

The Commercial

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

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The Commercial

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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 Northwest.

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Office, 4 and 6 James St. East

JAS. E. STEEN,
Publisher.

WINNIPEG, SEPTEMBER 21, 1886.

W. C. TODD, confectioner, Solgirth, has moved to Birtle.

SPARLING BROS. have opened a grocery at Portage la Prairie.

EGGS now bring 15c per dozen at Portage and butter 15c per pound.

THE Winnipeg Boot and Shoe Co. have sold out to Smale & Somerville.

ROSS, BEST & Co., photographers, Winnipeg, have dissolved partnership.

J. FERRIER, of Ferrier & Blyth, tanners and harness makers, Selkirk, is dead.

JAS. ANDERS of Brandon, is opening a general store at Portage la Prairie.

SMITH & McCOLL, general storekeepers, Carberry, have sold out to Jos. Thompson.

WM. TRACY has leased the boarding department of the Commercial Hotel at Morden.

H. S. ARMSTRONG, general storekeeper, Poplar Point, is moving to Portage la Prairie.

MRS. E. CURRY, general storekeeper, Pomeroy, Man., is selling out and giving up business.

KILLARNEY, Man., wants a shoemaker, a barber, a baker, a tailor, a watchmaker and a bank.

J. S. DOUGLASS & Co., boots and shoes, Winnipeg, are opening a branch store at Portage la Prairie.

MAJOR WALKER, of Calgary, has his new saw mill at Kanaskis completed and put in operation.

THE estate of Wm. Wellband, boot and shoe dealer, Winnipeg, was sold by the sheriff on 20th inst.

N. BAWLF, of Winnipeg, has sold out his grain and produce business at Port Arthur to W. J. Bawlf.

FRANK S. ROLLINS, groceries and liquors, Killarney, has been succeeded by L. F. Mathe, of Morris, Man.

THE Brandon Board of Trade is agitating for the establishment of a woolen mill and twine factory at that place.

JOS. THOMPSON, general storekeeper, St. Paul's Parish, has admitted one Pritchard as a partner, under the style of J. Thompson & Co.

TEN car loads of potatoes have been shipped from Brandon to contractors in the Mountains. They are worth about 25c per bushel at Brandon.

GEO. MUNRO, hardware dealer, Brandon, has purchased the stock of stoves from S. Johnston, successor to Jas. Smart & Co., hardware, Brandon.

AT Edmonton, Sask., beef is down to 10c. for boiling pieces, 12c for roasts and 15c for steak. It would appear they are getting down to hard pan in the far Northwest.

A consignment of fruit shipped to a dealer in this city from Chicago cost \$13.40 in freight charges to bring it as far as Minneapolis, and \$55.12 from Minneapolis to Winnipeg.

AN order-in-council has been passed extending the close season for whitefish in Manitoba from October 5th to November 10th. Sturgeon have also been brought under the close season regulations, between May and June.

AN effort is to be made to continue the Regina and Long Lake Railway to the North Saskatchewan during next summer. Some twenty odd miles of the road are now in operation.

GRIFFIN & DOUGLASS, wholesale provisions and pork packers, Winnipeg, have dissolved partnership, Alex. Douglass retiring. It is not decided yet whether or not the business will be continued.

THE Hudson's Bay Co. and the C. P. R'y Co. will jointly put on the market their new town site at Fort William. The C. P. R. workshops are located there. What effect this will have on the neighboring town of Port Arthur remains to be seen.

HEINISKRINGOLA is the name of the latest venture in the newspaper field. The paper is printed in the Icelandic language, by F. B. Anderson, of Winnipeg, and will be published weekly. It seems to contain a considerable amount of reading matter, but of the context we are not in a position to speak.

IT is not generally known that leather is tanned in this country, but such is the case, A. R. Chisholm having commenced business in Winnipeg during the summer. The leather so far turned out has been limited to calf, harness and moccasin leathers, sheep skins, etc. Instead of tar bark, the prepared hemlock extract is used. The beginning, though on a small scale, signalizes the commencement of a new industry here, which may yet grow to considerable proportion.

THE quarterly meeting of the Pharmaceutical Association of Manitoba was held in Winnipeg on Wednesday. There were present W. J. Mitchell, A. W. Bleasdel, N. H. Jackson, H. E. Neelands and D. L. McIntyre. A communication was received from the Ontario College of Pharmacy, stating that Manitoba diplomas would be recognized without another examination. Wm. Ahern, registrar of the Quebec Association, asked for information in regard to the lectures here, before arranging an interchange of diplomas. Examinations will be held in Winnipeg on the first Wednesday and Thursday in October. Applicants are requested to give two weeks notice to the registrar of their intention of presenting themselves for examination.

Business East.

ONTARIO.

Jos. Bell, hotelkeeper, Port Dover, is dead.
 John Cook, shoe maker, Sarnia, has assigned.
 C. W. Smith, cooper, Strathroy, was burned out.
 Deacon & Suffel, grocers, Aylmer, have sold out.
 J. Glover, shoe maker, Alvinston, has gone away.
 J. E. Kennedy, druggist, Cobourg, has assigned.
 Mrs. J. Wright, dealer in fancy goods, Guelph, is dead.
 Jos. Reycraft, shoe maker, Ridgetown, has assigned.
 Thos. Delaney, contractor, Pembroke, has assigned.
 Fortin & McKinnon, tailors, Pembroke, have assigned.
 Samuel Cull, shoemaker, Leamington, has assigned.
 Griffin & Smith, builders, Port Arthur, have dissolved.
 J. J. Jamieson, hotelkeeper, Toronto, is about to sell out.
 Frank McCall, general storekeeper, Walsh, has sold out.
 R. Barker, druggist, Brighton, has sold out to A. Haines.
 G. W. Savage, general storekeeper, Cyprus, has assigned.
 John Gregg, hotelkeeper, Toronto, has sold out to A. Brown.
 Wm. Lumbers, dealer in patent medicine, Toronto, is dead.
 W. S. Albertson, dealer in coal and wood, Stratford, is dead.
 Geo. B. Thompson, jeweler, Port Arthur, is giving up business.
 W. J. Howard, cabinet maker, Alvinston, has gone to Glencoe.
 Thos. R. Williams, hotelkeeper, Toronto, has sold out to A. Kerr.
 J. H. McLean, general storekeeper, Moose Creek, has assigned.
 George & Johnson, general storekeepers, Bancroft, have assigned.
 J. B. Lawson, photographer, Caledon East, has assigned in trust.
 Wm. H. Brouse, agricultural implements, Manotick, has assigned.
 Flint, Hunt & Co., dry goods dealers, Toronto; A. B. Flint is dead.
 W. H. McDougal, hotelkeeper, Alliston, has sold out to A. Swaisland.
 C. H. Gilpin, jeweler, Uxbridge; stock advertised for sale by auction.
 J. & E. Hackett, carriage manufacturers, Victoria; J. Hackett is dead.
 McBride Bros., general storekeepers, West Lorne, have assigned in trust.
 W. R. Martin & Son, sewing machines, Ottawa; called meeting of creditors.
 W. J. Brumpton, general storekeeper, Fordwich, has sold out to Jno. Stroug.
 Howard & McVittie, blacksmiths, Hamilton, have dissolved; R. J. Howard continues.
 Wm. Brown & Co., dealers in dry goods, Port Arthur, are adding groceries to their business.

Anslay & Tibbitts, druggists, Port Dover, are about to dissolve: Anslay will continue.

A. M. Hutchison, general storekeeper, St. Williams; intends removing to Port Rowan.

Mason Bros. & Co., dealers in varnishes, Toronto, have sold out to McWaters, Jamieson & Co.

McLeod & Cameron, of the Midland Saw Mill, Midland, have sold out and gone out of business.

A. D. McDonald & Wm. Vahey, Arkono, have formed a partnership as Vahey & McDonald.

The following were burned out at Mitchell:—James Bartlett, shoes; W. Thorns, shoes; J. H. Winters, confectioner.

The following were burned out at Thorold:—Mrs. E. Cleverhorse, jewellery; A. Schwaller, grocer; Wm. Waislow, hotelkeeper.

Whitney & Duffield, dealers in stoves, Wingham, have dissolved; Whitney retires, and J. Duffield admitted understyle of Duffield & Son.

The following were burned out at Belleville:—W. R. Carmichael, druggist; J. J. Farley, physician; E. Harrison, bookseller; G. S. Tickell & Son, furniture dealers.

QUEBEC.

J. F. Robinson, tailor, Sherbrooke, has assigned.

A. & L. Boyer, tailors, Montreal, have dissolved.

Carroll Bros., plumbers, Montreal, have dissolved.

J. W. Lamontagne & Co., tailors, Montreal, have assigned.

Deslières & Bourdeau, tailors, St. Cuneconde, have dissolved.

W. C. Pentland, flour commissioner, Sherbrooke, is dead.

Wm. King & Co., furniture dealers, Montreal; Wm. King dead.

A. D. Provencher, general storekeeper, Nicolet, has assigned.

A. Thomas & Co., cattle dealers, Boucherville, have dissolved.

Marsau & Lafond, dry goods dealers, Montreal, have dissolved.

Jas. Sangster, sash and door factory, Huntingdon, was burned out.

Mrs. A. Henderson, saw and grist mills, Huntingdon, was burned out.

Israel Prudhomme, general storekeeper, Plaisance, has assigned in trust.

R. Dodds & Co., blacksmiths, Portsmouth, have sold out to W. McConnell.

Wm. Clendinneng & Son, foundry, Montreal; slightly damaged by fire and water.

NOVA SCOTIA.

M. J. Sheehan, tailor, Yarmouth, has assigned.

Thorne & Turnbull, fish dealers, Digby, have assigned.

Geo. E. McNeil, jeweler, Melvern Square, has assigned.

John Lynch, general storekeeper, Shubenacadie, has sold out.

Anderson, Billing & Co., wholesale dry goods dealers, Halifax; G. R. Anderson of this firm is dead.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

D. A. Murphy, Killam Mills, has assigned.

J. P. Michaud, general storekeeper, St. Hilaire; meeting of creditors called.

The State of Trade.

Dispatches to *Bradstreet's* indicate continued improvement in the state of trade. The western cities generally report trade brisk and in large volume. Cincinnati sends word of a general hardening of prices and increasing demand since last report. A marked improvement in the jobbing trade is noted at Detroit. At Louisville general trade shows a distinct gain over preceding weeks. Kansas City telegraphs increased activity. At Pittsburg and points further east trade has been halting measurably, owing to the unseasonably hot weather. The bank clearings at thirty cities for this week, amount to \$778,497,214 as compared with \$754,099,602 last week, and with \$720,180,647 in the like week of 1885. The New York stock market shows a firmer tone. Speculation until the close of the week was slack, but transactions in stocks amounted to 859,000 shares, against 633,000 shares last week. Bonds were a little more active, transactions in them amounting to \$5,347,000 par value, against \$4,869,000 last week. Money is easier, call loans being quoted at from 4 to 5 per cent. Time loans are at from 4 to 6 per cent. Foreign exchange shows a tendency to stiffer rates. The earnings of forty-four railroads throughout the country for August show earnings of \$17,934,688 against \$15,557,000 in August, 1885, and \$16,062,909 in the same month of 1884. For the eight months from January to August inclusive the earnings of the same roads this year are \$122,035,529, against \$116,557,216 in 1885 and \$120,049,578 in 1884. The New York cotton market has been dull. Prices slightly weaker. The report of the National Cotton Exchange places the crop of 1885-86 at \$6,575,000 bales, against a crop of 5,706,000 bales last year. The total home consumption of cotton for the year was the largest ever known. Dry goods commission houses at Boston report a fair amount of business doing. Prices are firm with occasional advances. While the mills are actively employed consumption keeps even pace with production. St. Louis telegraphs that an increasing volume of iron is reaching consumption. There were 153 failures in the United States reported to *Bradstreet's* this week, against 173 last week, 183 in 1885, 180 in 1884, 136 in 1883 and 121 in 1882. Canada had 22, against 27 last week, and 21 in 1885. The total in the United States this year is 7,004, against 8,045 in a like period in 1885.—*Bradstreet's*.

Wild Rice.

This is very plentiful on Lake of the Woods and others in the Northwest and was formerly largely used here but the imported article has almost driven it out. The Indians gather it by beating the heads into the canoe from either side then parching or drying it, though some is not treated. It is rather longer than the common rice of commerce, is rounder, has a black hull, has about the usual flavor though it seems richer and some are very fond of it. Where it grows the wild ducks resort and furnish capital fall shooting.

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The Commercial

WINNIPEG, SEPTEMBER 21, 1886.

PROHIBITION IN THE NORTHWEST.

One of the most prominent features noticeable to the traveller in the Northwest, is the widespread dissatisfaction with the existing liquor regulations as administered throughout the territories. This dissatisfaction is not confined to those opposed to every form of prohibitory enactment, but is equally shared in by moderate temperance advocates and even extreme prohibition agitators. The good sense of the people of every stripe is uncompromisingly hostile to the existing regulations and to the administration of the same. Whilst many would be in favor of some measure of prohibition, none but the most bigoted fanatics would favor the present regulations in preference to a properly administered license law, unless it be the whiskey smugglers and illicit vendors who infest the country and flourish under the present order of things. The writer, after several weeks travelling in the Province of Manitoba, where a license law is in force, and then going over the territories, had a good opportunity of comparing the practical results of prohibition in the latter with license in the former. After careful observation on this particular question, the only conclusion arrived at is, that the evil effects of the immoderate use of alcoholic liquors were less noticeable in Manitoba than in the territories. In many of the smaller towns in the province, where one or two hotels are licensed, very little drinking was observed, whilst exhibitions of excessive drinking were certainly rare. On the other hand the evil effects of too free indulgence in liquors were everywhere noticed throughout the territories, and even in districts where the laws seemed to be well observed, there existed an apparent undercurrent of feeling hostile to the same. Some will say that this is owing to the different classes of people inhabiting the territories, as compared with the province. Perhaps in some few sections of the country the people may be more addicted to excessive drinking than in Manitoba, but as a general rule no such distinction can honestly be made, and certainly would not be admitted by the people of the territories, who in education, intelligence and civilization are able to

hold their own with any other part of Canada. The Northwest liquor regulations must therefore be singled out as the sole cause for the apparent too free use of liquors in the territories.

The causes which have led to the unpopularity of the liquor regulations in the territories are apparent to the most casual observers. Admitting the people to be as fully capable of governing themselves as those of any other part of Canada, the question arises right at the outset; "Why should we have forced upon us prohibitory measures which are not enforced in any other part of the Dominion?" This in itself is enough to ensure the unpopularity of the measures; and there is no disguising the fact that the people feel very keenly on this point. When therefore the people are thoroughly opposed to any measure, there will always be great difficulty experienced in enforcing the same. Not having the moral support of the inhabitants to any extent, offences against the existing regulations are looked upon as a matter to be taken for granted, and the offender, if punished, invariably has the sympathy of the public, who consider themselves unjustly dealt with in the matter.

To those unacquainted with the situation in the territories the old argument that prohibition must be enforced to prevent the danger arising from the Indians obtaining liquors, may still retain considerable force. This argument, however, has long been exploded, at least so far as the greater portion of the country is concerned. There is now no likelihood of trouble from this source, nor under a properly enforced license system would there be any more risk of the Indians obtaining liquors than there is now under the existing administration of the restrictive measures. There is therefore no good reason why these restrictions should be forced upon the people of the Northwest without their consent, any more than that they should be enforced in any other part of Canada. If prohibition had been adopted in the territories by popular vote, then the measures would receive a certain amount of moral support from the people, but as at present constituted the prohibitory regulations can never be anything more than a bone of contention. The only way out of the difficulty would seem to be to give the people an opportunity of declaring by popular vote in favor of prohibition or license.

As has already been shown, practically prohibition in the Northwest has proved a failure and an injury to the country. The illicit sale of liquors is carried on in such a manner and to such an extent as to prove a great evil, the large profit inducing many to go into the business. Whereas under a licence system two or three respectable hotels would be permitted to sell in the smaller towns, under the existing system these are excluded, a host of illicit vendors taking their place. Numerous saloons exist at the principal points, at nearly all of which liquors can be freely had, often the most abominable stuff. The money is drained out of the country and sent away to procure the stuff. To such proportion has this smuggling business grown that it is said Canadian money is the principal medium of circulation at certain Montana towns where the liquors are obtained. One of the worst and most abused features in connection with the present regulations, however, is undoubtedly found in the permit system, by means of which fish is made of one and flesh of another at the whim of the Lieutenant-Governor. The evil effects of this permit system were noticeable everywhere. However necessary prohibition may have been to the Northwest in times past and whatever good it may have done to the country, the present administration of the liquor laws, in connection with the permit system, has made it a farce morally and socially, an injustice to many, and a commercial injury to the country.

THE PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE DEBT.

On the principle of kicking a man when he is down, a number of exchanges (both eastern and western) have made very uncomplimentary references to the town of Portage la Prairie, in its difficulty with the creditors of that place. Nothing more, perhaps, could be expected from some of the eastern papers, especially those published primarily in the interests of capitalists and monetary institutions, but it is to be regretted that Northwestern journals should lend their columns to unjustifiable attack upon a sister town in financial difficulty, merely out of a little personal spite or commercial rivalry. It is not surprising, however, that an eastern journal of the stamp of the *Toronto Monetary Times*, published in the interest of eastern capitalists and eastern financial institutions, should be among the first to make a savage attack

upon the people of Portage la Prairie. The *Monetary Times* has never allowed an opportunity to slip by of showing its hostility to Northwestern interests, and whether it be in its uncompromising opposition to the Hudson's Bay Railway its defence of railway monopoly, or any other question, especially where eastern selfishness versus Northwestern development was concerned, the Northwest has had to suffer to the extent of the ability of the said eastern monetary journal to do such injury. This country has furnished the *Monetary Times* with many subjects for editorial attack, and the financial difficulties of the town of Portage la Prairie have given another opportunity which has been eagerly seized upon by that journal, for adverse comment. Such words as "scandalous repudiation," "infamy," "theft," etc., are heaped upon the devoted heads of the people of the Portage, and the *Times* winds up by hoping that they will be "treated as robbers."

The difficulties which beset the town of Portage la Prairie are greatly to be regretted, not only for the town itself, but for the whole province and even the Dominion. Repudiation is bad in the extreme, and it is to be hoped that some arrangement satisfactory to both the creditors and the citizens of the place may yet be arrived at. It is evident that the citizens of the Portage are willing to do the best they can in the matter, and that they are anxious to arrange on a basis that would be just to themselves and equitable to the creditors. While therefore THE COMMERCIAL sees reason to deplore the action taken, it would not prejudice the case by heaping abuse upon the Portagers.

The history of the troubles of Portage la Prairie briefly is as follows. The town was incorporated in 1881, at which time the assessment was placed at \$484,000. This was during the time of the boom, when property was supposed to be increasing rapidly in value, and every hamlet in the country was looked upon as a great city in embryo. In 1882 property sold in the town as high as \$250 per foot, and the assessment had jumped up to over seven million dollars. Then began a decline in the assessed value of the place almost as rapid as the rise in the same. In 1883 the assessment was \$3,702,868. In 1884 it had shrunk to \$2,308,191. In 1885 a still more rapid decline took place, the assessment only amounting to \$938,565. Even this

amount was shown to be far too great, for several parties who appealed their assessment were allowed a reduction of about one-half. But the decline came too late, and during the time of inflation a heavy deduction debt had been placed against the town. When matters got down to hard pan, it was at once seen that this debt was too heavy to be carried and meet the accumulating interest. The inability of the town to pay was stated to the creditors, and an offer was made them (the creditors) to arrange the indebtedness by issuing new debentures for \$200,000, bearing interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. for the first six years, 4 per cent. for the next nine years, and 5 per cent. for the next fifteen years—in all thirty years to run. This was offered as payment in full for the liabilities of the town, which at that time (June 1, 1886) amounted to about \$260,000. The creditors refused to accept this offer, whereupon the council and officials of the town resigned, hoping in this way to thwart any attempts the creditors might make to levy, and thus force them to come to terms. Thus the matter stands at present, and what the outcome may be is not known.

The Portagers claim that it is simply impossible to pay the debt in full. To do so they would require to strike a rate of at least 7c in the dollar, which it is said could not be met by the citizens, and would mean the non-payment of taxes. They refute the charge of repudiation and state their desire to pay to their utmost ability, claiming that the offer made is the very best that could be carried out. It is claimed that to settle on the basis proposed would require a rate of 3c on the dollar at the present valuation of the town property, which is the most that could be collected in taxes. Looking at the matter from the standpoint of a citizen of the town, it does seem that the debt is really more than could be met in full under the existing circumstances. A large amount of the assessable property is now productive and owned by outsiders, who in many instances would let it be sold for taxes in preference to paying the high rates. In case of a tax sale it is doubtful if the property could be disposed of at any price, unless some settlement could be arrived at with the creditors of the town. Therefore the only way out of the difficulty would seem to be in a readjustment of the debt. The Portage has good natural advantages, and if confidence

could be restored, the town would soon recover and enter once more upon a prosperous career.

The debt of Portage la Prairie is an unfortunate relic of the boom, and it is to be feared that there may yet be one or two more cases of a similar nature, through debts contracted at that time. These days of inflation are now over; corporations as well as individuals are now conducting their business affairs on a more sure and solid basis, and it is not at all likely that there will be any new examples of such a nature in the Northwest. Therefore notwithstanding such unfortunate occurrences, the credit of the country as a whole should stand higher than ever, now that matters have got down to a solid foundation upon which to build for the future.

HUDSON'S BAY RAILWAY.

It would appear that at last the great and most unanimous desire of the people of the entire Northwest is about to be realized. On Thursday last a cablegram was received from Mr. Hugh Sutherland, president of the Hudson's Bay Railway Co., to the effect that financial arrangements had been completed for the immediate commencement of the construction of that road. It was further stated that the first "shipment of rails was then in progress". This announcement, coming so suddenly after so long and anxious waiting, was received with not a little incredulity by many of our citizens, who refused to believe for the best in such an important matter, until further assurance had been received. This was forthcoming on Saturday, when a second cable message was received, substantiating the first report in regard to the shipment of rails and the immediate commencement of construction. This is all we know at present of the arrangements made, and in the absence of details, it must be taken as satisfactory. In a matter of such vital importance to the people of this country, there will be a great many questions asked which cannot yet be answered. Everybody is anxious to know what portion of the road will be first put under construction; whether the arrangement covers the whole line, etc. These questions will no doubt be answered in due time. In the meantime it is satisfactory to know, that the greatest obstacles ever placed in the way of a railway scheme in Canada, through the unrelenting opposition of eastern interest, have been overcome, and that the great scheme has been successfully floated.

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22 Sacks for Wool supplied.

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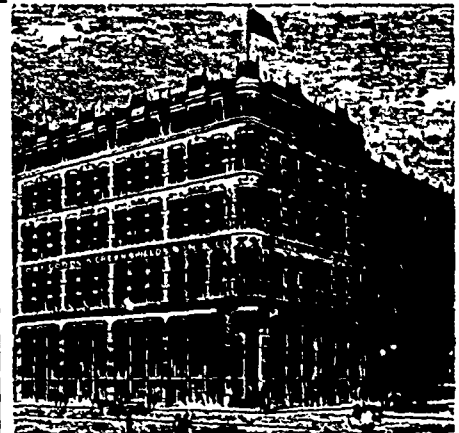
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WINNIPEG.

WINNIPEG MONEY MARKET.

Business at the banks during the past week has been of rather a quiet and uneventful nature. Grain has not yet commenced to move to any extent, and from this source there has not yet been any call for funds sufficient to be felt in monetary circles. There is very little commercial business doing, and in this respect matters are at a low ebb. Miscellaneous calls for funds have also been light. Activity is not looked for until such time as grain commences to move more freely, which will not occur until some weeks later. Rates of discount hold steady at about 8 per cent. for ordinary commercial paper. Loans or real estate are not called for in any number, from farmers just at present, and but little from the city, the latter principally for building.

WINNIPEG WHOLESALE TRADE.

In wholesale circles during the week there has been quite a liveness up in many lines, and as the season advances it becomes more apparent that a good fall trade is in store for our merchants. The result so far has been much better than was expected, judging from the trade done during the summer. Throughout the week orders have been taken freely in several lines, and dealers have been kept more than busy receiving and shipping out fall stocks. In almost every branch of trade the invariable report is that business has opened out much better than was expected earlier in the season, and that sales are already in excess of last season, whilst in some lines the difference is quite large. The improvement noticed is mainly in dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes, stationery, etc. Prices hold firm in every line, and it is the general opinion that a steady advance will take place in manufactured goods of nearly all kinds. That the era of low prices and depressed values is passing away there is good reason to believe, and with a return to more remunerative values for manufactured goods better developments may be looked for generally. Goods of every day consumption continue in steady demand. Remittances have come in slowly, but collections are expected to continue light until after threshing has been completed and grain commences to move more freely.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.

The movement in this line during the past week has been confined almost exclusively to cross plows, in which implements considerable trade has been done. A few wagons have also been going off, but the season is now rather late for these. Collections still slow and no attempts being made to hurry matters in this respect.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Dealers in this branch have been kept actively engaged receiving and sending out fall orders and up to date the amount of business done has been considerably larger than last year. The improvement, however, has been confined to the provincial trade. In the city business seems quiet and the past three months will show a falling off as compared with the same time last year.

CLOTHING

First orders have now been pretty well shipped out, and dealers have more leisure than

during the past few weeks. However, quite a little business is still being done in additional late orders, etc. New goods are also being received and opened in preparation for the sorting trade. Altogether the season promises a good one in this branch, and if the sorting trade comes up to expectations the total volume of business this season will be considerable larger than the fall trade for last year. The tendency of prices is decidedly upward, and goods bought later on may be at a considerable advance. Manufacturers of woollen goods have sent in notices to dealers that they can accept no more orders at old prices. There has been a good call for fur coats, especially for buffalo, prices for the latter being from 10 to 15 per cent. higher than last year. Raccoon coats have also sold freely.

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.

Business has been moving along steadily in this line, and in fairly good volume, with staple goods still selling more freely than fancies though some call has commenced for the latter. Collections quiet.

DRY GOODS.

In this leading branch there is considerable bustle about the warerooms and all hands are kept busy receiving and sending out goods as fast as orders can be made up. New orders continue to come in freely by every mail, and the trade gives more appearance of genuine activity than for many a day. The advance that has now fairly set in in all lines of cotton and woollen goods has perhaps stimulated buying to some extent, and no doubt brought in many repeat orders, but aside from this the indications point to a much better fall trade all over the province than for last year, and the commencement has been very auspicious. Cotton and woollen goods continue very firm and dealers are frequently receiving notices from manufacturers of advances in prices for various lines of goods. It would now appear that the period of low prices for manufactured goods is over for the present. Every new invoice shows advances in some goods whilst declines in prices in any class of goods are exceptionally rare.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

Business is now moving along steadily, and quotations are still unchanged as follows: Howard's quinine, 90c to \$1.00; German quinine, 80 to 90c; opium, \$4.50 to \$5.00; morphia, \$2 to \$2.50; iodine, \$4.25 to \$4.50; bromide potassium, 60 to 65c; American camphor, 40 to 45c; English camphor, 45 to 50c; glycerine, 25 to 35c; 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, 30 to 35c; alum, \$3 to \$3.75; copperas, \$3 to \$3.25; sulphur, flour, \$4 to \$4.50; sulphur, roll, \$4 to \$4.25; American blue vitrol, 6 to 8c.

FANCY GOODS AND SMALLWARES.

In the more staple lines of this branch a very good business has been doing during the week, and dealers have been kept busy filling orders of this nature. Fancy lines are yet quiet, though some shipments of such goods have been made to the more distant points off the lines of railway, where orders are generally sent out

earlier. Values in staples show a tendency to advance.

FISH AND GAME.

The varieties of fresh fish named last week have been in the market in good supply at unchanged prices. Oysters have been received in small quantities but not in wholesale lots. Game seen rather scarce this season. Only a small number of ducks and prairie chickens being offered. Quotations for fish are as follows: Salmon, 18c; Lake Winnipeg white, 6c; Lake Superior trout, 9c; pickerel, 3c.

FRUITS.

The market is now well stocked with apples and some shipments from Ontario have been received, in addition to those from the States. Ontario pears have been forwarded here in considerable quantities, but generally at a loss to the shipper, on account of the bad condition in which they arrive. We learn of one lot which were sold for freight, and only brought about half the amount of freight charges. Ontario grapes are now in the market, of the champion variety. Tomatoes are running low for good stock and prices easier. Watermelons are nearly out of the market, and balance being cleared out. Quotations are: Apples, \$4. to \$4.50 per bbl, with perhaps \$5.00 for some very choice. California pears, \$5 to \$5.50 per box; Lemons, \$10.50 to \$11. Bananas, \$2 to \$4 a bunch. Watermelons, \$3 per dozen. California, Muskat and Tokay grapes, \$6 to \$7 per crate of 40 lbs; Concord grapes, 12c per pound. Ontario grapes 10c per pound; California peaches \$3.50 a box; Tomatoes, \$2.50 per bushel. Figs, 50 lb sacks, 12c a lb; Golden dates, 10c a lb; peanuts, roasted, 17c; peanuts, raw, at 15c; walnuts, at 15 to 18c; almonds 15 to 20c; filberts 13 to 15c. Dried fruits are quoted as follows: Valencia raisins \$3.15 to \$3.25; London layers \$3.90 to \$4; black crow \$5 to \$5.25. Apple cider is worth \$10 a barrel.

FUEL.

No change to report as yet. Quotations are to some extent nominal as follows: tamarac on track in round lots \$3.25 to \$3.50; poplar \$2.25 to \$2.75. Anthracite coal is worth \$9 to \$9.50; bituminous \$6.85; and Lethbridge at \$6.50 on track.

FURNITURE.

There has only been a light call for small wholesale quantities, mostly of a jobbing nature. Collections quiet.

GROCERIES.

There has been little change in this branch so far as the volume of business is concerned, which continues steady and in about the usual proportion. Sugars hold steady and firm. New canned goods have commenced to come in, and prices are firm. Salmon have advanced about \$1 and are now worth about \$6.50. Domestic canned goods are said to be of fine quality this year and show a steady improvement in this respect. Quotations are: Yellow sugar 6 1/2 to 7c; granulated 7 1/2 to 8c; lump sugar, 9c to 9 1/2c; Coffees, Rio, 12 to 13c Government Java 28c, other Javas 22c; Mocha 31 to 34c. New season's teas are now quoted as follows: Japan season 1886-7 28 to 45c; Congou 1886-7 20 to 60c; Indian teas 35 to 50c. Old range, Moyune gunpowder 25 to 70c; pan-

fired Japan 23 to 45c, basket-fired 23 to 40c, Ping Suoy young hyson 25 to 35c; Moyune young hyson 25 to 50c; Season's congous, 1885-86, 20 to 55c. Syrups, corn, \$2.00 to \$2.35; sugar, cane, \$1.85 to \$2; T. & B. tobacco \$10.

HIDES.

Quotations are unchanged and are as follows: Steers, Winnipeg inspection, No. 1 7c; No. 2, 6c; cow, No. 1, 7c. No. 2, 6c; bulls, 5c. calf, fine haired real veal, 7 to 13 pound skins, No. 1, 10; No. 2, 8c. Sheep pelts, 30 to 65c. Tal-low 3½c per lb.

HARDWARE AND METALS.

The movement in this branch continues steady and in fair amount, both in shelf and heavy hardware. Stoves have now come into requisition and quite a number of these have been sent out. Prices steady as follows: Cut nails, 10d and larger \$3.35 to \$3.75; I. C. tin plates, \$5.50 to \$5.75; I. C. tin plates, double, \$11 to \$11.50; Canada plates, \$3.50 to \$3.75; sheet iron, \$3 to \$4.50, according to grade; iron pipe, 50 to 55 per cent. off list prices; ingot tin, 26 to 30c per lb., according to quality, bar iron, \$2.50 to \$3 per 100 lb shot, 6½ to 7c a lb; tarred felt, \$2.60 to 2.85 per 100 lbs; barbed wire 7 to 7½.

LEATHER AND FINDINGS.

Trade continues steady and in fair volume and prices are unchanged and as follows: Spanish sole, 2½ to 3½c; slaughter sole, 33 to 35c; French calf, first choice, \$1.35 to \$1.50; Canada Calf 90 to \$1.00; French kip, \$1 to \$1.10; B Z kip, 85 to 90c; slaughter kip, 55 to 75c; No. 1, wax upper, 45 to 50c; grain upper, 55c; harness leather, 33 to 35c for plump stock American oak sole, 45 to 60c; buffe, 17 to 22c a foot; cordovan, 25 to 27c; pebble, 21 to 23c; colored linings 12c.

LUMBER.

There has been a fairly good movement going on towards country points during the week, which is something of an improvement on the past few weeks. The city trade continues steady and fairly good. Prices still irregular.

PAINTS, OILS AND COLORS.

There is still a lingering inclination to slowness in this branch, though the season has now arrived when there should be a pretty active trade doing. Prices are: Turpentine 75c; harness oil, \$1.10; Neatsfoot oil, \$1.50; linseed oil, raw 68c per gal., boiled 71c; seal oil steam refined, \$1.10; castor, 14c per lb; lard No 1, \$1.25 per gal; olive, \$1.00 to \$2, according to quality; machine oils, black 25 to 40c; oleine, 40c; fine qualities, 50 to 75c. Coal oils, headlight, 26c; water white, 30c. American oils: Eocene, 36c; water white; 33c; sunlight, 30c; Eldorado, machine, 56c. Calcined plaster, \$3.75 per bbl; Portland cement, \$4.75; white lead, genuine. 7.00; No 1 \$6.50; No 2 \$6.00 and window glass, first break, \$2.25.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

Business has moved along steadily, and to the satisfaction of dealers, who though not rushed with orders, do not feel disposed to complain.

STATIONERY AND PAPER.

A steady and fairly satisfactory trade is being done in this branch, still mainly in the more staple goods. The aggregate trade for the

season promises to be considerably greater than last year.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

The volume of the trade has been rather light, and quotations are steady as follows: Gooderham & Wot's 5 year old, \$2.40; 7 year old, \$3.00; old rye, \$1.75; Jules Robin brandy, \$4.50; Bisquet Debonche & Co., \$4.75; Martell \$6.50 Hennessy, \$6.50; DeKuyper gin, \$3.50; Port wine, \$2.50 and upwards; Sherry \$2.50 and upwards; Jamaica rum, \$4.50; DeKuyper red gin, \$11 per case; DeKuyper green gin, \$6.50 per case; Tom Gin, \$9.00 to \$10.00; Martel and Hennessy's brandy \$13.50 per case of 12 bottles.

WOOL.

Prices here are steady at old quotations as follows: Leicester and Cots-wold, washed, 14c to 16c; cotted and broken, washed, 12c; unwashed 8c to 11c; unwashed and tags off, 10 to 12c; Montana sheep, unwashed, 11 to 12c.

THE MARKETS.

WINNIPEG.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

There has not been much change in the wheat situation here during the past week. A number of the leading dealers now have buyers located at the principal primary points throughout the province, but so far very little grain has been marketed. This is accounted for from the fact that a great many farmers are now busy plowing, the heavy rains having put the soil in good condition for this work. Threshing is also far from completed yet. There has not been enough grain received in the city to keep the mills grinding steadily, and only a very few cars have gone through eastwards. Perhaps half a dozen cars have gone through to Lake Superior ports so far this season. In coarse grains there has been no movement yet in car lots. Provisions hold firm and stocks inclined to be light.

WHEAT.

The feeling here was somewhat easier last week, in sympathy with lower outside markets. Prices, however, have held nominally the same here and are quoted at 65c for No. 1 hard; 61c for No. 2 hard and 61c for No. 1 northern.

FLOUR.

Stocks of old wheat are now pretty well exhausted, and mills have commenced grinding on new, though the supply of this has been somewhat limited for working full time. Prices in the city are unchanged as follows: patents \$2.60; strong bakers' \$1.90; XXX \$1.50 and superfine \$1.

BRAN AND SHORTS.

The difference in prices between these two products has widened somewhat by an advance of \$1 in shorts. Bran is now quoted at \$8 per ton and shorts \$10 per ton.

OATMEAL.

Prices hold steady at last quotations and no immediate change is apprehended.

OATS.

The feeling is easier as the time draws closer for the marketing of new oats. Little or no improvement has been heard of in car lots, but prices could be quoted at about 28c for old. On the street new sold at 27c and one load of light at 25c. Good old would bring 28 to 30c.

R'PELLEY.

No movement has been heard of in this grain yet, but may be looked for soon. The new C.

P.R. freight tariff, which provides for a rate of 8c lower than was thought would be given, has materially improved the outlook, as it just adds that amount to the prices that will be paid here for the grain.

POTATOES.

Purchases have been restricted to loads from farmers, which range about 50c per bushel. No car lot sales reported.

CHEESE.

The home product is now coming into the market here to some extent. Prices are firm at 11c, owing to recent advances in the east.

EGGS.

Supplies have been coming in rather slowly and in hardly sufficient quantities to supply the local demand. Stocks held in the city, however, prevent an advance. Prices are firmer with fresh selling at 11 to 12c in case lots.

BUTTER.

Very little butter is finding its way to this market, and were it not for stocks held in the city there would be a decided scarcity. Dealers can run off all the choice lots now arriving at about 15c, with medium grades worth from 12½ to 13c. Poor could be had at 10c.

BACON.

The demand has been steady and prices have held firm at last quotations as follows: Dry salt, 9½c; smoked, 11c; rolls, 12 to 12½c; breakfast bacon, 12½ to 13c.

HAMS.

Have held firm. Plain are quoted at 15 to 15½c and canvassed at 15½ to 16c. American 16½c.

LARD.

The demand has been steady and prices firm. Fat is quoted at \$2.25 to \$2.35.

DRESSED MEATS.

A few hogs have been received and taken at 5c. Beef sides are held at 6 to 6½c; mutton, 9c; veal, 7 to 8c.

LIVE STOCK.

Two or three cars of good beef cattle have arrived at the yards and have been taken at 3 and 5 per cent. off and some at 3c. Cows and oxen have sold on the market at from 2½ to 2½c. Hogs have held firm at from 3½ to 3½c off cars, light fat being in best demand. Lambs are worth \$3 to \$4, according to weight and condition.

Dairy Products.

The largest cheese ever manufactured was lately shipped from Ingersoll, Ontario, to England. It weighed about 4,000 pounds.

The Redcliff Creamery at Stony Mountain closed for the season on the 15th inst. The season's make amounted to 22,000 pounds.

The New York Bulletin says the output of cheese in New York state will be twenty-five per cent. smaller than in 1885, and that a large proportion will be taken for direct home consumption.

At a meeting of the Rockwood Dairy Co., it was decided to accept an offer from Messrs. Turner, McKeand & Co., of Winnipeg, for 9½c per pound. Operations for the season will cease on Sept. 15th.

Hitherto Owen Sound butter has been bought to be shipped east; but the construction of the C.P.R. opens up another market, and, a few days ago, says the Times, a local dealer shipped a car load to go to British Columbia.

Sixteen of the twenty-nine creameries in Ontario are conducted on the plan of collecting the cream from the farmers whilst the rest collect

milk. The cost of collecting the cream and milk and making the butter is about four cents per pound.

The Reaburn cheese factory has not yet disposed of its summer make of cheese (having been delayed putting it on the market through a difficulty in obtaining wood for boxes.) Twenty thousand pounds of superior quality is the summer's output.

Cheese in the Belleville, Ontario, section have been pretty well all contracted at 10c to 10½c August, September and October, a few factories having obtained 10¼c for balance of season. We also hear of 10c August, and 10½ September and October being paid.

One of Montreal's leading cheese operators has expressed the opinion during the past week that wheat is a better investment than cheese. He bases his views upon the belief that the price of cheese has gone beyond the point which can yield profitable returns to shippers, who may have to carry goods a long time, and then come out only even.

Since James L. Grant, of Ingersoll, Ont., and Liverpool, England, took hold of the July deal, the cheese market has certainly assumed a strong tone and most determined behavior, under which values have advanced sufficiently to give him a handsome profit in the event of his having unloaded. Mr. Grant, we believe, commenced buying July cheese at 7¼c, and most of his purchases, we are given to understand, were made between that figure and 7½c, and from that point he carried up prices on his July purchases to 8c to 8½c in the Ingersoll section, and since then they have bounded up to 9½c to 9¾c for five to finer Julys, whilst finer Augusts have risen to 10c to 10¼c. It is estimated that Mr. Grant's profits alone, if the market holds steady at present prices, will aggregate between \$70,000 and \$100,000.—*Trade Bulletin*

Bears.

A Winnipeg fur dealer says that a large number of bear skins have been lately brought in which are entirely useless, the bears having been killed out of season. The dry weather has driven the bears out of their retreats in search of water, and many have strayed into the settlements, where they have been wantonly slain at a time of year when neither their flesh nor hide is of any value. The Manitoba black bear is said to be a very harmless animal, and few if any instances have been reported where harm has been done by them to either man or beast. It would seem, therefore, that their indiscriminate slaughter at all times of the year is not only an unnecessary but an unwise policy. Some fur dealers think that such a valuable fur-bearing animal should be protected by a close season.

Minnedosa in Difficulties.

A public meeting was held at Minnedosa last week to discuss the financial position of the town. It was stated at the meeting that the creditors were pressing for settlement, which could not be made unless an extension of time were granted. The citizens expressed their desire to meet the obligations of the town, but

could not do so at present. A meeting of the town council was subsequently held, and, after discharging the official, the councils resigned in a body. The object of the resignation is stated to be to prevent the sheriff from making a levy of 5 or 6 cents on the dollar, and to force the creditors to terms. The liabilities of Minnedosa are about as follows:—

Floating Debt.....	\$16,000 00
School Debentures.....	\$11,000 00
Bonus to M. and N. W. R'y....	\$30,000 00
Imperial Bank Loan.....	\$ 8,000 00
Total.....	\$65,000 00

The above figures are given from memory and may not be exactly correct, but are an approximation. The bonus to the M. and N. W. R'y is held by the Company in the form of debentures, which, it is said, have not yet been placed. The Imperial Bank also holds an issue of \$20,000 in debentures, as security for the loan of \$8,000. Minnedosa is the largest town on the M. and N. W. R'y west of Portage la Prairie, and is looked upon commercially as a prosperous place, with good natural advantages. It is to be hoped a satisfactory arrangement will be come to with the creditors. The heavy indebtedness is another unfortunate relic of the days of inflation.

Gladstone's Troubles.

Gladstone, Manitoba, is in financial difficulties, and a public meeting will be held to consider what course to pursue. We understand the debt of the town is something like \$40,000 Gladstone was at one time quite a prosperous little place, but it has been on the decline for some time. The present population is not one-half what it once was. The district surrounding the town was one of the first sections in the province to be settled, owing to the fact that the first Government surveys of the C.P.R. intersected that region. It was expected that Gladstone would be an important point on the main line of the railway. The farmers around Gladstone were among the first to receive patents for their lands, and during the boom a great many sold out to speculators or mortgaged their farms and took up second homesteads. These lands are now largely vacant and to this source may be traced the decline of the town. The country about Gladstone is an excellent stock and mixed farming section. Gladstone winds up the list of towns which have got into financial difficulties through the "boom," and it may now be expected that the end has come.

Armour's Views.

The following letter, which is signed "Armour & Co.," Chicago, takes a very flattering view of the provision outlook. It runs as follows:

The object of this letter is to call your attention to the general signs of the times and their favorable bearing upon the provision trade. We are firm believers in higher prices for all hog products, and we base it on the healthy outlook and condition of trade generally.

In the South a good cotton crop is assured, which means a liberal demand for provisions of all kinds from that section.

The corn crop is finally conceded to be largely short, not over 65 per cent. of a full average, which condition always brings higher prices for hogs, and consequently for their various products.

The exports of provisions during the last year are largely in excess of those of the preceding year, and stocks of hog products throughout the country are very light, especially so at the interior packing points.

Lake freights are firm and advancing because the vessels are busy transporting iron and other ores, which indicates the working of the foundries and rolling-mills, all of which give employment to many thousand men and furnish material for the active railroad extensions now progressing all over the West, and for building purposes throughout the country generally.

It is also a fact that the iron mills of the country are not half supplied with the ore required for existing contracts, and the numerous railroad enterprises in progress are not likely to be completed during the ensuing year; all being an index to continuous outlay and assured prosperity. We would not be surprised to see mess pork double its present price within the coming year, and all the other products in corresponding proportion. Our own general trade in the various departments of our business was never better at this season, and, taking all these factors and elements in consideration, we think you are entirely safe in inducing your friends to buy liberally in anticipation of the requirements of their trade.

Movements of Business Men.

Mr. Smith, of Smith & Keighly, wholesale grocers, Toronto, was in the city lately.

A. Mercer, of Quebec, has been appointed manager of the Lethbridge branch Union Bank of Canada.

C. Meredith, manager of the Merchants Bank in Brandon, has severed his connection with that institution there and gone east.

Messrs. D. Bawlf, Geo. J. Maulson and D.H. McMillan are at Toronto representing the Winnipeg Board of Trade in the establishment of general standards for 1886-7.

Mr T. E. Hodgson, of Montreal, and connected with the wholesale dry goods, fancy goods and smallwares house of Hodgson, Sumner & Co., of Winnipeg, is spending a couple of weeks in the city.

Mr. J. J. Philp, of Philp & Co., fruits, Winnipeg, returned last week from a visit to Chicago and the fruit districts of Ontario. He reports the apple crop of Ontario as rather light, and a likelihood of higher prices, though this will depend upon the demand for Canadian apples from Britain.

American manufacturers of rubber goods are preparing for an active season.

The United States and Canadian Express Companies have been absorbed by the American Express Co.

It is reported that a company is being formed in England to lay a series of cables between Vancouver, B.C., and Australia, Fiji, and the Sandwich Islands.

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Wholesale Clothiers,

—AND—

MANTLE MANUFACTURERS,
MONTREAL.

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Winnipeg Furniture and Undertaking House
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FURNITURE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Coffins and Caskets of every description in Stock. A great
variety of Trimmings. Undertaking a specialty. Under-
takers furnished on reasonable terms. Telephone.

M. HUGHES & CO.

SLOAN & MASON,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
TORONTO.

New Season's Teas,
Congous, Assams,
Yonz Hysons,
Pekoes.

TEAS!!

Japan's
Gunpowders
of all grades.

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Dominion Organ and Piano Co.
AGENCY FOR MANITOBA & NORTHWEST.

Tuning and Repairing a Specialty.

Also dealers in Stationery and Fancy Goods.

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Plate Glass! Colored Glass!! Enam-
elled Glass, etc.

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CROCKERY, &c.

DOUGLASS & McNIECE,

Importers and Dealers in

China, Glass & Earthenware
181, 183 & 185 McGill St., MONTREAL.

ASSORTED PACKAGES ON HAND FOR COUNTRY TRADE
ORDERS SOLICITED.

COCHRANE, CASSILS & CO.

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Samples with **W. B. McArthur,**
Donaldson's Block, WINNIPEG.

JAMES GOODALL,

Produce Commission Merchant,

GRAIN, GRASS SEEDS, ETC.

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Special attention given to handling consignments of
Grain. Advances made. Correspondence solicited.

LIVINGSTON, JOHNSTON & CO.,

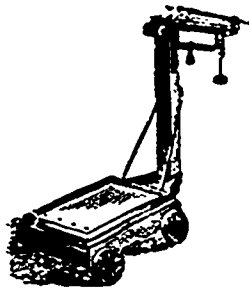
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44 BAY STREET,

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THE GURNEY & WARE SCALES
Manufacturers of Platform Scales, all sizes; Millers and Grain
Scales; Hoop Scales, 10 to 100 lbs.; Hay, Coal and Stock Scales;
Grocery, Counter and Union Scales; Warehouse trucks;
Wholesale Dealers—J. H. ASHDOWN,
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Shirts, Overalls, Mattresses, Bed Springs,

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Attended to. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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Manufacturers of & Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS & SHOES,

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Near McGill Street,

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MACHINE OILS—Castorine, XXX Castorine, Locomotive
Valve, Filtered Cylinder, Summer Eclipse, Olive and
all other products of Petroleum. We Guarantee
our products of Petroleum to give good satisfaction.

Contractors for Artesian Water or Oil Wells.

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This new, commodious and comfortably furnished house
was opened for the accommodation of the public on Aug.
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features for COMMERCIAL TRADE.

W. J. CASBY, Proprietor. HEON DEMPSEY, Manager

COSMOPOLITAN HOTEL,

Opposite C.P.R. Station, - Medicine Hat.
STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS.

Large sample room for Commercial Travellers. Livery in
connection.

GRAND VIEW HOTEL,

OPPOSITE NEW C. P. R. STATION,

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LATE OF THE RUSSELL HOUSE, OTTAWA.

Strictly first-class in every respect. Commercial Sample
Rooms Attached.

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, Bar-
ley.

Wheat buyers at all C.P.R. Shipping Stations

EASTERN MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

The past week has been one of continued weakness in the wheat market, and although no very marked breaks have occurred, yet there appears to be a gradual easing off of prices. A large majority of the traders on the board seem to be believers in higher prices, but the crowd lacked the stamina to put up prices in the face of the large receipts which have been pouring in at the different primary wheat centres. Added to this cables have been weakened, and toward the close of the week there was a falling off in exports from the seaboard. When the first rush of spring wheat deliveries are over there may be a change in the programme. Corn and oats were generally quiet and easy in sympathy with the indifference in wheat. The most active features of the week have hung about the provision market, and prices for pork have slid up and down the scale in a most remarkable manner. Changes in pork seemed to have been of a purely manipulative nature, though the general belief is in higher prices for hog products.

Wheat opened quiet on Monday and trading was not active during the day. Prices held steady until toward the close, when the feeling became stronger and prices advanced $\frac{1}{2}$ c. The close was $\frac{1}{2}$ c under the top price. Oats advanced $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Corn was fairly strong. In provisions there was great interest in October pork, owing to the manipulation of prices known to be going on. October pork closed $4\frac{1}{2}$ c above Saturday's close. November showed an advance of $3\frac{1}{2}$ c and January $12\frac{1}{2}$ c. Lard steady. Closing prices were:

	Sept.	Oct.
Wheat	\$0.76 $\frac{1}{2}$	77 $\frac{1}{2}$ -8
Corn	39 $\frac{3}{4}$	41
Oats	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pork	11.40	11.42 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lard	7.20	6.55

On Tuesday wheat was easier and declined $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Fluctuations were narrow and trade quiet. Oats firm. Corn dull and easier. Provisions were again the centre of attraction. October pork sold down to \$11.30, but soon advanced to \$11.75. After several minor fluctuations a drop to \$11.20 occurred and closed at \$11.32 $\frac{1}{2}$. In the afternoon a break to \$11.10 occurred. Closing prices were:

	Sept.	Oct.
Wheat	\$0.75 $\frac{3}{4}$ - $\frac{7}{8}$	77-77 $\frac{1}{2}$
Corn	39 $\frac{3}{4}$	40 $\frac{1}{4}$
Oats	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pork	11.07 $\frac{1}{2}$	11.10
Lard	7.20	6.57 $\frac{1}{2}$

On Wednesday wheat opened $\frac{1}{2}$ c lower and sold down to 76c for October, after which several fluctuations occurred. There was free selling of long wheat and some buying of shorts, but the market was not particularly active at any time. Corn and oats were weak and lower. Provisions were active and less excited. October pork sold down 30c, but recovered part of the decline. Closing prices were:

	Sept.	Oct.
Wheat	\$0.74 $\frac{3}{4}$ - $\frac{7}{8}$	75 $\frac{1}{2}$ -76
Corn	38 $\frac{3}{4}$	39 $\frac{3}{4}$
Oats	25	26
Pork	10.87 $\frac{1}{2}$	10.90
Lard	7.20	6.35

The wheat market was quiet and easier on Thursday and prices lower at the close, owing to weak cables, large receipts and light exports. October twice sold down to 75 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. Corn was weak and lower, but recovered later. Oats opened strong and advanced a fraction, but closed about the same. Pork seemed without support and sold down 55c up to 10 o'clock. Closing prices were:

	Sept.	Oct.
Wheat	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	76 $\frac{1}{2}$
Corn	38 $\frac{3}{4}$	39 $\frac{3}{4}$
Oats	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pork	10.45	10.47 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lard	7.20	6.35

Friday there was more activity in wheat, mainly on local account. Prices, however, were weak and the close $\frac{1}{2}$ c lower, owing to steady increase in stocks and weak cables. Corn and oats were quiet and easier. In pork the feeling continued unsettled and the close lower. September lard was advanced $12\frac{1}{2}$ c through manipulation. Closing prices were:

	Sept.	Oct.
Wheat	\$0.73 $\frac{3}{4}$	\$0.74 $\frac{3}{4}$
Corn	37 $\frac{3}{4}$	38 $\frac{3}{4}$
Oats	24 $\frac{3}{4}$	25 $\frac{3}{4}$
Pork	10.10	10.12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lard	7.35	6.35

On Saturday there was some activity in the wheat market, with the feeling easier, and fluctuations confined to a narrow range. November closed at 76 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Corn and oats were quiet and easier. Pork was weak and nervous, and lower at the opening. After a temporary advance prices receded and closed lower. November closed at \$9.80. Cash lard was steady with futures weak. Closing prices were:

	Sept.	Oct.
Wheat	\$0.73 $\frac{1}{2}$	\$0.74 $\frac{1}{2}$
Corn	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	38 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oats	—	—
Pork	9.90	9.92 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lard	7.37 $\frac{1}{2}$	6.35

TORONTO.

STOCKS.

The stock market has continued strong during the week, and the leading bank stocks all around show an advance, which is most marked in the case of Montreal and Commerce. Considerable activity has existed during the week. Closing bids for Sept. 15th, as compared with one week ago, were as follows:

	Sept. 8.	Sept. 15.
Montreal	223 $\frac{1}{2}$	228
Ontario	121	121 $\frac{1}{2}$
Toronto	207	209
Merchants'	130	131 $\frac{1}{2}$
Commerce	124 $\frac{1}{2}$	128
Imperial	138	138
Federal	111	111 $\frac{1}{2}$
Dominion	216 $\frac{1}{2}$	216 $\frac{1}{2}$
Standard	125	126 $\frac{1}{2}$
Hamilton	136 $\frac{1}{2}$	136 $\frac{1}{2}$
Northwest Land	63	62 $\frac{1}{2}$
C.P.R. Bonds	105	105
do Stocks	65 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

The principal movement in grain has been confined to old stocks, and holders of these

have been inclined to sell at lower prices, owing to the expected rush of new grain. Scarcely any new grain has yet been offered, and markets must remain quiet until such time as receipts commence to come in somewhat freely. The provision trade has held quiet and steady.

FLOUR.

The market has held quiet and steady. Superior extra sold at \$3.70, and extra at \$3.60.

WHEAT.

There has been very little doing on the spot. No. 2 fall sold at 79c and 1 car of No. 1 spring at 83c.

OATS.

Old of poor quality sold at 32c on track, and new mixed at 33c.

BARLEY.

No. 2. sold outside at equal to 60c here. No other sales reported.

PEAS.

Quiet at 56c.

POTATOES.

Cars quiet at 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Large street supplies have checked demand for car lots.

APPLES.

From \$1.25 to \$1.50 per bbl was paid on the street. No car lots moving.

EGGS.

All offered taken steadily at 13c. Receipts light.

BUTTER.

Supplies have continued scarce, for choice qualities. Selections were taken at 15 to 16c, while 12 to 14c was paid for choice lots. Seventy-five packages of poor medium sold at 10c. The demand, however, has been for choice.

CHEESE.

Small lots of choice have sold at 10 to 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, and very firm. Skins worth 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

PORK.

Steady at \$13.50 to \$14.

BACON.

Stocks low and prices firm. Long-clear sold at 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 9c, rolls, 9c bellies, 10 to 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

HAMS.

Have been scarce and prices firm, 14c was the ruling price, though some of poor quality sold $\frac{1}{2}$ c lower.

LARD.

Has sold in small lots only at 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 10c for large pails and 10 to 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ c for small pails.

DRESSED HOGS.

Have been unsettled, prices hanging from \$5.50 to \$6.75.

LIVE HOGS.

Heavy offerings have had a weakening effect upon the market and prices have been easier. A number of cars of Manitoba were among receipts. Light fat sold fairly well at \$4.75 to \$5. Heavy fat dull at \$4.50, off cars.

The following are the quotations on the London stock market for the leading 5 per cent. Canadian debentures: Province of Manitoba 108, Winnipeg 112, Montreal 108, Quebec Province 115.

The Great Northwestern Telegraph Company have met the cut in rates made by the Canadian Pacific Telegraph company. The revised rates from Manitoba to all points in Ontario and Quebec will be 75 cents for ten words, and 5 cents for each additional word. The night rate will be 50 cents for ten words, and 3 cents for each additional word.

The Far West.

From Macleod a drive of thirty miles due east will carry the traveller to the new town of Lethbridge, this drive being accomplished in a real old fashioned Concord stage coach, drawn along at a steady swinging trot by four horses. The driver is a thorough westerner and it is claimed that he is the best manipulator of the ribbons in Canada. He is a man of few words and these few words would not be adapted to a religious discourse, though they show considerable proficiency in Biblical subjects. As already stated, Lethbridge is a new town, in fact about the latest addition to the list of places in the Northwest, though by no means the least important. Lethbridge was called into existence through the opening of the coal mines located there, and the building of the Northwestern Coal & Navigation Co's Railway to that point. This railway leaves the C. P. R'y at Dunmore, one station east of Medicine Hat, and runs in a southwesterly direction for a distance of 109 miles to its terminus at Lethbridge. The railway arrived at Lethbridge on August 23rd, 1885, or about one year ago, and forthwith the work of building up a town commenced. The number of business institutions increased rapidly during the first few months, but during the present season the growth of the place has been less rapid, the number of business institutions now being fully up to the present requirements for the same in all staple lines. The different lines of trade are represented by the following firms and individuals: I. G. Baker & Co., H. Bentley & Co., T. Bottere, general stores; J. H. Cavanagh, hardware; T. F. Kirkham, tins; E. Walton, drugs; McKenzie & Irvine, brewery. There is also a branch of the Union Bank of Canada, established in the place. The Lethbridge News, a spicy little sheet, keeps the citizens posted on the local happenings. Of the hotel accommodation of Lethbridge the less said the better. We located at what was said to be the best house, but discovered something better in the way of a table at another, though less pretentious hotel. The country around Lethbridge is as yet unoccupied to any extent. Little attempt has been made at cultivation and ranching has not been gone into to any extent in the immediate vicinity. However the country is said to be well adapted to the latter though owing to the drought the grass is very short this year. Owing to this lack of settlement, Lethbridge depends almost entirely upon the mines and may therefore be put down as the mining town of the Northwest. All along the steep banks of the Belly River near which the town is located, the coal may be seen cropping out, in seams of about six feet in thickness. The Northwestern Coal & Navigation Co. have simply followed up one of these seams from where the coal crops out under the brow of the hill in the descent into the Belly River valley. A tunnel is made into the bank and the coal is taken out in sections, with walls of coal left standing to support the earth above. A tramway is put down through each section, and the coal is drawn out to the open air with horses. The tram cars are drawn up the hill to the level prairie above by means of a stationary engine and wire cable. Here the coal is loaded on the

cars and shipped out. About 160 tons per day were being taken out and it was proposed to increase this amount to about 350 tons by September, in preparation for the winter demand. The coal is said to be of better quality than that taken out last season. Lethbridge is also the headquarters for the N. W. C. & N. Co's Ry., which also adds to the importance of the place; through the location of the repair shops and offices of the company. From Lethbridge to Dunmore the ride is a somewhat dreary one, over an open and level prairie, the only sign of habitation being the occasional section house along the railway. At Dunmore the company have opened a very good hotel, where travellers will have to put up for the night on their way to and from Lethbridge, owing to the way the trains connect with the C. P. R'y service.

Medicine Hat, the next point of observation, is already well known to those familiar with Northwestern geography, as the principal divisional point on the C.P.R. between Moosejaw and Calgary. Located as it is at the crossing of the South Saskatchewan river the largest stream crossed by the C. P. R. west of Winnipeg, it is likely to maintain its supremacy in this respect. The place has been so frequently described that but a brief notice of the more recent changes and improvements will be all that is necessary. The trade of Medicine Hat, which is in considerable proportion, is done principally with the settlers and ranchers in the vicinity, men employed in the C. P. R. workshops and along the many miles of road between the place and any other point where supplies can be secured. There is also some Indian and Mounted Police trade. Treed & Ewart, general storekeepers, carry a large stock. They are erecting a large brick warehouse, which will be used for storing surplus stock. The building will be isolated and rendered as nearly fire proof as possible, owing to the excessive insurance rates which run from 5 to 8 per cent. This warehouse will be the first brick building erected in Medicine Hat, the brick being manufactured within a mile or so of the town. Geo. McCuaig, Cousins & Scatcheid, and Hargrave & Sissons also do a general store business. W. T. Finlay carries on business in lumber. Mr. Leonard, the baker, was one of the first to arrive on the spot and still holds the fort. At the Cosmopolitan Hotel we found very comfortable quarters and the best table west of Regina. The proprietor Mr. W. J. Casey, and Mr. Dempsey, manager, endeavor to make their guests comfortable, which means a good deal to the traveller out west. Mr. Casey has been somewhat unfortunate in having been twice burned out, but twice he has bobbed up serenely with a new house, and better ones each time. There are a number of other business lines represented, including E. Walton, druggist, one or two hotels, etc., and the Times newspaper. The Dominion Government have also lately opened an emigration office and buildings. Quite a number of settlers have located in the vicinity of the Hat, though farming here, like many other parts of the country, has not proved an unqualified success this season, owing to the drought. We were shown some vegetables, however, which were by no means a poor sample. The ranching interests in the vicinity have as-

sumed considerable proportion, and have gone on developing steadily. It is expected that a number of herds of cattle will be driven in from Montana this fall to Medicine Hat, for shipment over the C. P. R.

Winnipeg Board of Trade.

A meeting of the council of the Board of Trade was held on Monday, the chair being occupied by the vice-president, Mr. J. H. Ashdown, and Messrs. Crowe, Stephens, G. F. Galt, J. Redmond, Stobart, and the secretary being present.

The question of the mail service in Southern Manitoba was discussed, and on the motion of Mr. G. F. Stephens, seconded by G. F. Galt, the following resolution was unanimously adopted and the secretary instructed to forward a copy of the same to the Postmaster-General:—

Resolved: That in the opinion of this board the present arrangements for mail service to and from towns of Southwestern Manitoba west of Manitou, are altogether inadequate for the trade demands of the same, and while maintained are a serious hindrance to the progress of one of the most populous and prosperous agricultural districts of the Northwest, besides furnishing an almost inseparable barrier to trade between that section of country and all east of it. Therefore this board humbly requests of the Honorable the Postmaster-General, that the present system of conveying mails to towns and villages in question by stage from Brandon or Manitou, be discontinued, and that, in future, these mails be conveyed daily along the line of C. P. R. Southwestern by rail. This board would also request that this change be made with as little delay as possible, as already trade and other interests of the public have suffered severely from the continuance of the present unsatisfactory system.

The present anomalous state of freight rates on the C. P. R. to points on the Pacific Coast was discussed, and instances of charges being higher from Winnipeg to the coast than from Montreal there were cited.

The chairman remarked that as a war in freight rates between the C. P. R. and Northern Pacific was going on, discrimination in favor of through shippers might be expected while that lasted, but he failed to see why the rates should be made to crowd Manitoba entirely out of the British Columbia market.

Mr. Galt stated that he had made up his mind to abandon British Columbia trade owing to the rates charged on the C. P. R.

It was deemed advisable to appoint a committee to inquire into the freight rates from Winnipeg, Montreal, St. Paul, and other points, both by the C. P. R. and the Northern Pacific, and the president, vice-president and secretary were selected as that committee.

The first shipment of cattle over the C.P.R. this season for Chicago arrived at the stock yards in Winnipeg on Wednesday last, from Maple Creek. The lot consisted of twenty cars belonging to Lspley and Kingsbury, of Fort Benton, Montana. The cattle are shipped through in bond. Last year about 10,000 head of Montana cattle were handled by the C.P.R., and the number is expected to be considerably greater this year.

Lumbering.

The Fort William *Echo* thus refers to the lumber interests of that district:—Fort William is the centre from which radiate all the great lumbering enterprises of Algoma West. Each winter camps are established in every direction, and from the almost boundless timber limits which surround it the products are culled and prepared for their voyage to the Fort in the spring. Most of the timber employed by the C.P.R. Company in their many and vast enterprises is procured by companies having their headquarters here. From the mills of Messrs. Carpenter and Graham, Horne & Co, it is an almost daily occurrence to see car loads of timber and lumber of all descriptions and dimensions proceeding east and west, intended either for their old works or construction of new ones. Customers for the manufactured material are found as far west as Calgary, as far east as Sudbury.

At Montreal, the *Gazette* finds the lumber trade to be in a satisfactory condition. An active business has been done at steady prices, while the compilation of August sales by many dealers shows an increase of 50 per cent. over August 1885. At the yards the demand has been good, and carloads have met with an equally good enquiry. Advices from the primary points are encouraging and indicate that the cut during the approaching season will be larger than last. There appears to be a healthy tone in the Toronto lumber market, and prices are quite firm all round. United States buyers have been in the city, and some enquires for good lumber have resulted in sales. Old dealers say that not for some years have appearances been so hopeful, stocks are light and millmen show more independence. In the Midland district the mills are fully employed, principally on orders. The demand for bill stuff is considerable, and the gradual depletion of our forests makes it somewhat difficult to acquire supplies of logs. Hemlock, is gradually working its way into favor for dimension lumber.

Grain and Milling News.

C. W. Speers, of Griswold, has sold his entire stock of wheat, 1,800 bushels, for 54c per bushel.

Work has commenced on a new elevator at Boissevain. It will be finished by October.

The Manitou joint stock elevator has been purchased by Mulholland Bros., and Brown & Rutherford, the principal creditors.

Wheat was quoted at 52 to 53c at Brandon last week, with very little coming in. All offered would grade No. 1 hard.

From \$2 to \$2.25 per acre is the charge in the Edmonton district for cutting grain with self binders. Binding twine sells at 20c per lb, a reduction of 5c from last season. A self binder costs \$277 cash delivered at Edmonton.

A Sioux Indian living near Beulah, north of Elkhorn, Man., whose name being interpreted into English means One Dog, has this summer raised 52 acres of red fye wheat. He was one of the first to arrive at the flour mill at Virden, this season, with a load for gristing, which he

brought in on Monday, Aug 30th. The sample would grade No. 1 hard.

At Portage la Prairie the oat market is lively—black oats bringing 25 cents and white 27 to 28c. Business at the oat meal mills is rushing. Old oats are in demand yet. Barley brings from 30 to 33c per bushel at the brewery. The crop of barley this season is first class, and the new sample is coming in fairly. Fifty-five cents is the highest price paid for wheat, farmers are keeping back their crop.

A new wheat tariff has been introduced on the C.P.R., which makes a reduction of about 2c per 100 pounds from some points on the main line in Manitoba and the territories to Lake Superior ports. The new rate from Winnipeg, will be 28c; from Reaburn to Portage la Prairie, inclusive, 29c; Burnside to Brandon, inclusive, 30; Alexander to Mousomin, inclusive, 32c; west of Wolseley, to Calgary 33c. The rates on the Southwestern have been fixed at 28c from Morden; 30c from Manitou, Clearwater and intervening points, and 31c beyond Clearwater, to the end of the track. Points between Winnipeg and Emerson, inclusive, get the 28c rate, and the Stonewall and Selkirk branches the 29c rate. The through all rail rate from Winnipeg to Montreal has been fixed at 50c for wheat and 42c for oats and barley, and from Brandon 52c for wheat and 44c for oats and barley.

A PERMANENT colonial exhibition, in London, is very likely to be the outcome of the colonial exhibition of this year.

C. W. Maloan, hardware dealer and manufacturer of tinware, Carberry, has added machinery for repairing engines, etc.

THE pronouncement against the Knights of Labor by the Pope is declared by authority to be absolute and that it must be obeyed in all parts of the world.

There is talk of a branch of the Bank of British North America being opened at Vancouver. The manager of that institution was here last week prospecting for an opening.

Australia has gone into the orange growing industry. A shipment of Australian oranges has arrived in London in good condition and the fruit is said to be a good sample.

E. L. Christie, who has lately bought out W. Farr, stationer, Brandon, writes to THE COMMERCIAL stating that his purchase of the said business is a bona fide one, and not a turn over, as had been rumored.

A CORRESPONDENT from Wolseley, Ass., writes THE COMMERCIAL, giving some of the wants of that town. They have at present neither a doctor, furniture dealer, shoemaker nor barber at Wolseley, and our correspondent thinks that there is a good field there for each one of these lines. Don't all apply at once.

SINCE the amalgamation of the Corn Exchange and the Board of Trade of Toronto, about three years ago, the membership has increased from about 100 members to over 900. The entrance fee to the Toronto Board of Trade is \$100, and \$50 is freely bid for membership transfers. The annual dues are ten dollars.

THE United States export locomotives to the value of \$3,000,000 annually.

SIXTY manufacturers between Quebec and Halifax have promised to send samples of their wares for display in the show-rooms and warehouse which Mr. Woods, agent general for Canada, will open in Sydney, N.S.W.

THE American Bankers' Convention at Boston was chiefly remarkable as showing the views entertained by men from all sections of the country upon the question of maintaining unimpaired the solid gold standard in all banking transactions.

WANTED !!

CLOTHING TRAVELLER

FOR MANITOBA AND THE NORTHWEST.

A successful salesman will be liberally dealt with. Goods offered represent an extensive assortment and are right in price. Apply by letter in the meantime and a personal interview can be arranged later on in Winnipeg if necessary. All communications will be considered strictly confidential.

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Our stock here embraces all the Manufactures of the standard Oil Company. Correspondence solicited.

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CYLINDER. ENGINE. MACHINERY

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Large stock of leading Patent Medicines.

Sole wholesale agents for the Cow Boy Cigar. We also carry full line of popular domestic & imported brands

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British Columbia.

A society of ex-Winnipeggers has been formed at Vancouver.

The Clarence Hotel has been opened at Victoria, by F. G. Richards.

The Vancouver Daily News is published on Sunday. It is the only Sunday paper in Canada.

The Vancouver Drug Co., have commenced business at Vancouver in the line indicated in the memo.

J. A. Pelkie, of Winnipeg, is in Vancouver, and is arranging to open a clothing and furnishing store in that place.

The Vancouver Herald, established before the fire which destroyed the new city, has reappeared as a weekly paper.

About 55,000 cases of salmon have been packed on the Fraser river this season to date. It is thought that the total catch will be not much over half what was expected.

Victoria, B.C., imported from the eastern provinces during the year ending 30th June last, goods to the value of \$963,667. The total imports amounted to \$2,934,130.

The people of Vancouver are looking to eastern insurance companies, which are unrepresented in Victoria, to take risks upon their property. Victoria agents having had their fingers burnt once, absolutely refuse to run any chance of getting them scorched again, and will not issue any policies at all.

The Vancouver News says: "The C.P.R. is discriminating in favor of Victoria against the terminus, so far as freight rates are concerned, One hundred pounds of merchandise from Montreal costs in transportation ten cents less to Victoria than to Vancouver.

Items of Interest.

The next session of the Northwest Council will open at Regina Oct. 5th. A number of new members will take their seats.

A SPECIAL party to be made up of business men and pleasure seekers will leave Chicago, on Tuesday 21st inst., for a tour of the Northwest and the Pacific coast via the C. P. R.

It is said that the Postal Telegraphy Co'y, which has its lines now into St. Paul, Minn., will shortly extend them to Regina to connect with the C. P. R. system thus giving Manitoba a competing route to St. Paul, Chicago and other western points.

THE SHORTEST ROUTE !

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WINNIPEG AND ALL PARTS OF CANADA
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It has become deservedly the Popular Line between
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MOST COMFORTABLE DAY COACHES.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars and Palace Dining Cars.

Winnipeg Passengers are landed in Chicago earlier than those travelling via other routes.

The route is through the famed Corn and Wheat producing district of the west, and the scenery is unsurpassed. Connections make in Union Depots. 150 lbs. of Baggage checked free. Rates always as low as the lowest.

Get through tickets, maps and time tables from Ticket Agents of connecting lines in the Northwest, or write to

J. A. McCONNELL, Trav. Pass. Agt. } Minneapolis, Minn.
F. Boyd, Gen. Traffic & Pass. Agt. }

—THE—

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R'y

Is the Fast Mail Short Line from St. Paul and Minneapolis, via Lacrosse and Milwaukee, to Chicago, and all Points in the Eastern States and the Canada.

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

It is the only line running Sleeping Cars with luxurious Smoking Rooms, and the Finest Dining Cars in the world, via the famous "River Bank Route," along the shores of Lake Pepin and the beautiful Mississippi River to Milwaukee and Chicago. Its trains connect with those of the Northern lines in the Grand Union Depot at St. Paul. No change of Cars of any class between St. Paul and Chicago.

For Through Tickets, Time Tables and full information, apply to any Coupon Ticket Agent in the Northwest.

R. MILLER, Gen. Manager; J. F. TUCKER, Asst. Gen. Manager; A. V. H. CARPENTER, Gen. Pass. Agent; GEO. H. HEAFFORD, Asst. Gen. Pass. Agent, Milwaukee, Wis.; W. H. DIXON, Asst. Gen. Pass. Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

CHAS. N. BELL, Commercial Agent,
407 Main St., WINNIPEG, MAN.

THE ROYAL ROUTE.
Chicago and Northwestern Railway.

GOING WEST.
Regular Express trains leave Minneapolis at 1.00 p.m. and 8.10 p.m.; and St. Paul, 1.40 p.m. and 8.60 p.m. arriving in Chicago at 7.00 a.m. and 1.00 p.m.

COMING WEST.
Regular Express trains leave Chicago at 11.20 a.m. and 10.35 p.m., arriving at St. Paul at 6.30 a.m. and 2.25 p.m., and Minneapolis at 7.15 a.m. and 3.10 p.m.
"SHORT LINE LIMITED."

Leave Minneapolis 7 p.m., St. Paul 7.35 p.m., arrive Chicago 7.55 a.m. Leave Chicago 7.30 a.m. arrive St. Paul 7.55 a.m., Minneapolis 8.30 a.m. This is the finest train that runs and makes the distance 419 miles between supper and breakfast time.

GOING SOUTHWEST.
Trains leave St. Paul for Sioux City, Omaha, Kansas City and San Francisco at 6 p.m. and Minneapolis at 6.40 p.m. daily.

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

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Trains leave Fargo for Minneapolis, St. Paul and intermediate stations at 7.50 p.m. and 7.30 a.m. Arrive at Fargo from St. Paul and Minneapolis at 8.00 a.m. and 8.20 p.m.

Tickets for sale at all principal stations for St. Paul, Minneapolis, Chicago and all eastern and southern states. For further information address

A. V. H. CARPENTER,
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NIAGARA FALLS AIR LINE FOR ALL POINTS EAST.

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