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WINNIPEG, OCTOBER 13, 1890.

Manitoba.

W. J. Young & Co. will open a grocery store at Brandon.

I. Broadley has opened out in the hardware and stoves trade at Elkhorn.

E. H. Taaffe's, dry goods and clothing, Winnipeg, advertise selling out.

Lewis Godbolt, boots and shoes, Winnipeg, has assigned to S. A. D. Bertrand.

Morton Morse of Miller, Morse & Co., Winnipeg, has returned from a trip east.

A Loycock, general merchant, Fox-Warren is erecting an addition to his store.

Geo. Dunbar has sold his blacksmith shop and house at McGregor to A. Egle, of High Bluff.

It is reported that Thos. Adair & Co., general storekeepers, Rathwell, have sold out to Adam Forbes & Co.

Geo. Manson, drugs, Shoal Lake, has moved into his new store and added dry goods and clothing to his stock.

The sheriff is in possession of the stocks of E. W. Barret, grocer, and J. E. T. Powers, stationer, Brandon.

L. Arnett, the Winnipeg clothier, has so far recovered from his recent gun accident as to be able to drive out.

Logan & Co., bankers, Carberry, will open a branch at McGregor. John Logan of Carberry will be in charge.

J. A. McDonald, a traveller for N. H. Cole, tailor, Winnipeg, was fined at Emerson recently for breach of the by-law regarding transient traders.

McMillan, Manitoba emigration agent, will

leave shortly for England to open an emigration office for the government. This is a commendable move. An active emigration policy is what Manitoba needs above all else.

A fire broke out recently in a waste paper barrel which stood 12 feet from the back of E. Nicol & Son's store at Boissevain. Cause, supposed to be a spark from some adjoining stove pipe. The fire was discovered before any damage had been done, and a serious conflagration prevented.

Chief Justice Taylor gave judgement Monday last in the case of the Hudson Bay Railway Company against Mann & Holt. This bill was filed by the plaintiffs against Mann & Holt, James Ross and the Imperial Bank to restrain them from dealing with \$374,000 of bonds of the plaintiff company.

An unusual amount of celery has been planted around Winnipeg this year. A drive out Portage Avenue will show acres and acres of that succulent herb in the vegetable gardens along that highway. Winnipeg market gardeners could no doubt spare a number of car loads for shipment, over local requirements.

McPhillips Bros., of Winnipeg have recently issued a new and very useful outline map of the city of Winnipeg and surrounding territory. The map shows routes of railways coming into the city, and any points of interest within or adjacent to the corporation limits; also the parish lots; distances from the post office, etc. It is probably the most useful reference map yet issued.

Reports of the destruction of stocks of grain from prairie fires are coming in from different parts of the country. It is really strange that with all the warnings farmers have had in the past, they will persist in neglecting to take the simplest precautions against the destruction of their stocks, and sometimes buildings, from prairie fires.

The Neepawa Register says:—"Every few days a small party passes through up to Dauphin. They are mostly from the United States. We have heard it stated that these are all Canadians returning to their allegiance. Such is not the case, fully one third of the number were born and bred in the United States and in coming north are not at all actuated by sentiment.

The Manitou Mercury says: "A shipment of August cheese amounting to about 6500 lbs., was made to-day from the Manitou Cheese Factory to Winnipeg. The consignment was sold at 10 cents per lb., giving the patrons a trifle over 70 cents per 100 lbs for their milk. Several small lots of cheese have been disposed of at different times during the summer, the highest price received being 12 cents for May cheese, and the lowest 9¢ for July make. The product for September and October, amounting to 10,000 or 12,000 lbs. will remain in the factory for future disposal, and as the prospects are good it is expected that an advanced price will be realized on this lot."

The Emerson Times says: "The express charges between Winnipeg and here, are something awful to contemplate. We last week had a small box, about four inches square, and 24 long, weighing with contents perhaps 20 pounds, shipped to us from Winnipeg, by Northern Pacific express. The charges for carriage of so small an article, one would imagine, would not exceed 40 or 50 cents, but they did by a large majority, the bill being only one dollar and

eighty-five cent. The value of the entire contents of the box was only \$1.25. This is little short of pure, unadulterated robbery of the public."

The following is from the Manitou Mercury: "The shipment of cattle to the old country recently made by our local grain and cattle exporter, Mr. Robt Ironside, has not turned out very successfully in a financial point of view, although the speculation will no doubt benefit the shipper in the matter of experience. The fat steers comprising 150 head, which were sent to Liverpool realized a small profit, but the stockers forwarded to Glasgow were sold at a loss. The fact of the matter is that cattle can be fed just as cheaply in Manitoba as they can at Glasgow, and Mr Ironside intends to work on this idea in future. He has two car loads of stock still left which he intends to fit up in prime condition and ship to Liverpool this fall."

Assiniboia.

W. Adams, barber, Medicine Hat, has been sold out by the sheriff.

T. J. Smith, drugs and groceries, Wapella, has sold out to Joseph Pritchard.

The directors of the Medicine Hat general hospital acknowledge the donation of a chest of tea from Thompson, Codville & Co., wholesale grocers, Winnipeg.

Mr. Ellis of the C. A. C. & C. Co.'s Stair farm says that he expects to reap a second crop of oats from some of his early fields. These fields were cut early in August and the rains and have caused the roots to send out new shoots, and now a very fair crop of grain is the result.—Medicine Hat Times.

Alberta.

L. C. Fulmer, general merchant, Banff, in difficulties, has made a satisfactory arrangement with his creditors, and will continue the business.

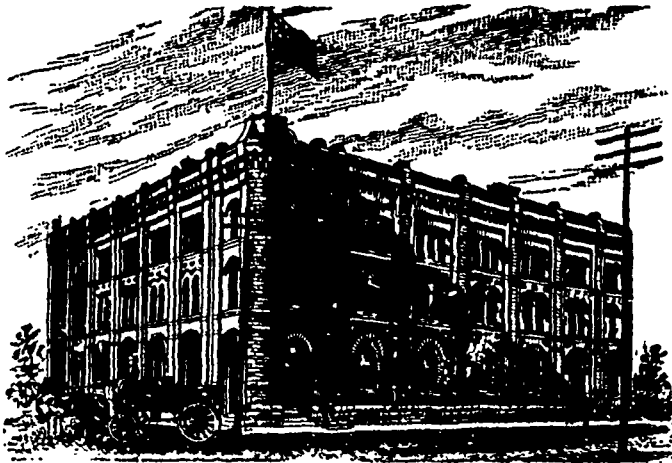
MacLeod Gazette: "The town had the narrowest escape from fire on Sunday that it has ever had. A lot of straw and other litter was scattered about in the backyards of Cottingham & McDonell and the Medical Hall. Some one carelessly threw a lighted cigar end or a burning match among the rubbish, and the result was a blaze. It was seen just in time, and a serious and extensive fire averted only by hard fighting. A patch on the side of Cottingham & McDonell's building was burned almost to a cinder. The moral is plain, and should not be thrown away. People cannot be too careful not to leave inflammable rubbish of any kind where it can cause the least danger."

Saskatchewan.

Wm. Stobart & Co., general dealers and traders, Prince Albert have sold out to John E. Sinclair, who was previously in charge of the business for the firm.

R. C. Wigmore & Co., general dealers, Prince Albert, have sold out to Sproat & McLeod, two residents of that place, who have formed a partnership to carry on the business.

Hon. Laurence Clark, chief factor for the Hudson's Bay company at Prince Albert, is dead. The deceased gentlemen has been a prominent person in the territories for years.

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DIRECT IMPORTERS
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CORNER PRINCESS AND BANNATYNE STREETS, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

The Cypress Hills.

The following account of the Cypress Hills country, southwestern Assiniboia, has been published:—

"The Cypress Hills may be described as a plateau or a series of plateaux, extending about 100 miles from east to west, in the territories of Western Canada. At the eastern end they rise abruptly from the plain to the height of 400 feet, but at the southwestern extremity they were found 2,000 feet above the plain south of Fort Walsh. At the head of the mountain, the western end of the hills, they are at least 1,500 feet higher than at the eastern end. They are at most about 25 miles wide at the eastern end, and beyond Fort Walsh they become so narrow that often this plateau is little over a mile in width. On the south, instead of abruptly falling off towards the plain, they gradually merge into it, where the elevation (at their base) was found to be 50 feet above that of their eastern end. The top of the hills may be characterized as a series of plateaux, gradually becoming more elevated as you proceed westward, and the coulees, or narrow depressions separating these plateaux becoming correspondingly deeper. These latter are the sources of the streams which flow into the Saskatchewan on the one hand, and into the Missouri on the other; and it is no uncommon thing to find water less than 100 yards apart in these coulees flowing in opposite directions.

Wood is abundant in all those coulees which penetrate the hills on the east, south and west sides, but it is only west of Fort Walsh that it is found inside the margin of the plateaux itself. On the south it is scarce, and it is only in the deeper recesses of the hills that any is to be found. Every few miles in this district transverse valleys are seen sending their waters in both directions and these constantly become deeper until the last one is reached at Fort Walsh, where the depression is 600 feet below the level of the plateau, and the stream heads to the north of the central or highest land, and therefore drains the whole of the higher plateau. Cottonwood or Six-Mile Coulee, farther east, and Medicine Coulee or creek, the most northern tributary of the Missouri, do the same. Stony Current Creek drains the northeastern

part, and the drainage of the southwestern is carried to the Saskatchewan by Maple Creek, a torrent which carries off the spring floods, but is frequently dry later in the season. Twenty-five miles east of Fort Walsh spruce and pine become prominent features, the latter (*pinus concolor*) always being found along the upper margin of the valley. West of Fort Walsh and near the head of the mountains, this pine forms groves of many acres in extent, the trees ranging from four to twenty-four inches in diameter, those from six to twelve inches being the most abundant. Saw mills have already been established here by a Michigan company. From a careful perusal of the foregoing it will be seen that these hills offer advantages equal, if not superior, for grazing to those found in the Bow River country. Fine rich grass, pure spring water, elevation in the heat, absence of flies is assured in the summer. In the winter there is shelter from storms, and abundance of hay, and fine pastures on the exposed hills, where the buffalo has wintered from time immemorial.

The land in range 8 is mostly undulating prairie, with good sandy loam soil. This range is intersected by Seven Persons, a big sandy coulee. This is a fine valley of nearly a mile in width, through which flows a stream in spring time. A few ash leaved maples are on its banks. Reaching the high ground on the westerly part of this range, we may say we are on the plains for it appears as if we were standing on a big plate with the horizon for a rim, the only break in the monotony being the Sweet Grass Hills, 50 miles away.

Leather and Boots and Shoes.

The Montreal trade *Bulletin* reports the leather and boot and shoe trade at that place as follows: "We have to report a very firm leather market, although the movement is not as large as it has been, as boot and shoe manufacturers confine their operations to their immediate wants. In sole leather sales of choice plump No: 1 B.A. have transpired at 22½ to 23c, but the ordinary run of Western No 1 sole brings about 21 to 22c, as to quantity. Black leather is also firm, the advance formerly reported being well maintained.

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Tools, Material,

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W. F. DOLL.

Splits are still going forward to the English market, where they meet a good enquiry at fairly profitable rates for shippers.

In boots and shoes quite a lot of shipments have been made recently to the west and the maritime provinces in execution of back orders, but manufacturers state that at the moment they are not particularly busy, this being a sort of between seasons. Still a few sorting orders are coming in at the advanced prices, which buyers appear to be loth to understand. They will get acquainted with it however, as they send in their sorting orders."

Dried Fruit at Toronto.

The stock of new Valencia raisins is yet limited, and prices consequently are high, standing this week at 8 to 8½c. Next week will see plenty of Valencias here, and prices are expected to come down. New Sultanias are in and for sale at 13 to 15c. Currants are in liberal supply. Old Patras are 6 to 6½c in barrels. New Filiatras in barrels are 6½ to 6¾c, half barrels 6½ to 6¾c. Old Filiatras are 5½ to 6c in barrels, and 5½ to 6c in half barrels. Half cases of Vostizzas are 9½ to 10c. There is a stock of 5-crown Excelsior currants in cases to be had at 9½ to 10c. The samples of new crop currants appear not to come up the quality of the 1899 crop, of which there is a residuum of good value yet on this market. New E'eme figs have been received since last report. In 14 ounce boxes they are 12½c, in 10 lb. boxes they are 14c, and in 20 lb. boxes 15c. Natural figs, recently arrived, are 8c in 20 lb. boxes. Figs are likely to be dear as the crop is short. Dates are 5½ to 6c, having advanced a quarter of a cent. New dates will not be in for a month or six weeks.—*The Grocer.*

Interest in the question of the right of individuals or associations to use extreme measures in bringing delinquent debtors to time is revived by an action brought by a citizen of Toronto to prevent the advertising of an unsettled claim against him. An injunction has been granted, and the case will be argued at Osgoode Hall.

Waghorn's Guide for October is to hand. It contains the time card of the new Prince Albert line opened on October 2, in addition to a great deal of general information of a useful nature for reference.

W. D. PETTIGREW & CO.

WHOLESALE

—DEALERS IN—

**Plaster of Paris,
Plasterer's Hair,
Wheelbarrows**

SEND FOR PRICES

528 Main Street,
WINNIPEG.

STEWART HOUSE

COR. MAIN & ELLIS STS., MANITOU, MAN.

First-Class in every respect! Re-fitted! Re-furnished
Good Table! Good Rooms! Three best Sample Rooms
in the Province.

ROUNTREE & CONNOR, Proprietors.



LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING CO.

The most perfect Flouring Mill in Canada. CAPACITY 1,600 BARRELS A DAY.

Barrel Factory at the Mill and Grain Storage Capacity of 550,000 bushels in addition to which a system of handling Elevators are now being constructed throughout the Northwest.

All Grades of HARD WHEAT FLOUR in Barrels and Bags.

FOR QUOTATIONS AND OTHER INFORMATION APPLY TO THE MILLS,

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G. F. STEPHENS & CO.

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—IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF—

Stephens' Pure Liquid Colors—Various Shades for Interior and Exterior House Painting.

Window Glass—Ordinary Glazing and Crystal Sheet. Single and Double Strength.

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Heavy Polished Plate—Sizes in Stock from 44 to 96 inches Wide.

Stephens' Elastic Enamel—For Household Decorations such as Tables, Fancy Chairs, &c., in a large number of delicate shades.

Ornamental Glass—In almost Endless Variety.

Stephens' Pure Oxide Paints—(Almost everlasting)—For Elevators, Granaries, Roofs and all Rough Surfaces exposed to the Weather.

A full Stock of Painters' Supplies including Dry Colors, White Lead, Varnish, Brushes, Etc. Artists' Oil Colors and Brushes.

Plaster Paris, Plasterer's Hair, Portland Cement, Rosin, Pitch, Etc.

MARKET STREET EAST, WINNIPEG.

WRAPPING PAPER.

We hear there is some misrepresentation regarding our goods by travellers of rival houses on the road.

We want to say that we guarantee our Wrappings equal in stock to any that go out from Winnipeg. That they are full weight and full count. When we sell you one hundred pounds of Wrapping Paper you get that one hundred pounds, and when we say one ream we mean 480 sheets. Our prices are lower and our stock equal to any, and better than most that goes out from Winnipeg. We trust we have made ourselves clear.

Write us for samples.

Brown Wrappings, all sizes, scale weights	4½ Cents
Unbleached Manila " " " " " "	6½ "
Bleached " " " " " "	7½ "

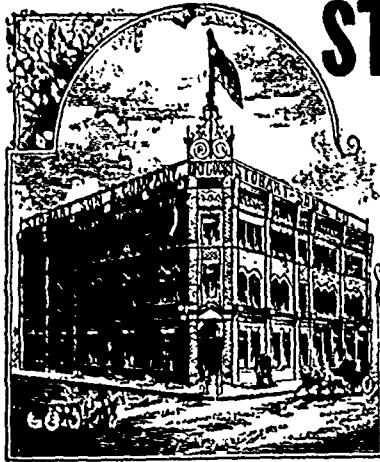
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Jobbers in Paper, Stationery & Books,

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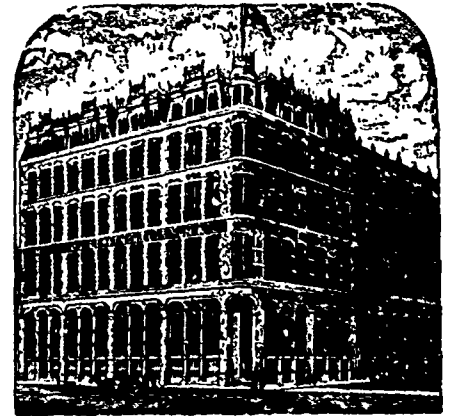
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FALL, 1890.

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Eldorado Castor, the best Oil in the world for Farm Machinery.

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HUTCHISON, DIGNUM & NISBET,

Manufacturers' Agents and Merchants, LINENS, IMPORTED WOOLENS AND TAILORS' TRIMMINGS. SELECT CANADIAN TWEEDS.

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J. S. Manton & Co., Birmingham, - Buttons

Stock of Linens, Tweeds and Trimmings always on hand.

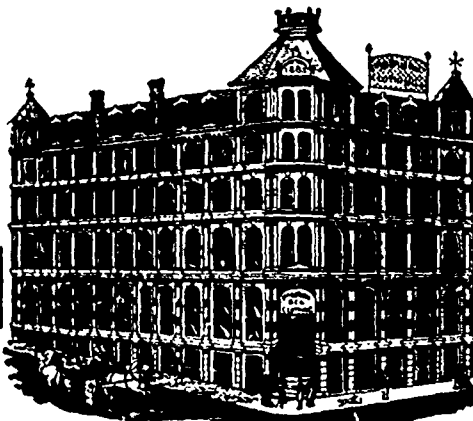
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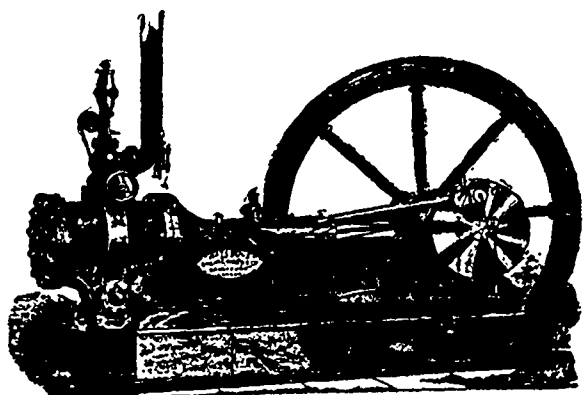
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GRAIN and FEED.

MILLS:

	DAILY CAPACITY		DAILY CAPACITY
ROYAL—Montreal	1800 Barrels	POINT DOUGLAS—Winnipeg	1000 Barrels
GLENORA	1200 "	SEAFORTH—Seaforth, Ont.	300 "
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WRITE FOR CIRCULARS.

The Commercial

WINNIPEG, OCTOBER 13, 1890.

DANGER FROM FIRE.

Our country exchanges of last week reported no less than two instances of fire having originated in rubbish about buildings. THE COMMERCIAL some time ago called attention to the danger from fire originating in paper, straw and other accumulations about stores. In the smaller towns, especially, there is the greatest carelessness in this respect. Crates of goods are opened and the straw, paper and other inflammable material in which the goods are packed, is left in piles about the yard, in close proximity to buildings. In the fall of the year the greatest danger is perhaps present from this cause. The dry leaves from the trees may be blown together in little heaps near the buildings, and only a spark is required to start a conflagration. In dry weather the rubbish that gathers about buildings, especially the sweepings from stores, paper, straw, etc., is of the most inflammable nature. A spark from a neighboring chimney or the pipe of a smoker, or the cast off stub of a cigar, falling among this rubbish, only requires to be fanned by the wind to start a blaze. The openings about cellar windows and the crevices under the sidewalks in front of stores, are receptacles for dry tinder which is blown about by the wind, and these form excellent sources of fire.

One of the fires reported last week resulted in a serious blaze, caused by a spark or cigar falling among the straw and other rubbish in the rear of a store. This had probably been thrown out of empty packing cases. The store was scorched, and the town had a narrow escape. In the other case fire was discovered, we are told, "in a waste paper barrel which stood back of the store." It was fortunately discovered in time to avert a serious conflagration. What utter lack of common sense is here shown in allowing a "waste paper barrel" to stand in the rear of a store, yet a visit to the rear of almost any country store will show conditions almost as bad.

With the frame buildings such as our western towns are generally composed of, and as a rule without any adequate means of fighting fires, the greatest care should be exercised to prevent the starting of conflagrations. Municipal corporations have the power to regulate this matter, and in all incorporated villages we would suggest that a by-law be passed compelling residents to guard against the accumulation of rubbish around buildings. Most of the incorporated towns have a fire by-law regulating chimneys, with the object of lessening the danger from fire. This question of rubbish around buildings is quite as important as regulating the style of chimney which residents may use. Local boards of trade could also take up the matter, and storekeepers individually should look to their premises in this matter. If proper attention were given to the prevention of the accumulations of inflammable material about buildings, there would be many fewer fires to report.

SALT.

The salt deposits of Manitoba are something which very little is heard about. Probably but a very small percentage of the residents of the province are aware that there is such a mineral in the country. Years ago, before the advent of railways had cheapened the means of transportation, salt was manufactured in Manitoba for the local demand. When the railways arrived, and the article began to come in from the outside, the manufacture of salt here was dropped. The demand was then very limited, and with the primitive mode employed of preparing the article for the market, it did not pay to continue the manufacture in competition with the imported commodity. Now the case is quite different. The home consumption has increased many fold since that time, and it should pay to utilize our salt deposits at home, to supply the demand throughout the west. No doubt the preparation of salt for the local demand could now be made a profitable industry in Manitoba, if it were undertaken in a modern way. Salt deposits are known to exist in Manitoba, hundreds of miles apart. The best known deposits are along lakes Manitoba and Winnipegosis, and in the vicinity of lake Dauphin. Salt was also discovered some years ago at Rosenfold, on the Pembina branch of the Canadian Pacific railway.

The New United States Tariff.

The McKinley Tariff has been discussed so much in Canada, that no doubt business men will wish to have a full knowledge of the bill. The following report, furnished by *Bradstreet's* may be considered reliable:—

The McKinley Tariff bill has at length become a law. It was passed by the House of Representatives on Saturday Sept. 27 by a vote of 152 to 81, three Republicans voting with the Democrats. The bill passed the Senate on Tuesday by a vote of 33 to 27, three Republicans voting with the Democrats in that body also. Finally, the bill received the signature of the President on Wednesday afternoon. The measure is a very voluminous one, and is among the longest if it is not the very longest, that has ever passed in Congress. It will not be practicable, in the space at our disposal, to give the measure in its entirety. For our purposes it will be more serviceable to indicate the principal changes which the act has made in rates of duty and in the free list, and to reproduce textually some of the more important provisions, such as those relating to reciprocity, sugar bounties, etc.

THE CHEMICAL SCHEDULE.

Only a very brief mention can be made of the changes in the chemical schedule. On several of the acids reductions are made. Sulphuric acid, however, is taken from the free list and made dutiable at $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ per pound. The rates on alcoholic perfumery and alumina and alum compounds are retained. The rates on ammonia and its compounds are changed from ad valorem to specific. On camphor the rate is increased from $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 5¢ per pound. The duty on chloroform is reduced from 50¢ to 25¢ per pound. There are decreases on glycerine, iodine, iodoform, licorice, magnesia and morphine. On drugs generally the rates remain the same. Under the heads of oil, cottonseed and croton oils have decreased rates, cod-liver

oil is changed from 25 per cent. ad valorem to 15¢ per gallon, and olive oil is changed from 25 per cent to 35¢ per gallon. The rate on oil of stum for smoking is increased from \$10 to \$12 per pound. Under the head of paints, color and varnishes there are a number of changes from ad valorem to specific rates. The changes on medicinal preparations are not very important.

EARTHENWARE AND GLASSWARE.

Under the earthenware and glassware schedule the rate on fire-brick not glazed is changed from 20 per cent ad valorem to \$1.25 per ton. On tiles and brick other than fire-brick not ornamented the rate is increased from 20 to 25 per cent ad valorem. The rate on Roman and other hydraulic cement is changed from 20 per cent to 8¢ per 100 pounds; the duty on lime is changed from 10 per cent to 6¢ per 100 pounds, and that on plaster-of-paris, ground, from 20 per cent to \$1 per ton. There is some increase in the rates on common brown earthenware, but the rates on china, porcelain, etc., remain substantially unchanged. On flint and lime-pressed glassware the rate is increased from 40 to 60 per cent. ad valorem. On engraved glassware the rate is increased from 45 to 60 per cent. There are increases ranging from 15 to 20 per cent on a number of other kinds of glass, such as thin-blown and heavy-blown glass, porcelain and opal glassware, spectacles and lenses. There is a reduction on burr stones from 20 to 15 per cent., and the rates on building stone, except marble, are doubled.

METALS AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF.

In the metal schedule the additional rate on iron ore containing more than two per cent. of copper, is reduced from $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢ per pound. Sulphur ore as pyrites, or sulphuret of iron in its natural state, containing in excess of 25 per cent. of sulphur, is made free. There are slight reductions on round and square bar iron. Beams, girders, and other structural shapes of iron or steel reduced from $\frac{1}{4}$ to 9-10¢ per pound. Boiler or plate iron and steel are newly classified, and varying rates are substituted for the rate imposed under the previous law. Plate iron or steel thinner than No. 10 wire gauge is to pay duty as sheets. There is a slight reduction on forgings, with the provision that no forgings will pay less than 45 per cent. ad valorem. There are some slight reductions on hoop, band and scroll iron, and tagger's iron. Railway bars are reduced to 6-10¢ per pound. Tin plates are to pay $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ per pound more than sheet iron until July 1, 1891, after which date they will pay 2-10¢ per pound. After the same date manufactures of tin will pay 55 per cent. ad valorem, and after October 1, 1879, tin and terne plates lighter in weight than 63 pounds per hundred square feet are to be admitted free of duty unless the aggregate quantity of such plates produced in the United States in any year in the intervening time shall equal one third the amount of such plates imported in any one fiscal year. On steel ingots, blooms, slabs, billets, etc., there some increases and some changes from ad valorem to specific rates. On wire there are some reductions. In manufactures there are reductions upon anchors, axles, hammers, crowbars, bolts, cast iron pipe and vessels and chains. Cutlery and tableware are newly classified, and varying rates are substituted for the previous uniform rates. On the larger kind of files rates are reduced. On

fire arms a specific duty is added to the previous ad valorem rate. On nails and spikes there are some reductions. Aluminum is made free. Copper plates are reduced except in the case of rolled plates, sheets, rods, pipes and sheathing. Gold leaf rates are increased from \$1.50 to \$2 per package of 500 sheets. Leads in sheets is reduced from 3c to 2½c per pound. Silver and other ores containing lead are to pay 1½c per pound on the lead. On nickel the rate is reduced from 15 to 10 cents per pound. Tin, at present free, will after July 1, 1893, pay a duty of 4c per pound, but it will be made free after July 1, 1895, unless the product of the mines of the United States will exceed 5,000 tons in any one year prior thereto. Type metal is changed from 25 per cent. to 1½c per pound for the lead contained therein. Zinc in blocks or pigs is increased from 1½c to 1¾c per pound. Old and worn out zinc is reduced from 1½c to 1¼c per pound. Iron and steel bars which are cold rolled, cold hammered, or polished in any way in addition to the ordinary process of hot rolling or hammering, are to pay ½c per pound in addition to the rates provided in the act, and the same additional rate is to be paid by plates which are subject to similar treatment.

THE WOOD SCHEDULE.

The wood schedule shows several reductions. The rate on timber is reduced one half. There are reductions also on clap-boards and shingles. After March 1, 1891, paving posts, railroad ties and telegraph posts of cedar are to pay 20 per cent. ad valorem.

SUGAR BOUNTIES AND DUTIES.

The provisions of the act relating to bounties for the production of sugar are as follows:

225. That after July 1, 1891, and, and until July 1, 1905, there shall be paid, from any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, under the provisions of section 3,680 of the Revised Statutes, to the producer of sugar, testing not less than 90 degrees by the polariscope, from beets, sorghum, or sugar cane grown within the United States, or from maple sap produced within the United States, a bounty of 2c per pound; and upon such sugar testing less than 90 degrees by the polariscope, and not less than 80 degrees, a bounty of 1½c per pound, under such rules and regulations as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe.

The producer of said sugar to be entitled to said bounty shall have first filed prior to July 1 of each year with the Commissioner of Internal Revenue a notice of the place of production, with a general description of the machinery and methods to be employed by him, with an estimate of the amount of sugar proposed to be produced in the current or next ensuing year, including the number of maple trees to be tapped, and an application for a license to so produce, to be accompanied by a bond in a penalty, and with sureties to be approved by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, conditioned that he will faithfully observe all rules and regulations that shall be prescribed for such manufacture and production of sugar.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, upon receiving the application and bond hereinbefore provided for, shall issue to the applicant a license to produce sugar from sorghum, beets or sugar cane grown within the United States, or from maple sap produced within the United States at the place and with the machinery and by the methods described in the application; but said license shall not extend beyond one year from the date thereof.

No bounty shall be paid to any person engaged in refining sugars which have been imported into the United States, or produced

in the United States upon which the bounty herein provided for has been paid or applied for, nor to any person unless he shall have first been licensed as herein provided, and only upon such person from sorghum beets and sugar cane grown within the United States, or from maple sap produced within the United States. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall from time to time make all needful rules and regulations for the manufacture of sugar from sorghum, beets, or sugar cane grown within the United States, or from maple sap produced within the United States, and shall, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, exercise supervision and inspection of the manufacture thereof.

And for the payment of these bounties the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to draw warrants on the Treasury for such sums as shall be necessary, which sums shall be certified to him by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, by whom the bounties shall be dispersed, and no bounty shall be allowed or paid to any person licensed as aforesaid in any one year upon any quantity of sugar less than 500 pounds.

That any person who shall knowingly refine or aid in the refining of sugar imported into the United States, or upon which the bounty herein provided for has already been applied for, at the place described in the license issued by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and any person not entitled to the bounty herein provided for, who shall apply for or receive the same, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall pay a fine not exceeding \$5,000, or be imprisoned for a term not exceeding five years, or both at the discretion of the court.

Sugars above No. 16 Dutch standard are to pay a duty of ½c per pound, and will pay 1-10c additional when exported from, or the product of any country that shall hereafter pay, directly or indirectly, a bounty or premium on the exportation of such sugar. Machinery purchased abroad and erected in beet sugar factories for the production of raw sugar from beets produced in the United States are to be admitted duty free until July 1, 1892, and any duty collected on any such machinery imported since January 1 last will be refunded. Sugar candy and confectionery made wholly or in part of sugar valued at 12c or less per pound are to pay a uniform duty of 5c per pound. No change is made in the rate on other confectionery. Glucose or grape sugar is changed from 20 per cent. ad valorem to ¾c per pound. The provisions of the act relating to the importation of sugar and to the payment of bounties on the production thereof are to take effect on April 1, 1891, but between March 1 and April 1, 1891, sugars may be refined in bond without the payment of duty, and may be transported in bond and stored in bonded warehouses at such points of destination as are provided in existing laws relating to the immediate transportation of dutiable goods in bond.

TOBACCO AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF.

Under the tobacco schedule leaf tobacco suitable for cigar wrappers, if not stemmed, will pay \$2 per pound, a marked advance over the previous rates, 35c and 75c, per pound. On stemmed tobacco the rate is increased from \$1 to \$2.75 per pound. Where any portion of tobacco imported in a bale or package is suitable for wrappers, the whole package will pay the above rates. Cigars, cigarettes and cheroots are advanced from \$2.50 per pound and 25 per cent ad valorem, to \$1.50 per pound and 25 per cent. ad valorem.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

In the agricultural schedule the rates on live cattle are changed from ad valorem to specific. The old rate was a uniform one of 20 per cent. Horses and mules now pay \$30 per head, though horses valued at \$100 and over are to pay 30 per cent. ad valorem. Cattle more than one year old are to pay \$10 per head, hogs and sheep \$1.50 per head. On cereals there has been a general advance in rates. Wheat is increased from 20c to 25c per bushel, and wheat flour from 20 to 25 per cent. ad valorem; barley is advanced from 10c to 30c per bushel; barley malt from 20c to 45c per bushel; and buckwheat, corn and oats from 10c to 15c per bushel. Advances have been made also on dairy and farm products. Broom-corn, eggs, nursery stock and straw are taken from the free list. Eggs are to pay 5c per dozen. The rate on hay is doubled. Potatoes are advanced from 15c to 25c per bushel. Canned shell fish in cans not exceeding a quart are to pay 8c a dozen cans after June 30, 1891. The rates on fruits are generally increased. Apples are taken from the free list and made dutiable at 25c per bushel. The rates on meat products show several increases.

THE WINE AND SPIRIT SCHEDULE.

The liquor schedule increases the rate on brandy and cordials from \$2 to \$2.50 per gallon, and on bay rum from \$1 to \$1.50. The rates on champagnes and other sparkling wines are increased from \$7 to \$8 per dozen quarts, and for smaller bottles in proportion. Ale in bottles is advanced from 35 to 40 per cent. ad valorem. There are several changes from ad valorem to specific rates.

COTTON AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF.

Cotton thread, yarn and warps of medium grades have been advanced somewhat. Cotton cloths have been newly classified. Cotton cloth not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted or printed, not exceeding fifty threads to the square inch, pays 2c per square yard, or if dyed, colored, etc., 4c per square yard. On cotton cloth exceeding 200 threads to the square inch the rates are increased; if not bleached, dyed, etc., the rate is increased from 4c to 4½c per square yard, and on bleached and printed cottons from 5 and 6c to 5½ and 6½c per square yard respectively. On cotton valued at 10c per square yard and over the rate is advanced from 40 to 45 per cent ad valorem. On cotton containing an admixture of silk there is a duty of 10c per square yard and 35 per cent ad valorem. The rates on ready-made clothing are advanced. Stockings and hosiery are newly classified, and compound rates are substituted for the previous uniform one.

FLAX, HEMP, JUTE, ETC.

Under the flax, hemp and jute schedule flax hackled, known as "dressed line," is advanced from \$40 per ton to 3c per pound. Hemp hackled, known as line of hemp, is increased from \$25 to \$50 per ton. The rates on cables, cordage, etc., are reduced. Binding twine, however, is lowered from 2½c to 7-10c per pound. Burlaps are changed from 30 per cent to 1½c per pound. Bagging for cotton made of hemp, flax, jute, etc., valued at 6c or less per square yard, is increased from 1½ to 1 6-10c per square yard; on bagging valued at more than 6c per square yard the rate is reduced from 2c to 1 8-10c per yard. Manufacturers of flax or hemp not specially provided for pay 50 per cent ad valorem, but until July 1, 1894, the duty on manufactures of flax containing more

than 100 threads to the square inch will be 35 per cent ad valorem. The duty on linen shirts and other wearing apparel is increased from 40 to 55 per cent, and that on laces, edgings, embroideries, etc., is advanced from 40 to 60 per cent.

WOOLS AND WOOLEN MANUFACTURES.

On wool of the first class, that is, merino, nestiza, metz or metis wools, or other wools of merino blood and down clothing wools, including such as have been usually imported from Buenos Ayres, New Zealand, Australia, Cape of Good Hope, Russia, Great Britain and Canada, the duty is fixed at 11c per pound. On wools of the second class, that is, Leicester, Cotswold, Lincolnshire, down combing wools, etc., and hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, etc., the duty is 12c per pound. On wools of the third class, that is, Donskoi, native South American, Cordova, Valparaiso, native Smyrna, Russian camel's hair, and including wools usually imported from Turkey, Greece, Egypt, Syria, etc., the duty is 32 per cent ad valorem on wools valued at 13c per pound or less, and 50 per cent on wools valued at over 13c per pound. Washed wools of the first class pay twice the rate of unwashed wools; and scoured wools of the first or second classes pay three times the rate of unscoured. The duty on noils, shoddy, top waste, and other wool wastes is increased from 10c to 30c per pound. The rate on woolen and worsted yarns and cloths show heavy increases. On woolen and worsted cloths, knit fabrics and manufactures of every description, made wholly or in part of wool or worsted, the rate is increased from 10c per pound, and 35c ad valorem to a duty ranging from 33c per pound and 40 per cent ad valorem to 44c per pound and 50 per cent ad valorem. The rates on blankets, hats and flannel underwear also show marked increases. The same is true of women's and children's dress goods, coat linings and Italian cloths, webbings, bindings, braids, and, indeed, most of the articles in the wool schedule. On Aubusson, Axminster, Moquette, Chenille, Saxomy, Wilton and other similar carpets the rates are increased from 45c per square yard and 30 per cent ad valorem to 60c per square yard and 40 per cent ad valorem. On the cheaper grades of carpets the increase is greater in proportion.

THE SILK SCHEDULE.

The changes in the silk schedule are not numerous or important. Spun silk in skeins or cops is increased from 30 to 35 per cent ad valorem. The rate on velvets, plushes and pile fabrics containing less than 75 per cent in weight of silk is changed from 50 per cent ad valorem to \$1.50 per pound and 15 per cent ad valorem; on fabrics containing more than 75 per cent in weight of silk the change is from 50 per cent ad valorem to \$3 per pound and 15 per cent ad valorem. On silk laces, embroideries, etc., the rate is advanced from 50 to 60 per cent ad valorem.

WOOD PULP, PAPER, ETC.

The rate on mechanically ground wood pulp is changed from 10 per cent ad valorem to \$2.50 per ton; on chemical wood pulp the change is from 10 per cent to \$6 per ton for unbleached, and \$7 per ton for bleached. On copying paper and all tissue papers made up in books or reams the rate is changed from 25 per cent ad valorem to 3c per pound and 15 per cent ad valorem; albuminized or sensitized

paper is advanced to 25 per cent ad valorem. Manufactures of paper not specially provided for are advanced from 15 to 25 per cent ad valorem.

SUNDRIES.

Under the head of sundries, the rate on pearl buttons is increased by the addition of a specific duty of 2½c per gross. Cork bark, cut into squares, is taken from the free list and made dutiable at 10c per pound. Matches are changed from 35 per cent to 10c per gross. Feathers are reduced from 25 per cent to 10 per cent ad valorem. The rate on hair cloth is changed from 30 per cent ad valorem to 8c per square yard. Curled hair is reduced from 25 to 15 per cent ad valorem. Fur hats are advanced from 30 to 55 per cent ad valorem. Jewelry, not specially provided for, is advanced from 25 to 50 per cent ad valorem. Sole leather and leather specially provided for, is reduced from 15 to 10 per cent ad valorem. Boots and shoes are reduced from 30 to 25 per cent ad valorem. Specific duties are substituted for ad valorem rates on some classes of gloves and on others specific rates are added. Paintings and statuary are to pay a duty of 15 per cent instead of 30 per cent ad valorem.

THE FREE LIST.

As had been foreshadowed in the course of the passage of the act, a number of additions have been made to the free list. The following are some of the articles dutiable under the last tariff act which have been transferred to the free list:—

Acorns, unground; beeswax; books and pamphlets printed exclusively in languages other than English, also books and music in raised print, and used exclusively by the blind; braids, plaits, laces, etc., for making hats; chicory root, unground; blue clay for the manufacture of crucibles; coal tar, crude; dandelion roots, unground; floor matting, known as Chinese matting; currants, Zante, and other; dates; grass and fibres, jute, jute butts, manilla, sisal-grass, sulm, and other textile grasses or fibrous vegetable substances, unmanufactured; grease; hair; needles, hand sewing and darning; nut oil, or oil of nuts; olive oil, unfit for eating; opium, unmanufactured; ore, nickel; nickel matte; orchids, azaleas, palms and other plants used for decorative purposes; potash, crude, or black salts, chlorate of, nitrate of, crude; sulphate of, crude; tarth or raddle, used for polishing lenses, and glue; seeds, hemp, rape, bulbs and bulbous roots, not edible; shotgun barrels; sand; sugar and molasses; sulphur ore; sulphuric acid, for use in any agricultural purposes; tar and pitch of wood and pitch of coal tar; tinsel wire, lame or lahn; tobacco stems; turpentine, spirits of; briar-root or briar wood, unmanufactured, etc.

THE RECIPROCITY PROVISION.

The section providing for reciprocity in its final shape is as follows:

Sec. 3. That with a view to secure reciprocal trade with countries producing the following articles, and for this purpose, on and after the first day of January, eighteen hundred and ninety-two, whenever and so often as the President shall be satisfied that the government of any country producing and exporting sugars, molasses, coffee, tea and hides, raw and uncurd, or any of such articles, imposes duties or other exactions upon the agricultural or other products of the United States, which in view of the free introduction of such sugar, molasses, coffee, tea and hides into the United States he may deem to be reciprocally unequal and unreasonable, he shall have the power and it shall be his duty to suspend, by proclamation to that effect, the provisions of this act relating to the free introduction of such sugar, molasses, coffee, tea and hides, the production of such country, for such time as he shall deem just,

and in such case and during such suspension duties shall be levied, collected and paid upon sugar, molasses, coffee, tea and hides, the product of or exported from such designated country as follows:

All sugars not above number thirteen Dutch standard in color shall pay duty on their polariscopic tests as follows, namely:

All sugars not above number thirteen Dutch standard in color, all tank bottoms, sirups of cane juice or of beet juice, melada, concentrated melada, concrete and concentrated molasses, testing by the polariscopic not above 75 degrees, 7.10c per pound; and for every additional degree or fraction of a degree shown by the polariscopic test, 2.100c per pound additional.

All sugars above number thirteen Dutch standard in color shall be classified by the Dutch standard of color, and pay duty as follows, namely: All sugar above number thirteen and not above number sixteen Dutch standard in color, 1½c per pound.

All sugar above number sixteen and not above number twenty, Dutch standard of color, 1½c per pound.

All sugars above number twenty Dutch standard in color, 2c per pound.

Molasses testing above fifty-six degrees, 1c per gallon.

Sugar drainings and sugar sweepings shall be subject to duty either as molasses, or sugar as the case may be, according to polariscopic test.

On coffee, 3c per pound.

On tea, 10c per pound.

Hides, raw or uncurd, whether dry, salted or pickled, Angora goat skins, raw, without the wool, unmanufactured, asses' skins, raw or unmanufactured, and skins, except sheepskins, with the wool on, 1½c per pound.

The bill takes effect Monday, but it is provided that imported goods deposited in bond prior to October 1 may be withdrawn from consumption at any time prior to February 1, 1891, upon the payment of duties at the rates in force prior to the passage of the act. Merchandise deposited in bond in bonded warehouses may be withdrawn from consumption within three years from the time of original importation on payment of the duties and charges in force at the time of withdrawal. Articles manufactured wholly or in part by convict labor in any foreign country are not entitled to entry at any of the ports of the United States. What the effect of the act on the revenues of the government will be cannot be forecast with any degree of accuracy. It was estimated by the conferees, however, in their report that the aggregate reduction of the revenues by the bill would amount to about \$66,000,000. What will be the average rate of duty under the bill is also an open question. Senator Carlisle, an opponent of the act, estimates that the rate will be about 60 per cent, while Senator Aldrich, one of the principle advocates of the measure, thinks that the rate will be considerably lower, about 44 per cent. These are matters which can be determined only by experience under the act.

An item has been going the rounds of Manitoba papers to the effect that potatoes are worth 80 to 90c per bushel at Minneapolis and St. Paul. This is somewhat astray. About 70 cents is the very top price that has been quoted in those markets for some time, while car lots have usually sold at from 60 to 65 cents per bushel.

A fine cabinet photo of Prince George of Wales, has been received from H. Shorey & Co., wholesale clothiers, Montreal. On the back of the photo is the announcement that the western traveller for this house will soon be on hand with spring samples.

JAS. COOPER.

J. C. SMITH

Cooper & Smith,

MANUFACTURERS,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

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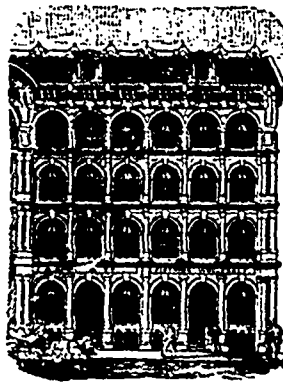
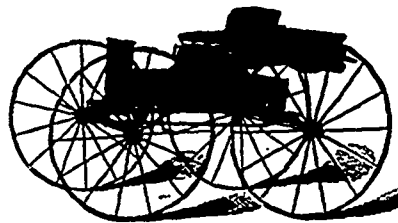
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PURE OLD BLEND
10 YEARS OLD.****GOLD LABEL**AS PATRONIZED BY ROYALTY AND THE LEADING
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MANUFACTURERS OF CLOTHING
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Samples of HARD WHEAT on cars
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WINNIPEG, - MANITOBA.

**Highest cash price paid for good
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WINNIPEG MONEY MARKET.

Though grain is now moving fairly freely, the effect of this has not yet been felt to any extent in financial circles. The situation is perhaps a trifle easier, but it is still close, and must remain so for some time. There is of course a general disposition to press for outstanding claims at this season of the year. Everybody is looking for payment at once, and it will require a large crop movement kept up steadily for some time before a generally easier state of money circulation is felt. The outlook, however, is encouraging, and it is confidently expected that outstanding claims which have been accumulating for months, and we might almost say years, will be well cleared up within the next few months.

WINNIPEG WHOLESALE TRADE.

There is something of a better movement in wholesale trade. In textile lines the movement has been fairly good, and a large sorting trade is looked for. The country has certainly seldom been more bare of stocks than it has this season. Great caution has characterized buying for a year or more, and now that a fairly satisfactory harvest has been secured, a general improvement in business is looked for. On account of the late harvest and unfavorable weather, the full benefit of the situation will not be felt this fall in some lines. In building supplies, for instance, no doubt considerable work will be left over until next spring. In groceries and provisions a fairly good trade is doing. Receipts of country produce, outside of grain, are remarkably light.

DRUGS.

Quotations here are unchanged as follows: Howard's quinine, 60 to 75c; German quinine, 50 to 60c; morphia, \$2.25 to \$2.50; iodide of potassium, \$4.25 to \$4.75; bromide potassium, 65 to 75c; English camphor, 80 to 90c; glycerine, 30 to 40c; tartaric acid, 65 to 75c; cream of tartar, 35 to 40c; bleaching powder, per keg, \$6 to \$8; bicarb soda, \$3.75 to \$4.50; sal soda, \$2.50 to \$3; chlorate of potash, 25 to 30c; alum, \$4 to \$5; copperas, \$3 to \$3.25; sulphur flour, \$4.50 to \$5; sulphur roll, \$4.50 to \$5; American blue vitrol, 10 to 12c.

DRIED FRUITS.

Dried and evaporated apples are advancing and prices are high east for good new stock. Valencia raisins are not in large supply yet. Prices here are as follows: California London layer raisins, \$3.00 per box, do. ½ boxes, \$1.00; Valencia raisins, \$2.75 to \$2.80 per box; Valencia layer raisins, \$3.25 per box; currants, 7c per lb.; dried apples, 8 to 8½c per lb.; evaporated apples, 14½c; choice new Elmo figs in 10 lb. boxes, 16c per lb.; choice figs, 13c per lb.; fancy Elmo layer figs, 20 lb boxes, 18c per lb.; figs in 1 lb cartons, per doz., \$1.75; golden dates, in 50 lb. boxes, 9c per lb.; California evaporated fruit—apricots, 22 to 24c per lb.; peeled peaches, 27 to 30c per lb.; pitted plums, 13c; raspberries, 35c; prunes, 8 to 11c per lb. as to quality, the higher quotation for choice of best varieties; nectarines, 21 to 23c.

FISH AND OYSTERS.

White fish are in large supply. at 6c per pound. Pickerel is worth about 4c. Lake Superior trout 8c per pound. British Columbia halibut is obtainable at 15c. Salmon was out of the market, and normal at 15c. Oysters are worth \$2.50 per gallon. Smoked white fish is held at 10c lb.

GROCERIES

White sugars were lower in eastern markets the first of the week. Willett & Gray, New York, write as follows of the sugar situation:—"Raws declined 1-16c for centrifugals. Refined unchanged. The market has been quiet and steady and without special feature during the week. Total stock in all the principle countries by latest uneven dates is 379,077 tons, against 400,000 tons at same time last year. In September the receipts were 70,985 tons and the meltings 109,598 tons, thereby reducing stocks 32,613 tons for the month. The meltings exceeded the meltings of September, 1889, by 35,418 tons, and show a large increase for the year, notwithstanding the absence of fruit crops this year, which goes to show that the lower prices for refined (over 1c per lb) are having a great effect in increasing the consumption of sugar in the United States." Prices here are quoted:—Sugars, yellow, 6½ to 7 as to quality; granulated, 7½ to 8; lumps 8½ to 9c. Coffees, green,—Rios, from 24 to 25c; Java, 27 to 29c; Old Government, 29 to 32c; Mochas, 33 to 35c. Teas: Japan, 23 to 40c; Congous, 22 to 60c; Indian teas, 35 to 60c; young hyson, 26 to 50c. T. & R. tobacco, 50c per pound; lilly, 7s, 52c; diamond solace, 12s, 48c; P. of W., butts 47c; P. of W., caddies, 47½c; Honeysuckle, 7s, 55c; Brier, 7s, 53c; Laurel Bright-Navy, 3s, 56c; Index d thick Solace, 6s, 48c; Brunetta Solace, 12s, 48c. McAlpine Tobacco Co's plug tobacco: Old Crow, 46c; Woodcock, 52c; Beaver, 63c; Jubilee, 60c; Ancho, 59c; cut tobacco: Silver Ash, 65c; Cut Cavendish, 70c; Senator, 90c; Standard Kentucky, light, 85; do dark, 80c. Special brands of cigars are quoted: Reliance, \$50; Gen. Arthur, \$50; Mikado, \$40; Terrier, \$30 per 1000. Mauricio, \$42.50; Soudan Whips, \$40.00; Turkish Caps, \$35.00; Commercial Traveller, \$25. Lion "L" brand mixed pickles in kegs, are quoted: Three gallons, \$2.50; do five gallons, \$3.50; do 10 gallon kegs, \$6.50.

GREEN FRUITS.

The outlook for apples is strong. There is a good supply of fall stock in the market, amongst which is some very good fruit, and held at \$4 to \$4.50 per barrel for good to choice varieties. Some winter apples are in from the south, and good winter sorts are held at \$5 per barrel. No eastern winter stock in yet. Some Jamaica oranges have arrived but stocks are light and prices high. Lemons, firm at high prices. Ontario grapes and tomatoes have been in large supply at easy prices. Tomatoes were not in good shape and sold as low as 65c for 20 lb baskets. Stocks were exhausted, but more coming and will be higher if in good shape. Season getting over for earlier varieties of Ontario grapes. Season over for Ontario plums. Eastern crabs and pears are getting scarce especially for good stock. Malaga grapes are in the market, but are not in much request yet. Quotations are: Apples \$4 to \$5 per barrel as to quality. Jamaica Oranges \$8 50 a box. Lemons, Messina, \$9.50 to \$10 per box. Bananas, scarce and firmer at \$3.50 to \$4.50 per bunch for choice. Ontario tomatoes, in 20 lb baskets, 75 per basket. California peaches, \$2 50 per box; California pears, \$4 per box; Oregon pears, in 40 lb boxes, \$3.75 to \$4 per box; Ontario pears, 75c to 80c per 20 lb baskets; California grapes, \$2.25 to \$2.75 per crate as to variety; Ontario grapes are quoted at 4½c for Concord in large baskets, and 5c in

small 10 lb baskets, white Niagara grapes 50 a lb; Roger's grapes, 6c a lb. Crab apples, \$8 per barrel. Wisconsin cranberries, \$10 to \$10.50 per barrel.

HARDWARE.

There is general firmness in the hardware line. The strikes in Scotland have a strong influence upon iron, but aside from this the situation is regarded as strong in iron and metals, though there have been rather sharp fluctuations of late in speculative values in British markets. Tin plates were reported some higher in eastern Canada markets. The drawing toward the close of navigation has a strengthening influence on prices here. Quotations are unchanged as follows:—Cut nails 10l, and upwards, \$3.25; I. C. tin plates, \$5.75 to \$6.25 as to grade; I. C. tin plates double, \$11.75 to \$12.50; Canada plates, \$4 to \$4.15; sheet iron, \$4.25 to \$5.50, according to grade; iron pipe, net prices, 1 inch, 10½c; 1½ inch, \$13½c; 2 inch, \$16½c; 2½ inch, 25½c per foot; ingot tin, 30c per lb; bar tin, 31c per pound; sheet zinc, 7½ and 8c per lb.; galvanized iron, 29 gauge, 7½ to 8½c lb; bar iron, \$3.50 per 100 lbs.; shot, 6 to 6½c per lb.; tarred felt \$2.30 to \$2.40 per 100 lbs.; barbed wire, 6½ nett.

LEATHER, LEATHER GOODS AND FINDINGS.

The firmness in leather continues, and eastern manufacturers claim that prices must go higher as they are yet below a parity with the cost of raw material. Prices are: Spanish sole 26 to 30c; slaughter sole, 26 to 30c; French calf, first choice \$1.25 to \$1.50; Canadian calf, 75c to \$1.00; French kip, \$1 to \$1.10; B Z kip, 85; Bourdon kip, 70c; slaughter kip, 55 to 65c; No. 1, wax upper, 40 to 45c; grain upper, 50c; harness leather, 26 to 30c for plump stock. English oak butts, 60c; buffe, 17 to 21c a foot; cordovan, 17 to 21c; pebble, 21c; colored linings, 12c; shoe uppers, from \$1.25 to \$2.75. Horse collars—Short straw, \$22 der dozen; long straw, \$33 per dozen; long straw bodies, \$22; Boston team (thoog), \$27 per dozen.

PAINTS, OILS AND GLASS.

There is no change in prices locally. Advances from the east report a strong tendency for leads, with higher prices looked for. Quotations here are as follows: Turpentine in barrels, 76c per gallon; in 5 gallon cans, 81c gallon; linseed oil in barrels, raw 80c; boiled 83c; benzine and gasoline, 50c; pure oxide paints, in barrels, 90c per gallon; coal tar \$6 a barrel; Portland cement, \$4.90 a barrel; Michigan plaster, \$3.25 a barrel; putty, in bladders, 3½c a pound, bulk in barrels, 3c; whitening in barrels, \$1.50 a cwt; Crown pure white lead, \$7.25; Royal Charter, \$6.75; Railroad, \$6.25; Elephant pure white lead, \$7.25; Elephant No. 1. do., \$6.25; Bulls head do., \$5.75; Calsomino, \$6 per 100 pounds; Alabastine, \$7.25 per case of 20 packages. Window Glass, first break, \$2.10.

A St. Louis correspondent writes as follows to a Chicago paper: From every side, without a single exception, I am advised that the acreage being plowed and seeded in wheat in Illinois, Indiana, Missouri and Kansas, exceeds by at least 10 per cent. what was anticipated a month ago. The "even dollar" wheat, the favorable conditions as to soil, and the naturally good prospects for a first-class start of the plant when sown now, with the weather we are having, induce the seeding of a large acreage."

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKETS.

WINNIPEG.

WHEAT

There was considerable more stir in wheat last week. There was a wider range of prices and more activity in trading, and with a stronger tendency prevailing most of the time. In the Chicago market the lowest option again reached the \$ mark for regular No. 2 wheat. Large deliveries of home grown wheat in English markets are an easier factor in the situation, and the week started with prices 6l. lower than a week ago for imported wheats in England. The upward movement which set in at Chicago on Saturday, October 4, when prices gained about 2c, was continued on Monday and Tuesday, prices gaining about 1c. on Monday, and 1½ to 1¾c. on Tuesday. The cause of the upward movement on Saturday referred to, was not very evident, beyond a strong local feeling, as there was nothing in the way of news to cause it. The visible supply statement on Monday showed only the small increase of 250,000 bushels, which added strength to the situation. Cables were generally firm throughout the week, and ¾d. higher on Wednesday. On Wednesday wheat was 1c. lower at Chicago, and some lower on Thursday, but it pulled up again on Friday, under the influence mainly of an improved export movement. The following shows the receipts at the four principal spring wheat markets on this crop and last crop, up to October 4, in bushels:

	This year	Last year.
Minneapolis	7,032,160	7,366,611
Milwaukee	1,221,934	1,733,860
Duluth	2,750,477	5,171,029
Chicago	4,741,030	7,239,533
Total	15,745,591	19,566,033

This shows receipts well up to 4,000,000 bushels less than for the same period of last year, and it would indicate that there has been more talk about big receipts than the situation will warrant. Minneapolis was getting about 400 and Duluth about 200 cars of wheat per day last week.

Locally there is a steadily increasing movement to report, though somewhat retarded by several wet days last week. The movement has not assumed nearly as large dimensions as it will later on, but at a good many country markets receipts were fairly large, farmers' deliveries ranging from 3,000 to over 5,000 bushels per day at principal country points. The movement will not reach its maximum until it freezes up, as in the meantime farmers are pushing their plowing. As soon as frost puts a stop to this work there will be a great crush of wheat. Rather long prices were being paid in Manitoba county markets in some instances. The general range was between 80 and 85c at the different points, but between 85 and 90c was paid on some days at a few points. These prices do not represent the general average in the different markets, but were top figures for best samples, which would hardly equal No. 1 hard. For lower qualities prices ranged downward to 50 to 60c per bushel.

FLOUR.

There was no further change to note in flour, so far as local prices are concerned until the end of the week. On Saturday prices dropped 15 cents on high grades. The mills

are now getting well to work on new wheat and offerings are more liberal. Quotations in jobbing lots to the local trade are:—Patents, \$2.90; strong bakers', \$2.70; second bakers, \$2.55; XXXX, \$1.60; superfine, \$1.30; middling, \$2.90; Graham flour, \$2.70 per 100 pounds.

MILLSTUFFS.

Prices were unchanged but easier, as offerings are becoming more liberal. Outside mills were commencing to ship in toward the close of the week and prices dropped \$1. Prices are easy and quoted at \$13 for bran and \$15 for shorts, but likely to be lower.

MEALS.

Prices are as follows: Oatmeal, standard \$2.70; granulated, \$2.80 per 100 pounds; rolled oats, \$2.90 per sack of 90 pounds; Cornmeal is held at \$1.50 per 100 lbs. Pot barley, \$2.75 per 100 lbs.

GROUND FEED.

Feed is lower, barley and oat chops being offered at \$23, and oat chop at \$22 per ton, in a jobbing way.

OATS.

Offerings on the city farmers' market were lighter, on account of the wet weather on some days. From 25 to 30c was paid for loads, and it is said 31c per bushel was paid for few loads. At country markets about 25c is now the top price, and poor qualities 2 to 3c lower. On track here if wanted would be worth from 25 to 28c, as to quality.

BEANS AND SPLIT PEAS.

White beans are jobbing at \$2.25 per bushel in small lots. Split peas are held in the same way \$2.75 per 100 pounds.

CHEESE.

Cheese is firm locally. Jobbing prices here are at from 10½ to 11c per pound. No good late cheese could be obtained in a small way less than 11c. A sale was reported at a factory at 10c for August make, which is a very good price. In eastern Canada there is something of a deadlock in cheese markets, and the situation is easier. Cable bids for export are under the views of holders, and indeed would not allow shippers a margin on their late purchases. Very little new business has consequently been transacted; and that at easier prices. Factories there want over 10c for late makes, and shippers cannot buy at the figures asked to leave a margin for export to British markets.

EGGS.

Firmer. Very few country eggs received and offerings mostly imported. Prices at 19 to 20c per dozen, with anything fresh generally firm at 20c.

LARD.

Held at \$2.15 per 20 lb. pail.

BUTTER.

The situation shows considerable strength. Receipts of choice butter are comparatively very light, though some good stocks are held in the city. Prices show a further upward tendency, and figures now being obtained from the local trade are in excess of shipping values. Good to choice sells at from 16 to 17c, and even an advance on these figures has been obtained. Prices here are now beyond values in eastern markets from 2 to 3c per pound or more on average quality. This will have the effect of cutting off western trade from this market to some extent. In fact car lots from Ontario are now moving through to Pacific coast points, as the difference in prices is decidedly in favor of buying in eastern markets for western trade. The butter situation is something of a surprise to the trade here, who were not prepared for so sudden a change in the outlook. Some will believe that farmers are holding considerable, which will come forward later on.

POTATOES.

Potatoes of course flattened out considerably, as was expected, as soon as the higher tariff went into force. About 100 car loads were shipped to the States from Winnipeg and vicinity before the higher duty went into force.

Prices last week were about 10c lower, loads on the market selling slowly for local use at 20 to 25c, usually about 25c per bushel. There was little buying for shipment. A car was loaded for western shipment at a point near the city, at 23c per bushel. There was some other inquiry for shipment, but the export movement southward appeared to be about over. Unless prices come up considerably in the States, there is not likely to be much more shipping that way before frost puts a stop to handling. At present prices in eastern Canada there is no margin to ship that way, potatoes being worth about 60c per bag at Toronto and lower at Montreal.

CURED MEATS.

Local packers are still idle, there being nothing to work on, and prices away too high for packing. Packers hardly expect to be able to do anything this fall and winter, as the supply of hogs promises to be very light. Market supplied with eastern and Chicago product and quotations are as follows:—Dry salt bacon, 10c; smoked long clear, 11c; spiced rolls, 12½ to 13c; boneless breakfast bacon canvassed, 13½ to 14c; smoked hams, 14½ to 15c. Mess pork \$18 to \$18.50 per barrel. German sausage, 9c per lb.; Bologna sausage, 8c lb.; ham, tongue and chicken sausage, 9c per ½ pound package.

DRESSED MEATS.

Pork still continues very scarce, and is bringing the high price of 10c. per pound. Beef steady at about 5½c as the general price for good. Something very choice might bring a little better, but hardly anything going over 5½c, with poor lower. Mutton steady at 11c; veal 6 to 8c as to quality.

HIDES.

There is no further change, and prices are steady, with bids for lots outside perhaps rather easier. Quotations here are 6c for No. 1 steers, and 5½ for No. 1 cows, 4½ for No. 2 and 3½ for No. 3; round lots country hides taken at 5½ to 5¾c. Calfskins skin were taken at 4 to 6c. Sheep and lambskins are now worth about the same figure, and newly killed will bring 35 to 45c each. Tallow, 2½c for rough and 4½ to 5c for rendered.

HAY.

On the market loose brought \$5 to \$7 per ton, with offerings somewhat less on account of wet weather. Pressed on track worth \$7.50 to \$8.50.

LIVE STOCK.

The principal feature has been the continued shipment eastward, in the face of declining markets there. Large shipments of Manitoba cattle were made to Montreal, and several train loads of western ranch cattle went through. The local supply of choice cattle was not very abundant. Some calls from shipping lots were taken for local use. Locally prices for cattle may be quoted at 2 to 3c, but there is scarcely anything bringing the top figure, and 2½ to 2¾ is about the usual range. Hogs are wanted and big figures will readily be paid. On the basis of prices asked for dressed hogs, live hogs would be worth about 7c per pound live weight. Good sheep will bring \$4.50 to \$5 per head.

SENACA ROOT.

New root offering slowly, and worth 23 to 30c here.

VEGETABLES.

Offerings are still large. Home grown tomatoes are getting scarce, but Ontario have been offered largely at low prices, though not in good shape. Citrus are getting scarce. Turnips, carrots, etc., are lower. Prices are: Cauliflower 40 to 75c per dozen head for choice. Cabbage 25 to 60c per doz. Tomatoes—native ripe, 4c to 6c per lb., green tomatoes per bushel, \$1.25 to \$1 for 20 lb. basket. Ontario tomatoes, 75c per 20 pound basket, though these sold at 65c a part of the week. Onions, 2 to 3c per pound. Celery, 25 to 40c per dozen heads; vegetable marrow, 30 to 60c per dozen. Citrus, \$1 per dozen. Turnips, 20 to 25c per bushel. Car-

DAWSON, BOLE & CO.,
WHOLESALE

132 PRINCESS STREET. (OLD NO. 60)

Heavy Drugs, Patent Medicines,

CIGARS, FANCY TOBACCOS, ETC.

Winnipeg, SEPTEMBER, 25TH, 1890.

TO THE TRADE:

WE BEG TO INFORM YOU THAT OUR FALL IMPORTATIONS ARE NOW ARRIVING AND IN THE COURSE OF TWO WEEKS OUR STOCK OF SUNDRIES WILL BE MOST COMPLETE. WE OPENED THIS WEEK A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF HARD RUBBER COMBS, INCLUDING DRESSING, FINE, POCKET AND ROUND COMBS. THESE GOODS, EXCEPTING THE ROUND COMBS, ARE THE CELEBRATED 'GAZELLE' BRAND (MEANING IN THIS CONNECTION HIGH WATER MARK OF EXCELLENCE.) OURS IS THE ONLY STOCK OF 'GAZELLE' COMBS WEST OF THE GREAT LAKES, AND WE FEEL SURE ALL DEALERS WHO INSPECT THESE GOODS WILL AGREE WITH US THAT FOR STYLE, FINISH, QUALITY AND VALUE THEY CANNOT BE EXCELLED IN CANADA. SAMPLES HAVE BEEN SENT FORWARD TO OUR TRAVELLERS, AND OUR CUSTOMERS ARE RESPECTFULLY REQUESTED TO WAIT UNTIL THEY CALL. WE HAVE ALSO OPENED A FINE RANGE OF SHAVING BRUSHES, WHICH WE OFFER THE TRADE AT VERY ADVANTAGEOUS PRICES.

WE HAVE ADVICE OF PIPES, WHICH WE EXPECT TO OPEN IN TEN DAYS OR TWO WEEKS. THEY INCLUDE EVERY STYLE—STRAIGHT, BENT, LONG, SHORT, CASED, MOUNTED, NATURAL AND DARK, BY THE BEST KNOWN EUROPEAN MAKERS. THIS STOCK WAS BOUGHT FROM THE FINEST RANGE OF SAMPLES EVER SEEN IN CANADA. WE THINK THE TRADE WILL DO THEMSELVES A KINDNESS TO WAIT FOR THEIR ARRIVAL BEFORE LAYING IN FALL SUPPLY.

OUR STOCK OF PERFUMES, HAIR, CLOTH, AND TOOTH BRUSHES, IS CONSTANTLY GROWING IN VARIETY, AND IMPROVING IN VALUE.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A CAR LOAD

FLINT PRESCRIPTION GLASSWARE

AND WILL FURNISH THE DRUG TRADE QUOTATIONS ON APPLICATION.

OUR CIGAR AND TOBACCO DEPARTMENT IS MOST COMPLETE. WE HAVE OVER THIRTY DIFFERENT BRANDS OF IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC CIGARS, AND A LARGE VARIETY OF FANCY CUT TOBACCOS, INCLUDING THAT PRINCE OF SMOKING MIXTURES 'ROYAL CLUB.' IN CONCLUSION WE BEG TO REMIND THE TRADE THAT WE ARE HEADQUARTERS FOR HEAVY DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES OF ALL KINDS AS WELL AS THE LINES ABOVE REFERRED TO. THANKING YOU FOR YOUR MANY MARKS OF KINDNESS DURING THE SUMMER MONTHS, AND SOLICITING A CONTINUANCE OF YOUR ESTEEMED FAVORS,

WE REMAIN, YOURS TRULY,

Dawson Bole & Co.

rots, 40 to 50c per bushel; beets 35c per bushel. Greenstuff in bunches is quoted: beets, 20c; green onions, 20c per doz. bunches; parsnips, 20 to 25c per doz. bunches. Pumpkins, 1 1/2c per lb. Hubbard squash, \$1 50 per dozen; other varieties winter squash, 60c to \$1 per dozen; horse radish, 10c per lb.

POULTRY AND GAME.

Poultry steady and in good demand. Turkeys will bring 12 1/2c per pound live weight. Chickens will bring 50 to 75c per pair for good birds. Spring chickens are wanted in larger quantities at 40 to 50c per pair. Wild ducks were offered freely, and during the warm days considerable quantities of rather "high" quality were offered. Good ducks will bring 25c per pair. A few prairie chickens are offered, and are a ready sale at 50c per pair. Wild geese 75c to \$1 each.

Northwestern Ontario.

The new C.P.R. round house at Fort William is about finished.

The breakwater at Port Arthur now about completed cost over half a million dollars. It is a great thing for that port.

It is reported from Sudbury that mining circles are much excited by the discovery of a rich

vein of blue quartz in the township of Creighton. The vein runs from three or four feet wide and surface indications are remarkably good. The assays show that the quartz carries over \$40 per ton of gold.

Montreal Herald: A Buffalo paper is authority for the statement that "the McKinley bill paralyzes the malting industry of that city, in which millions of dollars are invested, and hundreds of employees must eventually look elsewhere for work." This goes far to sustain the view taken by the Herald that that piece of legislation will injure American trade and industries and pinch the American people about as severely as it will the people and trade of Canada. The people of this country will at least enjoy the grim satisfaction of knowing that they have neighbors in affliction.

Three hundred cases of eggs were shipped from Montreal to England last week as an experiment, and if successful they will be followed by other shipments. Owing to the prohibitory duty levied on eggs by the McKinley tariff producers are now looking out for other markets. It is believed that as soon as navigation

opens next spring this new industry will be carried on with great vigor. The experiment of exporting eggs to Great Britain has been tried before, but owing to the length of the voyage was not a success, the quality becoming impaired.

"Minneapolis is to make a move toward the manufacture of linen" says the bulletin of that city "after a year's agitation, and there are the best of reasons for believing that the experiment will result in success. The business men's union has completed arrangements for a linen mill. They acted largely on the advice of J. Carnichael Allen, one of the largest linen manufacturers of Belfast, Ireland, who will be the manager of the new enterprise."

Prof. Saunders, director of the Dominion experimental farm, Ottawa, has prepared an exhibit of two rowed barley for the twelfth annual national exhibition of brewers, malters and distillers and allied trades to be held in London, England, from the 29th to the 25th inst. The exhibition is purely of a commercial character and is limited solely to malting barley.

MEN'S BOYS' AND YOUTHS' CLOTHING
CHILDREN'S CLOTHING A SPECIALTY.



Our Samples for the Autumn and Winter
Season, 1890, are now on view at No. 18
Rowand Block, cor. Portage Ave. & Main.

H. SHOREY and CO., CLOTHIERS, WHOLESALE
1866, 1868 and 1870 Notre Dame and 36, 38, 40 and 42 St. Henry St., MONTREAL.



TASSE, WOOD & CO.

Manufacturers of

Fine Cigars,
MONTREAL.

Our Brands: { Reliance Terrier,
Mikado and General
Arthur.

Are unsurpassed by any in the Dominion
Ask your Wholesale Merchant
FOR THEM.

J. H. DAVIS,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Fish and Poultry

Will pay the highest price for Prairie
Chickens, Wild Ducks,
and Wild Geese.

ALSO
Domestic Chickens, Turkeys, Geese
and Ducks.

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PARSONS, BELL & CO.,
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—AND—
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Manufacturers Printing, Wrapping & Writing Paper
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CORNER PRINCESS AND BANNATYNE STREETS,
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Joseph Carman,

—WHOLESALE DEALER IN—

Fruits, Vegetables, Butter,

EGGS, CHEESE, HONEY, Etc., Etc.

Will be receiving car weekly new Vegetables
of all kinds. California and other Fruits by
express three times a week. Write for prices
21 Alexander Street West, - - WINNIPEG.

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NORRIS & CARRUTHERS,

WHEAT EXPORTERS,

TORONTO and MONTREAL

Open to buy Wheat f.o.b. Cars at any
Station or delivered at Port Arthur
on Sample or Inspector's Certificate.

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PORK PACKERS

Sugar-Cured Hams, Breakfast Bacon, Spiced Roll,
Pure Pork Sausage, Long Clear Bacon, Bologna
Sausage, German Sausage, Ham, Tongue
and Chicken Sausage.

Pigs Feet, Bologna and Sausage Casings.
PACKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
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Wm. Ferguson,

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WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

Permit Orders Promptly Executed

8th Street, - - Brandon

Allen & Brown,

PORK PACKERS,

For Fine Hams, Bacon, Rolls, Long Clear,
Mess Pork, Lard, Bologna and Pork
Sausage Casings, &c., &c.

ALL GOODS GUARANTEED.

70 McDERMOT STREET. - WINNIPEG.

TEES, WILSON & CO.

70 ST. PETER STREET, MONTREAL

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
INDIAN, CEYLON, CHINA AND JAPAN

TEAS.

We make a specialty of CEYLON and INDIAN Teas,
and carry the largest assortment of any house in the
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Provisions.

OFFER FOR IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT.

AUGUST and SEPTEMBER CHEESE.

Choice Quality Eggs. Prime Red Onions.

You should let us have your Orders soon for above
perishable goods in order to get them through safely
from frost.

FINE DAIRY BUTTER.

Full Stock of HAMS, BACON, LARD, Etc.,

Orders by mail or wire promptly attended to.

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Wines, Liquors and Cigars

OF THE BEST BRANDS

9th STREET, - BRANDON

A. J. HUGHES.

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GRAIN DEALERS.

SOURIS - - MAN.

Chicago Board of Trade Prices.

On Monday, October 6, wheat opened $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ above Saturday's close. December starting at \$1.02 $\frac{1}{2}$ and May at \$1.06 $\frac{1}{2}$. The tendency was generally upward, December advancing to \$1.03 $\frac{1}{2}$ and May to \$1.07 $\frac{1}{2}$. Closing prices were something under the top. Corn was about 2c and oats 1c over closing prices the previous Saturday. Closing prices were:—

	Oct.	Dec.	Jan.	May.
Wheat	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.03 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	1.07 $\frac{1}{2}$
Corn	50	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	52 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oats	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	42 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pork	9.70	10.02 $\frac{1}{2}$	11.85	—
Lard	6.22 $\frac{1}{2}$	6.40	6.52 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
Short Ribs	5.10	5.67 $\frac{1}{2}$	5.77 $\frac{1}{2}$	—

The upward tendency in wheat continued on Tuesday, lowest options again reaching and passing the dollar mark. October advanced to \$1.02, December to \$1.04 $\frac{1}{2}$ and May option to \$1.09. Closing prices were $\frac{1}{2}$ c lower than the top. Oats advanced $\frac{1}{4}$ c. Closing prices were:—

	Oct.	Dec.	Jan.	May.
Wheat	1.00 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.04 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	1.09 $\frac{1}{2}$
Corn	50	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	53
Oats	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	40	—	42 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pork	9.35	10.15	11.87 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
Lard	6.25	6.42 $\frac{1}{2}$	6.55	—
Short Ribs	5.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	5.55	5.82 $\frac{1}{2}$	—

Wheat was lower on Wednesday, and October again dropped under the dollar mark. Closing prices were 1c lower, as follows:—

	Oct.	Dec.	Jan.	May.
Wheat	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.03 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	1.07 $\frac{1}{2}$
Corn	50	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	52 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oats	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	42 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pork	9.50	10.05	11.77 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
Lard	6.25	6.37 $\frac{1}{2}$	6.50	—
Short Ribs	5.37 $\frac{1}{2}$	5.50	5.75	—

On Thursday, wheat opened strong, but was weak most of the session, the cause, tight money markets. The market closed $\frac{1}{4}$ c lower:

	Oct.	Dec.	Jan.	May.
Wheat	99	1.02 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	1.06 $\frac{1}{2}$
Corn	50	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	52 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oats	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	40	—	42 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pork	9.65	9.95	11.72 $\frac{1}{2}$	12.37 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lard	6.17 $\frac{1}{2}$	6.35	6.47 $\frac{1}{2}$	6.87 $\frac{1}{2}$
Short Ribs	5.32 $\frac{1}{2}$	5.45	5.72 $\frac{1}{2}$	6.10

On Friday wheat closed firm at an advance of 1 to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Firm cables and good export demand were the main causes of firmness. Realizing sales during the last half hour caused a decline of $\frac{1}{4}$ c from the best prices to-day. Closing prices were:—

	Oct.	Dec.	Jan.	May.
Wheat	1.00 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.03 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	1.07 $\frac{1}{2}$
Corn	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	51	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	52 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oats	40	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	43 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pork	9.75	9.97 $\frac{1}{2}$	11.85	12.45
Lard	6.22 $\frac{1}{2}$	6.37 $\frac{1}{2}$	6.52 $\frac{1}{2}$	6.92 $\frac{1}{2}$
Short Ribs	5.32 $\frac{1}{2}$	5.42 $\frac{1}{2}$	5.75	6.15

Minneapolis Market.

Following were closing wheat quotations on Thursday, Oct. 9:—

	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	On track
No. 1 hard	1.01	—	—	1.02
No. 1 northern	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$ -97	97
No. 2 northern	93	—	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	93

These prices were 2 to 3c higher than a week ago.

Flour—Prices were advanced 10 to 15c per barrel, though orders were being filled at old figures. Sales of bakers were made for export rather more freely.

Bran and shorts.—Sales were made at \$11 to \$11.25. Shorts were quoted mostly at \$13 to \$13.50, and middlings at \$14.25 to \$14.75, all in bulk.

Oats—The demand was good for heavy oats with white most in favor. No. 3 sold at 36c.

Barley—There was considerable enquiry from brewers ranging at from 50 to 60c.

Feed—Quiet at \$10 to \$10.25.

Eggs—Fresh stock held about 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

Potatoes—Prices in car lots dropped to 50 to 55c, but later were advancing and quoted at 57 to 62c.

Apples—Green, \$2.50 to \$3.50; red, \$3.25 to \$4.50.

Summarized from *Market Record*.

Duluth Wheat Market.

No. 1 hard wheat at Duluth on October 9th ranged between \$1.04 $\frac{1}{2}$ and \$1.05 $\frac{1}{2}$ for December delivery. The range for the day was about 4c higher than the range for the same day a week ago.

Over Taxed.

There is a good deal of truth in the following from the *Ottawa Citizen*, especially as regards over-assessing. Some properties have been assessed for years in Winnipeg for municipal purposes, for from ten to fifty per cent. more than they would sell for, the high system of assessment enabling the civic rulers to keep up the expensive system of running the machine. The *Citizen* says:

"Winnipeg is by far the most over-assessed city in Canada, and it is probable that there is no other city on the continent where property is placed at so high a nominal value. Some ten years ago, or so, Winnipeg was struck by a boom, from which it has ever since been trying to recover, and has partially succeeded. On the strength of the big wheat crop throughout Manitoba and the Northwest, an attempt is being made to get up another boom. It is to be hoped that the attempt will not be successful. The solid, substantial progress of the city was greatly retarded by the first boom, and a second one would probably involve it in such difficulties, that it may take half a life-time or more, for it to recover."

Prices at Vancouver.

Cheese firm at 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 13c. Butter, eastern creamery 26c, good dairy in light supply, a car load of Manitoba dairy reported sold at 18c, really good worth 20 to 22c; hay, \$12 to \$14 per ton; Flour: Manitoba Patent, \$6.50 per bbl; Manitoba Baker's \$6.00; Oregon, \$5.40; California, \$6.00; Premier, \$6.15; 3 Star, \$5.60; Graham, \$6.00; bran, \$30 per ton; shorts, \$30 per ton; chopped feed \$40; rolled oats, \$3.50 per hundred; oatmeal \$3.50; corn-meal \$3.50 per hundred; onions, \$2.50 per 100 lbs.; tomatoes, 5c per lb; vegetable marrows, 40c per doz; cabbage, 70c per 100 lbs.; cauliflowers, 50c per doz.; celery, 35c.; cucumbers, 15c per doz.; turnips and carrots, 1c per lb.; beets, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; potatoes, \$16 per ton; fresh fish, lower; salmon, 10c each; halibut, 6c per pound; cod 5c per pound.

Manitoba Wheat Standards.

The following from the *Toronto Empire* shows the reception which the new Manitoba wheat standards have received in that market: "The official standards of new Manitoba wheat were received at the board of trade here to-day. They differ to some extent from those of last

BARLEY dropped 10 to 15c per bushel in Ontario markets last week, due to the United States tariff coming into force.

year, being lower all round. Fault is found by some of the millers and dealers who examined them to-day, especially with the No. 2 hard. The Inspection Act requires this grade to be sound, whereas in the standards adopted there are a few frosted and sprouted grains. It is also claimed that the Manitoba examiners had no authority to make a No. 3 hard grade. This objection seems hardly tenable when it is remembered that the Ontario examiners made a grade of No. 3 extra barley when no provision was made in the Act for such a grade."

British Grain Trade.

The *Mark Lane Express*, of London, England, in its weekly review of the British grain trade on October 6, says: "The fine weather favors threshing; the local markets are well supplied; millers are buying English wheat steadily; red is quoted at 31 to 33s, and the finest white at 33s 9d to 39s; the sales of English wheat during the week were 102,437 quarters at 31s 2d per quarter against \$6,301 quarters at 29s 3d during the corresponding week last year. Owing to government changes in the methods of collection, one-fourth must be added to quantities of previous years, in order to compare them justly with the returns of the present year. Foreign wheat was 6d lower; the depression was largely owing to the extremely low freights; English grinding barley and oats were 3d lower and foreign 6d lower; imports of barley were heavy; the Swedish oat crop is heavy; Maize was 6d lower; the inquiry was poor; beans and peas were steady; Monday the market was less depressed; English wheat was steadier; holders of foreign were firmer; the inquiry for flour was slightly improved; trade in barley is increasing; maize was firmer; flat was quoted at 23s per quarter; new Argentine was offered at 18s 6d; oats were fairly steady; beans, peas and rye were dull."

The *Port Arthur Sentinel* says: The value of goods exported for the quarter ending 30th September, 1890, was \$116,393, being an increase over the quarter ending 30th September, 1889, of \$59,127. The value of goods entered for consumption also increased over the same period from \$146,490 to the sum of \$278,539, and the value of goods imported at the same time increased from \$145,773 to \$223,668, the increase on the duty paid being \$11,844.

McALPINE TOBACCO CO.

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"SILVER ASH"
Cut Smoking.

A Strong, Mellow and Lasting Smoke in
10 CENT PACKAGES.

—ALSO OUR—

"Standard Kentucky"

FINE CUT CHEWING

The Superior of any Cut Chewing Tobacco in
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All sizes of Boards
and dimension Lumber
on hand or cut to order.**Toronto Hide & Wool Co**

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SHEEPSKINS AND WOOL

JOHN HALLAM

88 Princess St., WINNIPEG

83 and 85 Front Street East, . TORONTO.
PROPRIETOR.We will be in the market this season
as usual for all classes of Wool, and
are prepared to pay the highest market
prices.The Saltcoats Creamery Association will bring
in a number of cows for the purpose of increasing
the output of the creamery.**ROBINSON & CO.,**

MANUFACTURERS OF

SPRUCE AND TAMARAC

LUMBER.

MILLS AT SELKIRK, MAN.

DIMENSIONS ALL SIZED.

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LUMBER MILLS****David Ross,**

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**Spruce, Tamarac
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Cedar Lumber.**A Specialty made of Tamarac and Cedar
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AND IN THE ROUGH.

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SIDING, SHEETING, MOULDINGS,
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Red Cedar Shingles

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NOW IN STOCK:

3,000,000 - RED CEDAR SHINGLES.I make a Specialty of the Manufacture of Red Cedar
Lumber for Sash and Door Factories.**VANCOUVER, . . . B.C**

Vancouver, B. C.

A PEN PICTURE AS IT WAS AND IS.

Written for the Commercial by R. E. Gosnell.

The present site of Vancouver was formerly known as "Gastown" named after "Gassy Jack" an individual who was a character in a way, and whose peculiarities have given him a place in local history. Subsequently the name was changed to Granville, and at the date of incorporation as a city, 1886, after a great deal of expiation, Vancouver was adopted, and Vancouver it will doubtless remain until the crack of doom. Thus the great explorer who gave his name to the adjacent island has been doubly honored, and in which the greater it remains for the future to decide. The writer predicts a great island and a great city.

Nature evidently intended Burrard Inlet as a commercial entrepot of importance. Long before it was chosen as the terminus of the C. P. R. it was regarded by lumber merchants as a favorable location for export trade, and early in the sixties two saw mills were erected almost contemporaneously, one within the present city limits, known as the Hasting's mill; and the other at Moodyville directly opposite, on the north shore of the inlet. Both did for years a considerable trade, and foreign vessels came and went at frequent intervals. The population supported by this industry was limited indeed, and excepting the Indians in the neighborhood, the place was thus only relieved from being a wilderness of forest, bordering on a lonely expanse of salt water. Backing Gastown, twelve miles south, was New Westminster, by which it was connected with two wagon roads, over one of which a stage travelled periodically. A hamlet of this nature it remained until the advent of the C. P. R. opened up for it a new era and new possibilities.

As is well known Port Moody, named after Col. Moody, a former governor of the province, was chosen as the terminus, and the inevitable speculation set in there, it being a foregone conclusion that the Pacific end of a great trans-continental railway must be a place of commercial greatness. Port Moody is at the eastern extremity of Burrard Inlet, and although it afforded every facility as a harbor, the impulse of "Westward ho!" sought the spot nine miles further on, which nature seems to have marked out as the place where a terminal city should be built. The rise, decline and fall of Port Moody was rapid, and forms a brief chapter in the chronicles of real estate. A little heart-burning and litigation, money sunk, and then speculators hastened to redeem their fortunes in Vancouver, which the first C. P. R. train entered the summer of 1886, and found already waiting it a considerable population. The change was effected by natural advantages which the new site afforded and a considerable subsidy in the way of public lands.

A pen picture is very inadequate to make the reader acquainted with the real situation of the city. Briefly, Burrard Inlet, on which it is located at the western extremity, is nine miles long by three wide, completely landlocked, and skirted in the north by mountains, the passes of which lead up to the great plains of the interior. The original town site is situated on a small peninsula prominently overlooking the inlet,

with gentle slopes to the latter on the north and to False Creek, a tidal arm on the south, affording admirable natural drainage. To the south of False Creek is a ridge of high land, the slopes of which for several miles in extent form beautiful residential property. Just west of the city is a government military reserve, nine miles in circumference, which has been leased to the city and around which a splendid drive has been made. It is now the famed Stanley Park. Through the narrows on the north side of this preserve, a part of which has been turned into recreation grounds, ships go in and out to English Bay, and this again widens out into the Gulf of Georgia, and then through the straits of Fuca we get into the Pacific Ocean. This watery track will yet be the scene of the busiest commerce in the world.

But *terrenus a nos montans*, as the Frenchman would say, Vancouver fixed upon as the terminus entered upon a career of wonderful growth, which, though unattended by any boom, has few parallels, and which if it had a provincial population to back it up, would be now 50,000 in population instead of 15,000. But the province like the city depended upon the railway to people it. The city was incorporated on April 6th, when a mayor and ten aldermen were elected. Extensive operations were in contemplation when an unforeseen occurrence which became memorable, took place—the fire of the 13th of June, 1886. This was the result of forest fires which raged around the town and swept away every building but two. Immediate reorganization began, and the council assembled in a tent and transacted business. Improvements of every kind were inaugurated, public and private. A loan was floated, streets graded and planked, business blocks and residences erected, until within a year about a million and a quarter dollars were expended. During 1886 over a million dollars was expended in improvements. The assessed value of property at the end of 1886 was over two millions and a half. The population at that time was estimated at between 1,500 and 2,000. During 1887 the total building and other improvements amounted to two and a half million dollars.

Since then development has been steady. The assessed value of property is \$9,600,000; five miles of streets are graded upwards of 66 feet wide; 13½ miles 66 feet wide and 17 miles 20 feet wide. There are about 60 miles of sidewalk, 33 miles of which are from 6 to 10 feet wide.

The school accommodation has increased from four rooms to 20, and the teaching staff to 20, including a high school. The registered attendance is now about 1,700, and the school board is constantly pressing the Government for increased facilities. Since that time water-works, valued at \$250,000, have been inaugurated; electric lighting, with 150 street lights; a paid fire department, with 26 paid men; gas works; an electric tramway, three miles in length; a telephone company; Stanley Park, with a drive of 8 miles in extent; an athletic association, with ten acres of recreation ground; five bridges spanning the water stretches; a sewerage system; a fruit growers' association for the province; a jockey club; two boating clubs; a lawn tennis club; and other athletic associations; numerous fraternal and benefit societies; three building societies; a city hos-

pital, etc. About eight million dollars have been expended in building. The industries of the city include twelve saw mills and wood-working industries, having an aggregate daily capacity of about 700,000 feet; a sugar refinery, now about completed with a capacity of 100 barrels per day; a canning and packing factory; a wooden ware and furniture factory; soap works; four breweries; three bottling works; two foundries and machine works, exclusive of the C. P. R. shops; others are in contemplation, such as a tannery, jute works, flouring mills, and a dry dock. Shipbuilding and boatbuilding are carried on to a limited degree, for the supply of all small craft.

The annual expenditure has now reached nearly \$100,000, with a rate of 10 mills on the dollar to meet it. Vancouver has besides the C. P. R., of which it is the western terminus, steamship communication with China and Japan, fortnightly; San Francisco every five days; the Sound ports twice a week; Westminster and Ladner's Landing three times a week; Nanaimo, daily; Victoria, daily; Numerous sailing vessels enter this port to load lumber for all parts of the world; a direct sailing service with London by way of the Horn has also been established, while there is a considerable fleet of small steamers engaged in various ways in connection with logging camps, etc. A monthly Australian service is under consideration by the various governments interested.

City and suburban property has steadily advanced in value, until it may be said to have reached its productive limit; that is, while there is considerable room for speculation the general prices prevailing are not such as can be turned over quickly at an advance. Permanent investments at present values are the best that can be made, or investment in improved property paying rents, which are invariably good if made judiciously. The days of real estate speculation, such as it has been in the past are over and the people recognize the necessity of investments productive of industry and commerce. Vancouver has undoubtedly done well and from the outset, speaking generally, has been wisely governed, although exceptions may be taken in many particular instances, but of what city may this not be said. The needs of Vancouver, as of all the cities of the province, are the development of its agricultural resources which, notwithstanding all that may be said to the contrary, are of great importance, and the inauguration of successful hydraulic and quartz mining, of which more will be said in future. There is a great interior plateau to the north and east which tapped by railways is alone capable of making a great city, and then when the wealth of fisheries still undeveloped and the vast expanse of timber are are taken into account, it leaves no room for the enquiry, "What is there to support the city of Vancouver?" It has the natural, geographical and political elements of success, and by the investment of capital and the expenditure of energy in the real work of development it will accomplish a great destiny.

Of course the great factor which betokens greatness for our future is the completion of the C. P. R. and its auxiliary connections southward and towards the Orient. It is outrivaling its southern competitors in the carriage of freight and passengers, and in the freight traffic across the Pacific. San Francisco has been distanced almost hopelessly, immense cargoes being now received both ways. The political lines upon which this new route has been established are the augury of the future. The C. P. R. was once wittily referred to by the *New York Sun*, as the "Dominion of Canada on wheels." It means more than that if it means anything: it means the avenue of the empire and some city on the coast, if not Vancouver, its gateway.

British Columbia.

The customs revenue of Nanaimo for September was \$5,690.

The Victoria electric street railway has been extended to Esquimalt.

A fruit canning establishment has been started in Victoria by Alfred Fow & Co.

Wright Bros. have opened a store in the line of fruits and vegetables at Westminster.

A joint stock company is being formed to assume the business of Ronald & Smith, laundry, Victoria.

Samuel M. Robins, superintendent at Nanaimo of the New Vancouver Coal Company, has donated \$500 to the Nanaimo hospital.

Thomas Norquay, son of the late Premier of Manitoba, has gone into partnership with O. T. Stone in the real estate business at Victoria.

Geo. Williams, teller of the Bank of British Columbia, at Nanaimo, has been appointed manager, to fill the vacancy caused by the recent resignation of Mr. More.

Young, Bickle & Co., general merchants, have opened their new store at New Wellington (Northfield) and James Young has been appointed postmaster at that place.

W. T. Slavin, for a number of years telegraph operator at Soda Creek, has bought out the book and stationery business lately carried on by Wells Bentley at Kamloops.

The Nanaimo Brewing Company has been registered. The trustees are: E. Quennell, W. J. Goepel and A. R. Johnston. This is the new company formed to manufacture lager beer.

The schooner "Minnie" has arrived at Victoria from Behring sea, with the biggest catch of sealskins of the season—2,531 skins. The captain reports the same rough experience that the other schooners have had.

It is stated at Vancouver that the tests of Canmore coal by the British war ships has proved successful. If this is the case it will be a great advantage to the miners and the squadron as well.

Following is the customs statement for the port of Westminster for the month of September: Value of imports, \$33,561; value of exports, \$6,304; customs duty collected, \$11,154.34; other revenues, \$56 09; inland revenue, \$512.04.

A heavy flow of water has been struck at G. B. Martin's ranch, Shuswap, by the government outfit at a depth of 512 feet. The experiments boring for water were started, with the ultimate view of irrigation in the dry interior districts, hence the importance of the strike.

R. E. Palmer, C. E., formerly of Strathern & Palmer, of Vancouver, and J. Seabury O'Dwyer, C. E., of Montreal, have formed a partnership under the firm title of O'Dwyer & Palmer for the conduct of business as civil engineers and land surveyors at Vancouver.

The Revelstoke *Star* advocates the expenditure of a few thousand dollars on the river above Revelstoke, which would enable a small, strong steamer with plenty of power to run to La Port. There is plenty of gold there, but not in sufficient quantities to pay the present cost of freighting.

The sampling works of the Revelstoke smelter were in operation recently on three car loads of ore from the monarch mine at

Field. These are instalments on about two hundred tons altogether, which are expected from the mines.

A water works company, says the *Star*, for Revelstoke is in process of formation under the joint stock companies act, for the purpose of taking over from the Dominion government certain water rights for fire and domestic uses.

The Hudson Bay Co. ship, Titania, has arrived at Westminster, and will take on a load of canned salmon for England. This is the first ship to load salmon for export at Westminster. Heretofore shipments have been made to Victoria, and there transferred to the ships for export.

J. W. Weart, agent for the Dominion Building and Loan Association of Toronto, has organized a building society at Westminster. The following are the local board: B. Douglas, D. Drysdale, E. S. Scoullar, Alex. Ewen, H. Hoy, David McNair and others. At a meeting of the directors held in the office of S. T. Macintosh & Co., the following gentlemen were elected officers of the local board: Alex. Ewen, president; Forin & Morrison, solicitors; S. T. Macintosh, secretary-treasurer.

"Seven sets of plans" says the *Vancouver World*, "have been submitted by local architects for the new C. P. R. general offices to be built in this city. The plans are signed by pseudonyms or initials that they may be judged on their merits independent of whom the architect may be. The styles submitted for the proposed building vary from the plain and simple in construction to the ornate, but any would make an appropriate building, well suited to the needs of the city. The size and apartments of the new building have already been given in these columns and a few days will decide of what nature the details will be, but it is apparent the company are proceeding with deliberation, and that a substantial building will eventually be erected.

The *Victoria Colonist* says: "Representatives of the various insurance companies doing business in British Columbia have been in consultation. The object of the conference is to reconstitute the old Underwriters Associations for the province, and accomplish a thorough revision of rates. A committee was at work on the latter subject all yesterday, and a general increase may be expected." Later, the same paper says: "The committee appointed at the recent convention of insurance men has arranged for a general increase in premiums, the new rates to come into effect at once. The provincial schedule is based upon the rates of 1887 and the special rating of 1888. It provides for an average increase of 50 per cent., and the local companies were kept busy yesterday by applicants anxious for them to accept risks under the old arrangement. The Board of Underwriters is at present in formation, and a permanent tariff will be adopted just as soon as the committee now at work complete the revision of the rates.

The *New Westminster Truth* says: The Canadian Pacific Navigation company is at present preparing plans for a large steel steamer which is to ply on the line between New Westminster and Victoria. The boat is to be built this winter and will be ready for the early spring traffic. The intention is to have all the Victoria freight traffic come by way of this city. As is well known, the business men of Victoria do a large share of their shipping over

the United States transcontinental lines, and have used the ports of Tacoma and Seattle for transshipment across the water. The completion of the Southern railway will presently give them a near port at which to make transshipments, namely, New Westminster, and they have decided to take advantage of it. The change will to a large extent overcome the delays and other annoyances which now occur, and will be altogether favorable to the Victoria merchants. They will also bring and send their shipments over the C. P. R. to this port instead of to Vancouver as has been done in the past. When the Southern railway is completed New Westminster will be the only point west of the mountains at which shipping can converge and have the choice of either the Canadian or United States railways across the continent."

Brackman & Kerr, wholesale grain and flour merchants, of Victoria, have made arrangements to erect a 100 barrel mill in that city, for the manufacture of oatmeal, cornmeal, etc., The mill will be of the most modern description. The firm now own and operate a grist and oatmeal mill at Saanich, on Vancouver Island, a short distance from Victoria.

The returns at the port of Vancouver, for the quarter ending September 30, are as follows:

	IMPORTS.		
	July.	August.	September.
Dutiable..	\$65,870 00	\$7,032 00	\$49,876 00
Free.....	16,012 00	20,393 00	23,273 00
Total..	\$81,882 00	\$77,425 00	\$72,148 00
	REVENUES.		
Duties....	\$17,609 07	\$16,882 87	\$17,440 82
Other	3,124 36	10,441 22	4,668 15
Total..	\$20,733 43	\$27,324 09	\$22,108 97
	EXPORTS.		
	\$62,283 00	\$50,492 00	\$37,104 00

The following are the total shipments of coal from the Vancouver Island mines for the month of September:

	Tons.
New Vancouver Coal Company	25,330
R. A. Dunsmuir & Sons.....	960
East Wellington Company.....	2,589
Union Colliery.....	6,500
Total	35,429

The Inland revenue receipts at Victoria for the month of September, were:

Spirits.....	\$3,206 58
Malt	1,076 19
Tobacco	2,213 70
Cigars	820 80
Petroleum Inspection	212 20
Total	\$7,529 47

The total receipt at the Victoria custom house during the month of September amounted to \$91,819.47, compared with \$78,262.84 during the month of September, 1889, and \$77,256.18 during August last.

The following shows the value of the exports and imports at the port of Victoria during the month of September:

Exports—produce of Canada.....	\$302,490
“ not the produce of Canada.....	147,502
Total	\$449,992
Imports—free goods	\$ 44,382
“ dutiable goods.....	250,656
Total.....	\$295,038

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M. HUGHES & CO.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

Furniture and Undertaking Warerooms

315 and 317 Main Street

TELEPHONE No. 413.

Closest prices given to dealers
Satisfaction guaranteed in every department.

BROWN BROS.,

Wholesale and Manufacturing

STATIONERS,

64 to 68 KING STREET EAST,

TORONTO.

SPECIALTIES.

Account Books Paper—all kinds
Office Supplies Stationery
Pencils, Pocket Books
Ladies Hand Satchels
Pocket and Office Dairies
Leather Goods Binders Materials
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CIGARS!

Encourage Home Manufactures by smoking

SELECTS, La Rosa and Havana Whips,

—MADE BY—

Bryan & Co

WINNIPEG, - MANITOBA.

STRANG & CO.

Wishart Block, Market St. East,

WHOLESALE GROCERS

AND DEALERS IN

Provisions, Wines and Liquors,

WINNIPEG.

Wm. Ewan & Son,

WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS,

650 Craig St. MONTREAL.

Represented by J. McLEOD, HOLIDAY & BRO., Winnipeg, Man.

SAMUEL HOOPEE, DEALER IN MONUMENTS HEAD STONES Mantle Pieces Grates, Etc. Special designs furnished on application. Corner Baunatyne and Albert Streets, Winnipeg.

COCHRANE, CASSILS & CO.

Wholesale Boots and Shoes

Cor. Craig & St. Francis Xavier Sts.,

MONTREAL.

Manitoba and N.W.T. Agency: J. M. MACDONALD, McIntyre Block, WINNIPEG.

British Columbia Branch: WM SKENE, Van Horn Block, VANCOUVER.

LYMAN BROS. & CO.,

WHOLESALE

DRUGS AND MEDICINES

Every requisite for the Drug Trade promptly supplied.

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Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

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P.O. BOX 568.

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W. R. Johnston and Co.

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WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS

READY MADE

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W. E. SANFORD M'FG CO., Ltd.

MANUFACTURERS OF

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45 to 49 King St.

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BARB WIRE,

PLAIN TWISTED WIRE, WITHOUT BARBS.

And are Agents for the

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Manitoba Wire Company

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PURE INDIAN TEAS

Direct Importers of Indian Teas from their Estates in

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Indian Teas from the above districts always in Stock.

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First-class in every Respect
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Every Attention paid to Guests.

NIXON & CO.

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AGENTS FOR

GOODYEAR RUBBER COMPANY OF CANADA.

525 Main St., - Winnipeg.

A. WILLIAMS & CO.

49 QUADRA STREET,

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Commission -:- Merchants

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All kinds of Produce Handled.

Advances made on Consignments of Butter and Eggs.

Best Market Price obtained for all Goods and Prompt Settlements.

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FRUITS AND ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE.

Special attention to consignments of Furs and Skins, Butter and Eggs.

Yates Street, VICTORIA, B.C.

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AGENTS Skidgate Oil Works, B.C.; D. Richards Laundry Soap, Woodstock, Ontario; Telfer, Bothwell Co. Montreal, Parisian Washing Blue.

We have a large cool warehouse with good facilities for handling Butter and Produce in quantities.

Consignments Received in all Lines. Correspondence Solicited.

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CHINA and JAPAN RICE,

RICE FLOUR AND BREWERS' RICE.

WHOLESALE TRADE ONLY.

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A COMPLETE LINE OF THESE GOODS.

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BUTTER, EGGS, FRUITS AND PRODUCE

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This Fine New House is now open under the above management. Special Accommodation for Commercial Travellers. Best Sample Rooms on the Coast. Largest and Finest House in Westminster.

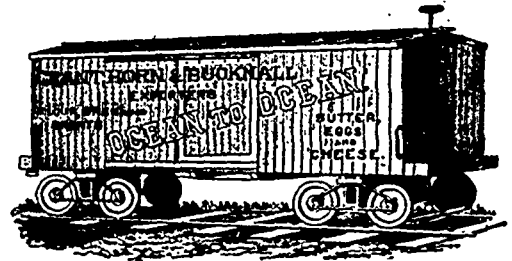
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ADDRESS:

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271 Main Street, - WINNIPEG, Man.

Eastern Business Changes. ONTARIO.

F. J. Dougall, grocer, Windsor, is dead.
W. C. Dillon, liquor dealer, Forest, has sold out.
W. A. Myers, groceries, Stratford, has sold out.
Wm. Yalden, hotelkeeper, of Hamilton is dead.
W. E. Teskey, general storekeeper, Ayr, is dead.
G. L. Weatherill, shoes, London, has assigned.
M. J. Tierney, grocer, Peterboro, has assigned.
Cath. Cameron, merchant, Petrolia, has assigned.
E. J. Doyle, furniture, Stouffville, has assigned.
T. Bricault, gent's furnishings, Toronto, has assigned.
Christina Melady, dry goods, Toronto, has assigned.
Peter Smith, bookseller, Woodstock, has assigned.
J. & I. J. Thompson, butchers, Enterprise, have assigned.
Goldingham & Pauw, sporting goods, Toronto, have sold out.
The Central drug store, London, has sold out to J. G. Schuff.
Sam. Smith, butcher, London, has gone to the United States.
L. C. Sanders, jeweler, Barrie, has assigned to Robt. Meeking.
Lunley & Lowe, general storekeepers, Fargo, has been burned out.
George Giddis, hotel keeper, Fargo, was burned out last week.
J. H. Williman, upholsterer, Brantford, has assigned to M. F. Muir.
T. Stacey & Son, hardware, St. Thomas, have changed the style of firm to the Stacey Hardware Manufacturing Co.

Moore & May, general storekeeper, Port Stanley, was burned out.
Jas. Millor, publisher of the *Telegram*, Brantford, has suspended.
Wm. Todd, butcher, Woodhouse township, has assigned to E. Deedes.
The estate of John Doyle, liquors, St. Thomas, has been sold out.
J.O. Perry, general storekeeper, Bracebridge, is about to remove to Orillia.
Sussman, Sons & Co., manufacturers of varnishes, etc., Toronto, have assigned.
J. R. Lord & Co., general storekeepers, Niagara Fall Centre, have sold out.
Masson & Co., shoes, Ottawa, have dissolved.
R. Mason will continue the business.
Ewing & Co. mantle manufacturers, Toronto, have dissolved. Business continued by R. D. Ewing.
Willmot & McIntosh, lumber dealers, Toronto have called a meeting of creditors for the 10th inst.
S. C. Richardson & Co., general storekeepers, Beeton, have taken back the business and will continue as usual.
Powell, Allan & Brickenden, dry goods, London, have dissolved. Business continued by A. B. Powell alone.
The following were burned out: Wm. Dunbar, hotelkeeper; Jas. G. Watson, general storekeeper; Jas. Wilson, groceries and post office; S. J. Henry, blacksmith; Mrs. Jewett, millinery; M. A. Hopkins, general storekeeper; C. Wellstead, shoes; A. Moore, jeweler; Curry & Johnston, druggists; Swanton Brandon Co., general storekeeper; M. May, blacksmiths; all of Killmount.

QUEBEC.

J. J. Anclair, grocer, Montreal was burned out.
Joseph Christin, dry goods, Montreal is dead.
Robt. Lanning, trader, Montreal, has assigned.

Wm. Whelan, coal dealer, Montreal, has assigned.
Godfri Bedard, lumber dealer, Montreal, has assigned.
Tallefer & Co., butchers, Montreal, have dissolved.
Auguste Perron, contractor, Montreal, has suspended.
Zephirin Lefrance, hotelkeeper, Montreal, has assigned.
C. J. Paige, general storekeeper, Eastman, has assigned.
Wm. Martel & Co, sign painters, Montreal, have dissolved.
David Latour, boot and shoe manufacturer, Montreal, has assigned.
D. A. Morin, general storekeeper, Fraser-ville, has assigned.
O. Begin & Co., shoe manufacturers, Montreal, have suspended.
J. C. Spence & Sons, glass, stainers, etc., Montreal, have dissolved. Business continued by W. R. and H. J. Spence, under the same style.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Jas. Shipley, Parrsboro, has assigned.
G. F. Sanders, Sandy Cove has assigned.
J. J. Keefe, groceries, etc., Halifax, has assigned.
J. I. Cutten, victualler, Truro, has gone out of business.
A. S. Kimming's stock of dry goods, Halifax, is advertised for sale by tender.
The Yarmouth Bookbindery Co., Yarmouth, have admitted J. G. Friedlander as partner.
J. & A. W. Moffat, general storekeepers, Amherst, have dissolved. J. Moffat will continue.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

F. W. Robinson, jeweller, Campbellton, is dead.
Bern. Money, of B. Money & Sons, masons, St. John, is dead.
Landry & Leblanc, general storekeepers, Buctouche, have assigned.
Gilbert Crandall, general storekeeper, has been burned out. Loss, \$2,500; insurance, \$700.

Grain and Milling.

A large grain warehouse is in course of erection at Fox Warren, on the Manitoba North-western railway.

C. P. R. elevator capacity at Fort William is being increased, work on an annex having been commenced. The capacity of the annex will be 1,300,000 bushels.

The new roller flour mill established at Nicola, B. C. by A. E. Howse, the second one to be completed in that province, has a capacity of 50 barrels per day. It is operated by water power, and is in charge of Harry Richardson, who comes from Guelph, Ontario. The mill is a Geo. T. Smith short system. The machinery was furnished and set up by J. S. McKay, of Preston & McKay, Boisjoubert, Man. The settlers of the Nicola district gave a bonus of \$1,500 for the mill. Not much wheat has been grown heretofore in the district, but now that a mill has been built, the quantity will be largely increased.

Items About Trade.

Oats sold at Toronto the first of last week at 41 cents for mixed quality.

Sales of potatoes have been made at Montreal in round lots as low as 40 to 50¢ per bag.

Oatmeal at Montreal has sold at \$1.80 to \$1.90 for standard, and \$5 to \$5.15 for granulated.

At Toronto recently dried apples were worth 7 to 8¢. For small lot of new evaporated dealers were asking up to 13¢.

On track at Toronto potatoes were worth 60¢ per bag last week, and at 70 to 75¢ in smaller quantities, for good stock.

New wheat flours were offering at Montreal the first of last week at lower prices. Old wheat flour, however is scarce and firmly held. The *Gazette* says a bid of \$5.75 was accepted for new strong baker's.

There was not much business doing in wheat, says the *Toronto Empire*, of Oct. 6. Manitoba No. 2 hard, to arrive, sold at \$1.12, and for delivery next week at \$1.13. Sales were also made of No. 2 fall on track at 93¢.

At London, Ont., on October 4, twenty-six factories bargained 11,693 boxes of cheese at the cheese board; 4,495 August, balance September; sales, 190 August at 93¢, and 250 at 92¢; 140 September at 91.5-16¢, and 525 at 10½¢. Market dull.

The *Toronto Grocer* says: "Old tomatoes are selling at \$1.10 to \$1.20. For new tomatoes one jobber refused \$1.10 for 500 cases for future delivery. Uncertainty still hangs over the market for this year's pack. The crop is abundant, but whether the pack will be large or not depends upon whether the fine weather will last long enough to ripen it."

Prices are likely to advance on British pig and English iron on account of the strike in Scotland, as the Scotch iron masters have decided that they will not accede to the demand of their men. This has had the effect of causing further excitement in warrants at Glasgow, and of course the regular market will be affected by it.

The offering on the cheese board at Brockville, Ont., on October 2, were 3,600 white and 2,400 colored cheese. The market was dull, and buyers and sellers so far apart in their ideas

that no business could be done. Not a sale was made on the board. Ten and a quarter cents was offered for selections of both white and colored, but nobody would accept.

The *Montreal Gazette* says of the cheese market: "The week opened dull and remained so throughout, while on Wednesday and Thursday English buyers who have shown remarkable indifference all along talked fractionally lower limits over the cable, and were very particular as to date and quality at that, some offering limits for September which would necessitate purchasing at a fraction less than 10¢. It is needless to say that they were not accommodated, and if the even figure had been bid, as was the case last week, they would more likely have got undated Augusts than Septembers. In fact we only know of one or two instances where guaranteed Septembers were turned over, and they were not large parcels, the figure being a fraction over 10¢, the shippers in the case being content with the meagre iota of profit."

The Potato.

The potato this year is a delusion. Few countries speak of this year's results in the cultivation excepting in complaint. The truth is, where it was needed most, it is rarest. It is short of expectations in Ireland and lacked 40 per cent of a full crop in Tennessee. It promises to be too dear for the common people of Germany, and the Hollander will have to wait for another crop, as the result of this year's has been very disappointing. Potatoes failed in Scotland too, where the prevailing disease has made its presence felt early in the season. About the only place in creation that the potatoes yield satisfactorily this year is Manitoba, where there is an abundant crop, but valueless almost, because unprofitable to cross the line on account of the tax.—*Minneapolis Market Record*.

Wheat Graded too High.

In view of the low standards adopted for grading Manitoba's wheat crop this year, the complaints made about Minnesota grading will be interesting. The trouble there of green kernels among the wheat is one of the same faults which is apparent in Manitoba grades this season. A report from Minneapolis says:

"Ever since the new crop of wheat began to come in dealers here have claimed that the State Inspectors were putting too high grades on the lower qualities of wheat, particularly that from North Dakota, which contains green kernels. The millers have absolutely refused to buy it, and the elevator men have shipped it to outside points or stored it. New York dealers have made frequent complaints, saying that they could not sell it to the foreign trade, and that there was no demand for it. This green wheat is unfit for flour, and it is said the inspectors will reject it as no grade."

Apples.

The *Toronto Empire* has the following to say of the of the apple market: "Apples are in light receipt and are firm. A Philadelphia dealer was on the market this week and picked up a carload for that place, paying from \$3 to \$3.25 per bbl and finding the barrels. Dealers are selling fall fruit at \$3 to \$4 per bbl in single barrels and \$1.75 to \$2.50 in lots. There is an

active demand for Canadian apples in the British market, and high prices have been realized on a few shipments that have gone over. A few small lots of fancy Kings have arrived in Liverpool and were sold at 35s to 37s per bbl, while Baldwins sold at 24s to 24s 6d.

Later the same paper says: "The market for apples is very firm, and there is no disposition on the part of holders to part with their stock at present figures. Farmers are bringing in a good many apples, such as Culverts, Kings and Alexanders, and are getting for good stock \$2.50 per bbl. A good deal of poor stock is contained in their offerings, however, and they sell such at \$1.25 to \$1.75 per bbl. Good fall stock is moving out of dealers' hands at \$2 to \$3 per bbl, but the sale is not active, while the fruit is scarce. One consumer paid this week \$4 per bbl for a small lot of choice Alexanders to be shipped to Winnipeg, which would cost him \$1.80 per bbl more. This was a retail price, however, and the lot was a very small one, Montreal buyers have been active in the market lately and one sale is reported of 15,000 bbls of winter fruit at equal to \$3.75 laid down in Montreal; and another small lot at equal to \$3.90."

A Tariff Provision.

One of the paragraphs in the new United States Tariff bill of interest to foreign exporters is the following.—"Section 6.—That on and after the first day of March, 1891, all articles of foreign manufacture, such as are usually or ordinarily marked, stamped, branded or labeled and all packages containing such or other imported articles, shall respectively be plainly marked, stamped, branded or labeled in legible English words, so as to indicate the country of their origin, and unless so marked, stamped, branded or labeled they shall not be admitted to entry." A chief of the customs divisions of the Treasury Department, when asked his opinion about it said: "Its meaning seems clear, and leaves no room for misconstruction. Such articles as canned vegetables, olive oil, wines, perfumes, canned fruits, sardines and various other articles will come under this head."—*Bralstreets*.

The Cattle Markets.

Something of a sensation was created in cattle markets by the report that pleuro pneumonia had been discovered among Canadian cattle at Dundee, Scotland. Later the gratifying word was received that the report was false.

British cattle markets have not improved, but rather the contrary. Cables the first of last week reported further declines in prices. The markets were described as weak and ½¢ lower, with large offerings of homo stock, which made the demand for foreign cattle dull. Liverpool quoted 11½¢ for finest steers; choice, 11¢; medium, 10¢, and inferior and bulls as low as 7½¢.

At Montreal 200 head of western cattle were reported on the market for over a week. The bulk of offerings were described as poor quality, and really choice cattle were scarce. Receipts of stock at Montreal to date have been 18 to 20 per cent. greater than last year. At Montreal export cattle were quoted at 4 to 4½¢, butchers' stock, medium to choice, 3 to 4½¢; poor, 2 to 3¢.

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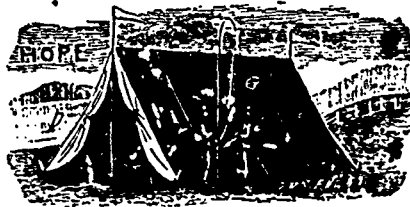
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a 11 30	Morris, Morden, Manitou, Killarney and Deloraine.	17 15 b
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b 7 50	Stony Mountain and Stonewell.	12 35 b
b 18 00	Kildonan, Parkdale, Lower Fort Garry and West Selkirk.	10 35
c 7 00	Niverville, Otterburne, Dominion City and Emerson.	21 30

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TIME CARD.

To take effect at 6 a.m. Sunday, June 15, 1890. (Central or 90th Meridian Time.)

Table with columns for North Bound, South Bound, Stations, and Time. Includes stations like Winnipeg, Portage Junction, St. Norbert, Cartier, St. Agatha, Union Point, Silver Plains, Morris, St. Jean, Letellier, West Lynne, Pembina, Grand Forks, Winnipeg Junction, Brainerd, Duluth, Minneapolis, St. Paul.

Table with columns for Eastward, Westward, Main Line Northern Pacific Railway, and Stations. Includes stations like Winnipeg Junction, Bismarck, Miles City, Livingston, Helena, Spokane Falls, Pascoe Junction, Tacoma, Portland, St. Paul.

Table for PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE BRANCH with columns for Mixed, No. 6, 2nd Cl., Miles from Winnipeg, Stations, and Mixed, No. 6, 2nd Cl. Includes stations like Winnipeg, Portage Junction, Headingly, White Plains, Gravel Pit, Fustace, Oakville, Assiniboine Bridge, Portage la Prairie.

Table for MORRIS-BRANDON BRANCH with columns for Mixed, No. 7, 2nd Cl., Miles from Winnipeg, Stations, and Mixed, No. 7, 2nd Cl. Includes stations like Morris, Lowe's, Myrtle, Roland, Rosebank, Miami, Deerwood, Alta, Somerset, Swan Lake, Indian Springs, Maricapolis, Greenway, Balder, Belmont, Hilton, Wawanesa, Rounthwaite, Martinville, Brandon.

Meals. Nos. 117 and 118 run daily. Nos. 119 and 120 will run daily except Sunday. Nos. 5 and 6 run daily except Sunday. No. 7 will run Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. No. 8 will run Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars and Dining Cars on Nos. 117 and 118. Passengers will be carried on all regular freight trains. J. M. GRAHAM, General Manager, Winnipeg. H. SWINFORD, General Agent, Winnipeg.

Manitoba and Northwestern Ry.

TIME CARD

Taking Effect Monday, June 16th, 1890.

Table with columns for Pass Tuesday Thursday and Saturday, Miles from Winnipeg, STATIONS, and Pass Monday Wednesday and Friday. Includes stations like Winnipeg, Portage la Prairie, Gladstone, Neepawa, Minnedosa, Rapid City, Shoal Lake, Birtle, Binacarth, A Russell St., Langenburg, Saltcoats.

Meals. A Thursdays and Saturdays. B Wednesdays. C Thursdays and Saturdays. D Mondays and Fridays. If any passengers for stations between Winnipeg and Portage la Prairie, train will stop to let off, and when flagged to take on passengers. W. R. BAKER, Gen. Supert. A. McDONALD, Asst. Gen. Pass'gr Agent.

N. W. C. & N. Co's Railway TIME TABLE.

Table with columns for Read Down, GOING EAST, STATIONS, and Read Up, GOING WEST. Includes stations like Lethbridge, Woodpecker, Purple Springs, Grassy Lake, Cherry Coulee, Winifred, Seven Persons, Dunmore.

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