in values which not even the beautiful seal plushes and sealettes seem able to check. Seal-skin is emphatically the fashionable fur for ladies' jackets, but no regular rule can be laid down for their cut this year as each lady seems to suit the style of her jacket to the length of her purse. It is noticeable however that, when the sum to be expended permits of it, the garment usually reaches nearly to the bottom of the skirt. For muffs seal-skin is also the staple fur, and in the new muffs there is introduced this year a concealed purse, operated by a spring in the interior, which will bid defiance to the purse snatcher. This purse is so beautifully concealed in the fur that until the spring is pressed it is impossible to detect its presence. No new styles are offered in fur caps. The

wedge shape in seal for ladies and in mink for gentlemen will be the ruling style. The dog-stealer and turban shapes will find customers, and for the most expensive trade the sea otter turban with seal crown holds its own in the market. Persian lamb is going out, as it has become so common owing to its durability and freedom from moth that it seems to be entirely relegated to those who wear a fur cap for comfort and not for style. Some effort will be made to use fancy furs such as celestia fox, a fur made by dyeing white fox blue to imitate the genuine blue fox, and opossum for ladies' wedges, but it is not expected that these fancy caps will attract more than a limited section of the trade.

Bear is another fur that has grown enormously in value, principally owing to the heavy European demand. For boas and mantle trimmings bear is much sought for on the other side of the Atlantic, and the high prices paid there have resulted in diverting most of the skins from this market to London. Buffalo too is naturally increasing rapidly in value in view of the practical extermination of this animal by the settlement of the country. Skins which a few years ago were worth five or six dollars are now offered at ten times those sums, and will be worth still more next season, so that we may look for the speedy removal of buffalo from the list of skins ordinarily dealt in.

For sleigh robes musk-ox has taken the place of bear and buffalo in the popular estimation, and probably more musk-ox robes will be seen this winter than ever. For those who have money to spare wolverine robes will be first choice, but their high cost will confine them to the wealthier trade. Raccoon tail and polar bear robes are also offered to the more expensive class of customers, but for ordinary trade wolf, raccoon and musk-ox skins will be the rule.

For expensive cloak linings we have a novelty in the shape of Thibet sheep, a white woolly fur whose principal claim to popularity is the fact of its high cost and the knowledge that it is worn by the Czarina of Russia. A cloak lining of this fur will cost about \$135, and to the uninitiated will appear to be worth about \$5, hence it is hardly likely to be much run upon. The usual assortment of high-priced furs such as silver fox, etc., are offered, but as these are only purchased by very wealthy persons they need no comment from the ordinary pur-chaser's point of view. Like diamonds, which in their beauty and intrinsic value they much resemble, they are looked upon as too expensive for anything but the wealthy, and hence are not invested in by the average furrier, who leaves them to those whose business it is to cater for this trade. - Montreal Journal of Commerce.

David Philip, of Winnipeg, leaves to-day for Brandon, where he will embark in the hardware business.

H. J. WOODSIDE, jeweller, Portage la Prairie and Carberry, Man., has sold out his business at Carberry to A. E. Hayward.

ALEX McDONALD & Robert Young, of Winnipeg, have formed a partnership and will carry on a financial and commission business here.

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