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The Commercial

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

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

VOL. 1.

WINNIPEG, JANUARY 2, 1883

NO. 14

The Commercial

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

ISSUED EVERY TUESDAY

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Publishers.

WINNIPEG, Tuesday, Oct. 3, 1882.

WINNIPEG, JAN. 2, 1883.

CASSON & BRUNET, contractors, St. Boniface, have dissolved partnership.

THE small tobacco business carried on in Winnipeg by J. G. Gray, has been sold out on the landlord's warrant.

ROY & POULIN, of the Winnipeg Brewery, have dissolved partnership, and the business will in future be carried on under the firm name of Roy & Co.

THERE is a growing faith evident in the mining prospects of Keewatin. Already several stocks are in demand, and the Keewatin Mining Co. is now quoted at par.

THE firm of James Kent & Co., of the Birtle saw mills, have dissolved. James Kent retires, but the firm name remains unchanged, and the business will go on as formerly.

THE fire record of the present week was opened by a blaze on James street, west, which took place on Sunday morning, when two residences were entirely destroyed.

Six months ago only, the North-west Fuel Co. were selling coal in Winnipeg, but at present some four different parties are engaged in that trade. So much for coal via Thunder Bay.

W. J. HINMAN has purchased the stables on the corner of James and King streets, formerly conducted by Wm. Merrill, and intends to run them as boarding stables for the horses of private parties.

P. BROWN, merchant tailor, Winnipeg, has admitted A. D. Coblentz as a partner. The firm name will now be Brown & Coblentz, and the business will be in clothing and mens' furnishing goods.

THE first engine for the Canadian Pacific R.R. arrived at Prince Arthur's Landing on the 26th Dec., and is now at work hauling rock from Current River for the Esplanade at the former town.

WE regret to mention the assignment of Tous-saint, Ratte & Co., grocers and liquor merchants, Winnipeg. There is reason to hope, however, that their difficulties are only temporary, and that they will soon resume business.

THE electric light made its appearance on Main street once more, and now-works much better than formerly. It is certainly a great assistance to both pedestrians and vehicle drivers going to and from the railway depot.

GENERAL MANAGER VAN HORN met with the Emmersonians on Saturday, and although matters were not definitely settled about the Red River bridge there, they are in a fair way of being amicably arranged. The location of the bridge will not be changed.

THE report in our last issue of J. A. Wright taking Mr. Cavanah into partnership, Mr. Wright wishes us to state refers only to the business carried on at the corner of Main and Logan streets. The other establishment on Main street he still conducts alone.

THE advance in prices of grain in western United States' markets during the closing days of last week, is attributed by the press of that country to the rumors of a possible trouble between Russia and Germany, and not to any increased demand either home or foreign.

WE have received a letter from Regina, com-

plaining about the uncertainty of the town's location, and the annoyance caused to business men in not knowing where the business centre of the town will be. We are sorry we have not sufficient space to publish the letter in full.

THE drug business hitherto carried on by Trott & Mitchell, on Main street, Winnipeg, has passed into the hands of W. J. Mitchell; S. M. Trott retiring. Mr. Mitchell has made various new arrangements for extending his business, and will go more extensively into the wholesale trade.

THE wholesale price of barley at present may be judged from a purchase made by the Winnipeg Brewery proprietors early last week, of 10,000 bushels in the vicinity of Morris. The quality was medium, probably about Toronto extra No. 3, and the price was 47c. on track in Winnipeg.

IT is with pleasure, that we note the great success of the Winnipeg Business College, established about eleven months ago and still conducted by Messrs. Eton & Lindsay. Since the establishment of the institution the number of students has increased from about half-a-dozen to over thirty. It has been located during the week in commodious new quarters in Hargrave's Block on Main street, and will doubtless have much more rapid success in the future. The institution is admirably adapted for instruction in commercial affairs, and is, therefore, a valuable auxiliary to the business affairs of Winnipeg.

ON the struggle between the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific, the Belleville *Intelligencer* of Dec. 28th has an article concluding with the following:—"The reason for this strife is that the Canada Pacific require an enormous amount of money next year for construction purposes. The Grand Trunk wants an entrance into Manitoba, and if that company, aided by the influence of a numerous and highly influential body of shareholders can defeat the Canadian Pacific R.R. project, then the desired object may be secured by a compromise. The representatives of the Canada Pacific are now on their way to London, with the object of floating their bonds, and the event of the struggle will be awaited with great interest by the people of Canada.

Telegraph Monopoly.

By the consolidation of the American Telegraph Companies two years ago, the whole telegraph system of the continent was placed under the control of Jay Gould, and recent disclosures have gone to prove that cablegrams to Europe may be, and no doubt are subject to the scrutiny of the Stock-King and his associates. It seems that in connection with telegrams from England to the East, the people of that country are in no better position. The Central News Company claim that the Eastern Telegraph Company made use of their messages from Egypt during the late campaign, and violated their privileges as a telegraph company. They have their proofs so clear that they are going to test in a law court the right of the telegraph company to thus manipulate the messages of other parties. The Chairman of the Eastern Telegraph Company is Mr. John Pender, the same who cut such an unenviable figure in connection with the Totness election some seventeen years ago, when that town was disfranchised for the bribery and other crookedness carried on therein. Perhaps his connection with the Eastern Telegraph Company will bring him as much notoriety and as little credit. Evidently he is somewhat of an English telegraph king, and that his monopoly is keenly felt may be judged from the following extract from *Truth*:—"The entire history of the Eastern and Atlantic cable companies is a record of the most astounding and reckless financiering on record. Both of these companies are entirely under the control of the Globe Trust, which has Pender at its head. I am happy to learn that Mr. James Gordon Bennett, of the New York *Herald*, has decided to lay two cables across the Atlantic, and that probably they will be in working order before the end of next summer, as he refuses to be any longer at the mercy of the cable ring, with Pender at its head in Europe, and Jay Gould in America. Pender has managed to crush out or buy up all the Atlantic cable companies that sought to compete with his ring up to now, but in Mr. Bennett I think the ring will find a gentleman not easily crushed and fully determined not to be bought up."

Advanced Freight Charges.

In any country, where freight has to pass over several independent, different, lines of railway there will necessarily be a great amount of trouble and misunderstanding about rates, delays and so forth, and the city of Winnipeg is no exception to this rule. Indeed, consignees here are apt to think that their annoyances in this respect are greater than there is any necessity for. The overcharges and other mistakes of three or four different lines between this and the east have all to be enforced by the C.P.R. officers, and the consignee has no recourse except by the slow and intricate method of tracing back over the different lines of transit. It would be unreasonable to expect that the Canadian Pacific Railway should keep up a regular system of tracing the irregularities of other lines, and indeed there is no company on the American continent, so far as we are aware, which makes any attempt to keep up such a system. During the past three months several

of the lines between Ontario and Chicago, and between Chicago and St. Paul, have adopted a system of mailing a postal card to the consignee in Manitoba, notifying of the transfer and the advance charges, as well as those made by themselves. This has helped matters materially, but it does not by any means fill the bill completely. The consignee has to refer to an array of postal cards to discover the whereabouts of any overcharge, and as all lines between this and the east have not adopted the system, he is liable to discover a missing link exactly where it is most wanted. These postal cards do not always reach Manitoba from distant points in safety, and in reasonable time, and a sectional system like this must be complete to be of any material value.

There is but one way of getting thoroughly over this difficulty, and that is by a freight bill carrying on its face the separate charges of every road it has passed over, and to obtain this considerable trouble in making new arrangements would fall to the lot of the Canadian Pacific R. R. officials, but once completed the system would save them an enormous amount of trouble and annoyance for all time to come. Consignees could then apply directly to the officials of the road by which any overcharge was made, without annoying C.P.R. officials with their enquiries. The initiative in securing this desirable change must be taken by the C.P.R. if it is ever to be put in force, and as they have more or less of a lever on feeding lines from the south, they are in the position to put on a little pressure if necessary. There is a great, and we might say, unnecessary cry of monopoly against the C.P.R., and this is one of the cases in which a monopoly can be used for the benefit of the people of Manitoba. The change would benefit the mercantile and manufacturing classes of Manitoba more than any other, and to these classes the C.P.R. must look for the bulk of its carrying business for some years to come. There may be some trouble in securing it at first, but it would eventually be more for the benefit of C.P.R. officials than even consignees in the North-west.

Smuggling.

The recent discoveries in Buffalo of a well organized system of smuggling of goods from Canada into the United States once more, opens up the question of how to enforce general respect of tariff legislation in the latter country. As was the case in many other pieces of detected smuggling, the parties engaged therein could in some instances be ranked as thoroughly respectable, and the odium in their case seems to arise not so much from being engaged in smuggling operations as from being detected in them. It is a very hard matter now-a-days to get people to look upon smuggling as a crime, and parties who get into trouble by their connection therewith are looked upon by many more in the light of unfortunates. It is only a few years since one of the leading, if not the leading, dry goods house of New York got tripped up in their attempts to evade payment of duties on certain goods, and long afterwards the manner of settling the difficulty between the house and the customs, was made public in an indirect and doubtless unintentional way; and the action

made with an ex-New York senator and the New York Comptroller of Customs, showed, that the offence of smuggling was never insinuated, but that the whole matter was treated as a sort of pardonable irregularity.

The smuggler of the days of our grandfathers, who differed only from the pirates in not being so reckless of life, has passed away, and is now replaced by the wealthy and influential importer, who does not indulge in the rather dangerous pastime of "Running the cutter," but in the spirit of all modern improvements works his business upon a combination principle, the worst results of which can only be the payment of certain money penalties in case of detection.

In the United States tariffs have been put in force during the last twenty years, regarding many of which it was impossible to secure the respect of the people generally, and the enforcement of such by a severe penal code would be folly unpardonable. There is but one way of reducing smuggling, and that is by holding to a system of tariffs in keeping with the actual wants of a country, and not cooked to the order of any clique of manufacturers or others desiring a monopoly. The laws would then have the respect of all well-meaning citizens, and smuggling would again become the calling of the desperado, instead of the study of the importer.

Fire Insurance in the United States.

This history has yet to be written; but we will cite a few facts known to survivors. The great fire of 1833 in New York destroyed nineteen companies and nearly \$29,000,000 of insurance capital. Ten years after in 1845, in the same city another fire wiped out upwards of \$4,000,000 capital. In the twenty subsequent years, new home companies, with many from abroad, entered into active competition, occasionally drawn together through the effects of the Albany fire in 1848, the St. Louis fire in 1849, the San Francisco fires of 1850 and 1851, The Troy and other lesser conflagrations; so that at the close of 1865 forty-six out of 145 companies, doing business in the State of New York reported an impairment of \$1,313,602 and the results are well shown by President Heald in his annual address before the National Board of Fire Underwriters, May, 1882. President Heald presented in his usual vigorous style a statistical review of twenty-two years business from which we make frequent extracts herein.

The business at this time—1865—had become thoroughly demoralized; competition was excessive, and the losses and expenses had eaten up 99 3-4 per cent. of the sum total of premium receipts; 1866 gave early indications of the outcome of a year whose losses and expenses footed up 104 10-100 on its entire premium receipts. Under such conditions the preliminary measures were taken in June 1866 for the organization of the National Board which was fully accomplished in the following month, after the Portland fire had empedized by a loss of \$10,000,000 and wiping away three and a half million of insurance capital. Under the conservative conduct of the business, the ratio of losses to premiums fell from 58 51-100 per cent. in the six years—1860 to 1865 inclusive—

to 57 51-100 in the five years 1866 to 1870 inclusive. Early in 1870 there was manifested a disposition to relax rules and rates, so that the ratio of losses and expenses rose from 84 10-100 per cent. in 1869, to 94 23-100 per cent. in 1870. The downward tendency became stronger, and continued with open rates and a reckless competition until the Chicago conflagration in 1871 involved three-fourths of the companies then writing fire risks in this country, making bankrupts more than sixty, whose aggregate capital and surplus as reported, amounted to nearly forty million dollars. In the short space of thirteen months, Boston repeated the disaster, and completed the ruin of many companies that were attempting to recover their former standing. This fire ruined thirty-two companies, and swallowed up thirty-eight millions of insurance capital; twenty-six Massachusetts companies losing their entire assets, amounting to more than sixteen and a half millions, and others being seriously crippled. The five years from 1873 to 1877 inclusive, advanced the average of premiums from .8739 to .9187; reduced the ratio of losses to amount written from .5026 to .4715 on each \$100. The last four years, 1878 to 1881 inclusive tell a story full of meaning. In these years \$30,261,573,323 has been written at an average of loss to amount written of .4293 to .4715 on each hundred dollars as compared with the years 1873-1877; a reduction in rates of .7369, a decrease of the ratio of loss to amount written of .0422. Had the average rate obtained during the period from 1873 to 1877 inclusive been maintained during the four years just passed, the companies would have increased their premium receipts from \$236,587,494 to \$278,015,588, a net gain of \$41,428,094; their losses remaining unchanged, the ratio of losses to premium receipts would have been decreased from 54.92 per cent. to 48.73 per cent.

The grand total of risks in the last sixteen years aggregating the enormous sum of \$93,537,924,764 was written at an average rate of 17 cents, 7-mills and 5-10 of a mill on each \$100 greater than the average rate of the six years previous, and gave companies a resultant of \$166,029,816 over what would have been obtained on the same volume of business at ante-board rates.

In reviewing the business of 1881, and comparing it with that of 1880, we find that the volume of premium increased 11 41 100 per cent. The amount of fire losses increased 14 99-100 per cent. The profit and loss account—including fire, inland and marine—shows a percentage of 57.65 for losses and 33.25 for expenses, giving a total of loss and expense to premium receipts of 90.90. The amount of fire risks written increased \$747,007,063—of which \$323,660,579 was an increase in term business at a reduced rate of 6 66-100 cents on each \$100 written, and \$423,346,984 was for one year only, and written at an increased rate of .3313.

—Chicago Argus.

United States' Tariff Reform.

The timidity of American politicians in handling the subject of Tariff Reform is forcibly illustrated by the action taken on the report of the tariff commission by the Committee of Ways

and Means of the Lower House of Congress. This Committee seem to have sat, not on Tariff Reform, but on the very edge of it, and the weight they have leaned on it has not been great. The duty on spar lumber is reduced from twenty to fifteen per cent. ad valorem. On squared timber for promiscuous use, the reduction is from one cent to three-quarters of a cent per cubic foot. Sawed board lumber is reduced from \$1 to 75c. per 1,000 feet board measure, and the reduction all round has been pretty much in the same ratio. A sweeping reduction in any class of tariffs is not within the calculations of the Committee, but as there is quite a feeling throughout the United States in favor of reduced tariffs on lumber, grain and other products of this continent, some action in that direction is necessary, especially as the move is argued as being favorable to United States' industries. The step the Committee recommend is a very cautious one, and is no doubt meant as a feeler of public opinion. Even the small reductions advocated will meet with determined opposition from many quarters, and the progress of tariff reform legislation will for years to come be slow in the United States, if the work means anything more than the changing around without lowering of import duties.

Dearth of Commercial News.

The holiday season is a bonanza to the ordinary newspaper publisher, and the string of festive gatherings, record of drunks and disorders, chapters of street accidents and so forth, which are so frequent at such a time are to him a rich harvest, and enables him to get up his spiciest papers during the entire year. In fact, the season is to him only second to a parliamentary election, or a ministerial crisis. With the recorder of commercial events it is altogether different. Wholesale business is almost at a standstill, and manufacturing affairs are at their lowest ebb during the year. Stock and corn exchanges and boards of trade adjourn for several days, and the army of speculators all over the country seem to call a truce, and abide rigidly by the condition thereof until the festive season is over. It is perhaps well so. The festive season is meant as a relaxation from the sterner duties of life, and the more thoroughly business matters are suspended, the better are the advantages offered likely to prove to those who most need them. It is well arranged, therefore, that during a holiday season, the record of business affairs is wanting in excitement, as such matters would in all probability escape the notice of the keenest commercial eyes, were they recorded during a holiday season.

Insurance Rebates.

Business men who occupy shell buildings such as are too plentiful in Winnipeg, can hardly be aware of the insurance advantages to be secured by being located in a solid brick building. The firm of R. J. Whitla & Co., wholesale dry goods men, on moving into their new premises made a heavy increase in the amount of their fire insurance, and yet the difference in rates left a balance in their favor of the premiums paid in their old stores, which was

paid back in rebate. The case of James O'Brien & Co., wholesale clothiers, is even more marked. In their old premises they carried an insurance of \$27,000 and on moving into their fine new building on Princess Street, they increased the amount to \$40,000, and after all the insurance companies had a rebate of \$40 to pay back to them. There is money saved in occupying a solid building, even at a heavy rent.

Commercial Travellers' Banquet.

On Saturday evening the first Annual Banquet of the North-west Commercial Travellers' Association was held in the McAskill House, when about fifty out of the eighty-five members were present. The chair was occupied by Mr. J. Mulholland, the president; and the vice-chair by Mr. Thos. Johnson, vice-president. A sumptuous table was sat down to and ample justice done to the vands by all present. Dinner over, the chairman after an opening address, proposed the toast of "The Queen," which met the usual hearty response from all. The toast of "The United Service," was responded to by Mr. McKeand. The toast of the evening, "The Commercial Interests of the North-west," was then proposed, and brought forth able responses from Messrs. Whitla, Higgins, Langridge, Halliday and Turner; after which Mayor McMicken gave a short address on the same subject. The toast "Our Sister Associations," was responded to by Mr. Holman, of Toronto, a member of the Canadian Association. The toast "The Ladies," brought forth eloquent replies from Messrs. Coblenz, Chilcotte, McPherson, Johnson and Wilkinson. The toast of "The Press," was responded to by Mr. Boyce of THE COMMERCIAL and Mr. _____ of THE SUN. The chairman read letters from Messrs. VanHorn, Eagan, Baker, Moor and others, expressing regret at being unable to attend the banquet: The proceedings of the evening were enlivened by several songs and some good instrumental music furnished by an Italian string band. Altogether the banquet was a grand success, and aided much in making closer ties among the Association's members.

IN TORONTO and Montreal, the general cry in monetary circles is, "When will the stringency let up," and in Winnipeg business men feel the scarcity of money very much. It is totally different in Fredericton, N.B., however. Two weeks ago the banks of that town advanced the rate of discount from six to seven per cent, and the *Capital*, a newspaper there, noticed the change and added, that as money was plentiful in the city merchants were at a loss to know what was the cause of this advance, which was generally believed to be altogether unnecessary.

WE have received a copy of the *Royal Route Calendar* for 1883, from Mr. T. W. Teasdel general passenger agent of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha railway, which is one of the most unique and tasteful got ups in the calendar line, that we have ever seen, and it must prove a useful article in any place of business. Mr. Teasdel asks us to state that any business house in Manitoba can have one sent free, by applying at his office in St. Paul, either personally or by letter. They are worth having, and we hope our patrons will make sure to get one each.

The Commercial

WINNIPEG, JAN. 2, 1883.

RETURNING CONFIDENCE.

There seems little doubt but that the threatened danger in connection with the monetary affairs of the Dominion, which caused such an uneasy feeling some weeks ago, has passed over, or at least has been arrested for a time. This can be said only in connection with the developments of last week, as up to two weeks ago the monetary stringency in Eastern circles was in no way relieved, although excitement was turned into calm anxiety. The decided firmness in bank stocks during the past week is about the best evidence we can see of returning confidence, and we accept it as such. Returning from Christmas festivities to business, operators on change seem to have started in with renewed confidence, imparted to their transactions some of the cheerful feeling that they acquired from their Christmas recess, and gave stock quotations an appearance, which makes commercial circles breath a sigh of relief. The advance in the stocks of several banks has been as marked during the week as was their decline three weeks ago, and 1882 has closed with a very hopeful feeling altogether. While this improvement has been going on in Canada, stocks in the United States, and especially railroad stocks have been going in exactly the opposite direction. In one day the stock of a leading western company declined four per cent., and others were almost, if not equally depressed. It would seem, therefore, that the connection between stock speculators of Canada and the United States is not a very intimate one, and does not prevent stocks in the two countries from running in directly opposite directions at the same time. Yet we are assured by eastern contemporaries that a heavy share of Canadian margins are at present locked up in United States speculations, and are at a loss to reconcile the statement with the past week's stock developments.

Leaving the affairs of the United States for a time, there certainly is good reason for expecting a more confident feeling in Canadian monetary circles with the opening of 1883, and we hope the feeling will soon extend to the North-west. Banks here are merely branches of eastern concerns, and too frequently funds are per-

emptorily called away to eastern centres when a temporary stringency occurs there. It might be said that commerce proper is thus hampered in the North-west, often to meet emergencies which eastern speculation has created, and it will doubtless remain thus until better means of retaining floating capital in this country are secured. Even the distant speculators who send capital to the North-west, leave but a small share of it available for commercial purposes, but bury it in investments where a fixed but limited rate of interest is secured. These evils we suppose we must bear with for a time, but with the opening of 1883 there is reason to believe that they will for a time be mitigated, and that the monetary and whole commercial circles of this new country have entered upon a **HAPPY AND PROSPEROUS NEW YEAR.**

INSOLVENCIES OF 1882.

Too many of us in the North-west have been accustomed to look only on the bright side of business affairs, and forget that to the general prosperity which surrounds us there are some exceptions. It would only be following the foolish policy of the hunted ostrich, did we not view such cases fairly and squarely, and weigh them in the ballance with the evidences of commercial prosperity, which have been so freely heralded. With this spirit we take a retrospective view of the insolvencies in the North-west during 1882.

The total of insolvencies during the past year number twenty-eight, fourteen of which have occurred in the city of Winnipeg, and ten at other places. The total estimated liabilities of the twenty-eight are \$290,800, and the total estimated assets \$221,800, showing a discrepancy of \$69,100. The total liabilities of the eighteen failures in Winnipeg amounted to \$213,900, and their estimated assets to \$174,400, showing a discrepancy of \$39,500. The liabilities of the ten outside insolvents reached \$77,000, and their estimated assets to \$57,400, leaving the discrepancy of \$29,600. The heaviest failure in Winnipeg showed liabilities of \$54,000, and estimated assets of \$52,000; while the heaviest at any other point showed liabilities of \$9,000, and estimated assets of \$8,000. It should be stated however, that one of the heaviest of the Winnipeg failures was of a branch house of an eastern firm, and the disaster had its origin at the headquarters of the house-

and this fact reduces the aggregate liabilities of the Winnipeg insolvencies by fully \$50,000. There can be no doubt, but when creditors came to realize on assets, the above figures would be greatly reduced, and it would be about fair to place the realization at half of the estimated assets, or in figures at \$110,900, which would make the discrepancy \$190,000. This reduction of the assets would place those of Winnipeg alone at \$87,200, and the discrepancy at \$126,700. This heavy reduction in assets we make owing to the fact, that a large proportion of those were in real estate, which had to be sacrificed in several instances to make a speedy realization for pressing creditors; and in fact over forty per cent. of the failures were the results of attempts to carry too heavy loads of real estate.

Taking these figures as the basis of our calculations it is a wise course to compare them with an approximation of the business done during the year, and the probable profits arising therefrom. We say approximation, as it is yet impossible to obtain the actual figures regarding the aggregate business of 1882. It is safe to take the figures of 1881, however, and add fifty per cent. to those, and when actual returns are made up it will be found that this approximation is under the mark.

The manufactures of Winnipeg in 1881 represented an aggregate value of \$6,976,000; the wholesale mercantile business \$6,236,000; the retail mercantile business \$5,908,000, and other institutions incapable of classification, \$1,300,000; making a total business in the city for that year of \$20,120,000. With fifty per cent. added as the probable increase for 1883, the figures would be \$30,180,000, or say in round figures, \$30,000,000. It should be stated, that the figures given of the business of 1881 excludes all real estate transactions and represents only goods or labor supplied for money, and those we accept for 1883 naturally represent the same. The \$126,700 of a discrepancy caused by the insolvencies of last year, however, includes over forty per cent. which should be laid to the account of real estate business, but to take the sternest view of matters, let us attach all to the trade affairs of the city.

Taking \$30,000,000 as the aggregate business of the city during 1882, it is a modest claim to say that the net profits arising therefrom would be ten per cent.;

or \$3,000,000. In relation to this sum the \$126,700 discrepancy seems infinitesimal, being a shade less than five-twelfths per cent. Taking, therefore the blackest view possible of the business misfortunes of Winnipeg, the figures are not alarming, and certainly coincide badly with the wild rumor of a \$400,000 failure in the city so industriously peddled by the eastern press, who are enemies to the Manitoba Capital and the whole North-west.

But there is another point from which to view the insolvencies of the North-west during the past year, and that is by a comparison of the portions of the year in which they occurred. During the first quarter of 1882 two failures took place, with aggregate liabilities of \$28,000, and estimated assets of \$8,300. During the second quarter, two occurred with liabilities at \$21,000, and assets at \$11,000. During the third quarter ten failures were reported with liabilities of \$100,000, and assets of \$86,000. The fourth quarter shows fourteen failures with \$141,900 liabilities, and \$116,500 assets. The increase in the number of insolvencies has, therefore, been steady and rather rapid; but the proportion of assets to liabilities during the latter portion of the year gives a much more favorable showing than during the early portion. In examining individual cases too several show assets in excess of their liabilities, and in each case of this class an over-load of real estate has been the cause of collapse. The lesson to be drawn from these facts is plain: Namely, that the real estate boom of last winter and spring, while it no doubt gave quite an impetus to North-western progress, had very damaging effects upon trade affairs generally, and it is questionable if we are near to the end of these evils. There is great reason, however, for congratulations even upon this record of misfortune, which we have faithfully and truly made plain. They form only the severe shading of an altogether brilliant picture, and it is to be hoped that the artist, time, will, during 1883, make the dark lines of his work even less intense.

FUEL FOR THE NORTH-WEST.

It is not generally known, that a mineralogist less than two years ago gave it as his opinion, that no coal of any value or in any great quantity could be found in the Canadian North-west. Yet such

was the case, and the same mineralogist was employed by parties deeply interested in the finding of coal, and after prospecting over the country he gave his opinion as a scientist that it was somewhere about 5,000 years too early to secure a liberal supply of the carboniferous mineral in the North-west. That opinion was doubtless about as reliable as that of other scientists who gave similar opinions as to coal deposits in the Des Moines Valley, in Iowa, and practical prospecting will in all probability prove it to be as far from actual fact. The recent discoveries of coal around Medicine Hat have given a staggering blow to this scientist's theory, and any day in the near future we are liable to hear of further discoveries, that will relegate all his scientific theories to the realms of nonsense.

Basing its conclusion on the extent of the coal discoveries in the vicinity of the place above mentioned, our local contemporary the *Free Press* has decided that the question of fuel for the North-west is settled for all time to come. There is now ample proof to convince the most incredulous, that in the Saskatchewan Valley vast fields of coal exist, which can be easily and cheaply worked. This, however, only partially settles the question. The samples which have so far been brought from that region, have been only small fragments, which the most uninitiated can with safety pronounce at a glance to be coal. For household purposes therefore, and even for steam purposes plenty of coal is available, but a further investigation is necessary to see if any of this coal is suitable for making coke, and therefore, fit to be used in iron and other metal manufacturing pursuits. The specimens of lignite coal which can be easily obtained are useless for such purposes, and a coal containing the necessary proportions of carbon and bitumen has to be produced. Several sample car loads of coal from Medicine Hat are likely to arrive in Winnipeg in a few days, and it is to be hoped that a thorough test of coking capabilities will be made. Should the test prove satisfactory, the coal question is certainly solved, but if unsatisfactory, it is only partially so, and further search and prospecting is necessary.

It is a well-known fact that rich deposits of iron and other metals exist at different points throughout the North-west notably by the shores of Lake Winnipeg

and the Lake of the Woods. A local supply of coal fit to be used in the manufacture of these must be discovered if there is ever to be any great work of industrial development carried forward. Should the Saskatchewan coal prove suitable the foundation of numerous industrial centres is laid, and should it not, it is to be hoped that no relaxation of prospecting efforts will take place until other fields have been discovered. Despite the assertions of so-called scientists, the feeling gains ground, that such coal fields are not few in the North-west, and intelligent search by practical miners would no doubt prove that the growing opinion is well founded.

NORTH-WEST COAL.

It seems that the Government at Ottawa are about to make new arrangements regarding the development of the coal fields of the North-west, and any person who has given careful consideration to the matter, must be satisfied that new arrangements are wanted. By the present system any party wishing to undertake the development of a north-western coal bed could only secure a lease of 320 acres or less for twenty-one years, at the expiring of which time the field reverted to the Dominion Government. There is really no complaint that can be made about the extent of the field allowed to each prospector, nor indeed could the nominal rent or royalty claimed by the government be considered exorbitant. In these respects the inducements to coal working are liberal, but they are by no means attractive to men of capital in other respects, and in no way calculated to secure the rapid development of resources.

To the settler wishing to engage in agriculture the Dominion Government offers at nominal figures the usual 320 acres and agree to convey to him (the settler) a patent for the same in lieu of personal settlement and a certain value of improvement, and yet the capital and labor necessary for the development of a farm are very small, compared with that required for a coal mine. Weeks and perhaps months of labor and great expense are necessary, not to mention the heavy expenditure in machinery before a coal field can be made productive; and as practical miners seldom possess the funds for such an undertaking, the capitalist

has to be appealed to. That Cerebus of the money bags is not at all likely to make the necessarily heavy investments on a twenty years' lease, at the expiring of which he would possess an amount of machinery which would compel his securing either a purchase or an extended lease, in the giving of which the Dominion Government would be in a position to dictate the terms, or be at an enormous loss. There would be too much chance for extended lease or purchase money being fixed according to the political opinions and enthusiasm of the lessee, or by the fickle drift of popular opinion upon such subjects. To ensure the rapid development of North-western coal fields which requires such heavy investment of capital, security must be given, that the fruits of investment will be permanent.

The new system of the Dominion Government is to sell out the coal fields of the North west, in 320 acre lots, either by auction or tender, and thus secure quite a liberal revenue from the same. With condition of actual development binding upon the purchaser, and other details to guard public interests this seems a reasonable course, and once adopted will no doubt give a great impetus to coal working in the North-west.

It is only natural that the new arrangements will guard existing rights in connection with these coal fields, and we have every reason to believe that the present government will not overlook that detail.

Some New Commercial Palaces.

It cannot be expected that in a city like Winnipeg where limited facilities are taxed to their utmost to meet the demand for structures of every class, that all the buildings erected during the past year would be of the most substantial character. Yet there are many which are little else than commercial palaces, and would be ornaments to the leading cities of this continent. Some of the finest of these are yet unfinished, notably the magnificent Cauchon Block opposite to the Hudson's Bay Company store on Main Street, which is excelled by few commercial structures in Canada. A notice of a few new buildings now occupied will no doubt be of interest to our readers, and we shall commence with the new wholesale warehouse constructed during the season, and only moved into during the past month by

R. J. WHILTA & Co.

which is located on the corner of McDermot and Albert streets, and from Main Street presents an imposing appearance. The structure has a frontage on the two first mentioned streets of 145 feet, and its area is 4,000 feet. It has a basement and four stories, making in

all 20,000 feet of floor room. Internally it is fitted up with both taste and ingenuity, having hoisting arrangements, every modern improvement in furniture and fittings, and is supplied with complete steam heating arrangements. The firm have for years held a leading place in the dry-goods business of the North-west, and judging from the magnitude and solidity of their new premises, it is evident that they intend to maintain such a position. The architect was Mr. Hodgson, of Ottawa.

In the Hardware branch a great addition has been made in the large warehouse of

JAMES ROBERTSON & Co.

which is located on McWilliam Street, East, and is one of the solid mercantile buildings of the city. It presents a frontage of 66 feet, and extends back 110 feet, having three floors and in all a floor space of 21,780 square feet. The firm are metal merchants, and carry a heavy stock of iron, brass, lead, lead and tin piping, plumbers, gas-fitters and steam-fitters supplies and goods of that class. The headquarters of the firm are in Montreal, and they have branches at Toronto, Baltimore, Maryland, and this city. The Winnipeg house is under the management of Mr. James Tees, and although only a few weeks opened, has taken its place among the great wholesale concerns of Winnipeg.

There are numerous other fine buildings now in course of construction, which will be occupied by wholesale mercantile concerns as soon as completed. These, as they are opened, it is our intention to give a short description of, in order to correct an impression which gains some credence in eastern business circles to the effect that business houses in Winnipeg are, as a rule, located in premises fit only for barns.

Winnipeg Wholesale Trade.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY, CARRIAGES, ETC.

There has been very little business in these lines during the past week, although an occasional order in the line of sleighs has dropped into some houses. In implements extensive arrangements for the distribution of spring stocks are being made, and wholesale men have evidently thoroughly prepared against any blocking of the business of 1883, by such unforeseen occurrences as interrupted the trade of 1882. There is at present really no demand for goods for immediate use, and any life is due entirely to the preparations for the spring's business.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

In this branch of business there has been a decided quietness during the entire week. The holidays have no doubt prevented the straggling trade that might otherwise have been done, and wholesale men have had a week of leisure so far as sending out goods is concerned. Spring stock has not to any extent reached the city, but will be received in heavy consignments during the next few weeks. There are quite a number of orders taken from samples awaiting their arrival, and before the close of January, there will be more or less activity in sending out spring supplies. Collections are reported steadily improving.

CLOTH. NG.

From this branch of trade there is a quiet-

ness reported for the past week, but this is no more than was expected by the wholesalers, and no disappointment has been occasioned in consequence. The week's business has been confined to a few sorts for immediate use, and these have been very limited in quantity. Travellers are now out taking orders from spring samples, and there has been quite an increase in the number of these during the week. The first heavy consignments of spring stock have been received by some houses, and there is considerable activity preparing of these for sending out. Other consignments are expected immediately, and before the 10th of January house will be in a fair condition for attending to spring demands.

CROCKERY AND GLASS WARE.

Dealers in these goods have had a fair business during the week, although the rush preceding the holidays has subsided, and the demand for fancy lines has in consequence greatly decreased. In staple goods a steady, although not heavy demand still exists, and actual dullness is not anticipated during the present month. The city trade in fancies is by no means over, but from the country the demand for these has almost ceased. An improvement in country business towards the end of January is looked for, but there will be no more of the rush of December during the balance of the winter.

DRY GOODS.

There is a report of a general dullness from this branch, and wholesalers had considerable leisure during the holidays. There has been considerable bustle on the part of several houses who have been moving into new premises, and to these the dullness has been rather a favorable circumstance. Orders from spring samples are on the increase, and will amount to quite a volume by the time the spring stock is ready for sending out. Some consignments have already reached the city, but the greater portion are now in transit here. There has been quite a lull in collections during the week owing to the holiday bustle in retail circles, but a very decided improvement is confidently expected during the current week. There is a feeling of perfect confidence throughout the trade, and an expectation of a heavy business during the spring season.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

The report of the week's business in this branch is from fair to good. Travellers have returned from the country, and the sending out of orders has caused some life and activity. This trade has no regular seasons so far in the North-west, and the general opinion is that through the dull months of late winter a steady good business may be expected. There is a firm tone to staple goods, and prices have held firm and steady during the week.

FANCY GOODS AND SMALLWARES.

Contrary to general expectation, business has held quite active in this branch during the past week, and there is a correspondingly hopeful feeling through the trade. The rush in fancy goods for holiday trade is about over, but a fair demand for staples still exists. There are evidences, however, that this will not be long maintained, and with the close of the week

a dullness is expected to set in which will last for several weeks. The season has been a good one altogether, and there is a general feeling of satisfaction with its results. Collections are reported only fair, but an improvement is looked for during the current week.

FISH, POULTRY AND GAME.

The variety of fish on the market has changed but little during the week, the fresh fish being represented by Lake Superior trout which have sold at 11c, Lake Manitoba white fish which have held at 8c, and jack fish which have sold at 5c. Fresh salmon and halibut have disappeared, and so has the demand for these and other novelties. The variety of dried fish is confined to the most staple kinds. Oysters have not changed in price and are quoted at \$2.50 to \$4 a gallon in bulk, and in cans 45c to 50c for standards, and 55c to 60c for selects. In poultry there has been a little collapse, the Christmas demand having cleared out the market. On Tuesday 25c was asked for both dressed turkeys and chickens and in the evening none were to be had at these figures. None are now on the market, and no consignments are expected for a few days. Game is still to be had. Prairie chicken, ducks, rabbits, and venison comprising the selection. There has been no change in the price of these during the week.

FUEL.

The scarcity of coal reported in last issue has ceased and dealers have a sufficiency to supply all demands. There has been no change in the prices during the week, and anthracite is still quoted at \$13.75 a ton on track. Bituminous is quoted at \$12.40 for steam and \$13.50 for grate coal. Several cars of lignite from the new coal fields near Medicine Hat, are expected to arrive in town shortly and it remains to be seen what effect the placing of this coal upon the Winnipeg market will have on prices of other fuel. The supply of wood in the city is still abundant, and prices have not changed since our last report.

FRUIT.

There has been almost no change in the variety of fruit on the market during the week, and prices have been almost as free of change. The demand for all classes has naturally fallen off very much since the closing of the holiday trade, and a quietness prevades the trade. Apples are still quoted at \$6 to \$7 a barrel, according to quality. Valencia oranges are still to be had, although they are getting scarce. Quotations remain at \$14.50 a case. Lemons are to be had at \$6, but are not much in demand. Cranberries hold firm at \$17 a barrel, and are getting scarcer. Malaga grapes have held steady at \$10 and \$11 a barrel. Valencia raisins are quoted at \$3.50 a box. California pears are now nearly out of the market, only a few boxes in poor condition having been offered during the week. Figs in mats have been quoted at 10c; in large boxes at 14c, and in small boxes at 20c. Honey in the comb is still to be had at 35c.

FURS AND HIDES.

Altogether there has been considerable of an increase in the receipt of raw furs during the

past week, the supply has not been heavy enough to warrant our giving wholesale quotations. The demand for green hides has been more active during the week, and there has been a slight stiffening in prices, 6½c being the highest quotation. Pelts are very scarce, and good Novembers are wanted at 60c.

FURNITURE.

There has been no improvement in trade in this branch during the week, and matters have been rather quiet. In retail circles a large business has been doing, and as soon as the bustle of the holidays thoroughly subsides, a good wholesale demand is expected to set in. The trade of the past week has been very light but a very decided improvement is looked for during the present week, and continuation of reasonably good business during the balance of January is expected.

GROCERIES.

Quite a quiet feeling has prevailed this branch of trade since the holiday demands have ceased. Fancy lines are no longer in active demand, but a good trade is being done in staples, which prevents quietness from becoming actual dullness. Prices have changed almost none. Sugars are quoted, raw 9½, bright yellows, 10c to 10½c; granulated, 11c; Paris lumps, 12½c. Coffees have been quoted, Rios, 16c to 22c; Java 22c to 32c; Mocha, 35c. Dried apples are quoted at 12c, and are still scarce. Dried peaches are quoted at 11c, and evaporated 35c. There is no tendency towards any decline in prices.

HARDWARE AND METALS.

The trade in shelf hardware has been reasonably good during the week, and promises to remain so for some time yet. In heavy goods the demand has been very light, and little improvement is looked during the present month. The demand for metal goods has been anything but active, and the trade at present is really quiet. Quotations have been as follows. Tin plate 14 x 50, \$7.75 to \$8; 20 x 23, \$15 to \$15.25. Bar iron, \$3.75 to \$4, Sheet iron, 5½c. Iron piping 25 per cent. off list prices. Ingot tin 32c to 33c. Pig lead 6½c to 7c. Galvanized iron, No. 28, 8½c to 9c according to brand.

LUMBER.

This branch of business has been the duller during the past week. The light demand of the past week or two ceased altogether during the holidays, and dealers are having scarcely any business. The prospect is not good at present for any improvement. Prices remain the same as the week previous; Sheeting #28; common dimension \$30 to \$32; fencing \$28 to \$34; stock \$33 to \$40; flooring \$35 to \$45; partition \$45 to \$50; graded clear, \$50 to \$70 shingles \$4.50 to \$6; lath \$5.

STATIONERY AND PAPER.

With the demand for fancy goods for holiday purposes over, there has been a much quieter feeling in this line of business, but affairs cannot be called dull, as a steady demand exists for staple goods, and is expected to continue for weeks. Collections are reported good both in the city and the country; and there is general satisfaction throughout the trade in regard to the extent of December's business.

WINE AND SPIRITS.

There has been somewhat of a falling off in this branch of trade, and the week's business has not been quite so active as that of the one previous. There cannot be said to be any real dullness, but rush and bustle has ceased, and trade is down to a steady flow.

WINNIPEG MONEY MARKET.

There has been very little difference between the state of monetary affairs in the city last week and the week previous. The rush of retail business was the only activity in the city's trade, and the demand for money for commercial affairs generally was not heavy. The calls upon the banks have consequently been few and light, and no strain has been felt. The freedom with which retailers have been turning over money has also helped to do away with the strain. There has, however, been no inclinations on the part of banks to loosen up, and holidays fairly over the stringency of December will no doubt be maintained to some extent. There has been no lowering of rates and commercial paper is still held at 8 to 10 per cent. for first class and 10 to 12 for ordinary. In mortgage loans very little has been done, and rates are still quoted at 9 to 10 per cent. The depression of stocks in the United States during the past week it is not expected will affect monetary affairs in this city, or not so much as will balance the freedom of circulation in local mercantile circles during the past two weeks.

THE MARKETS.

WINNIPEG.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

The past week has not been a busy one in grain so far as the street receipts were concerned. By rail, however, they have been heavy, especially in wheat, of which the mills have had an abundance. The quality generally has shown some improvement upon the receipts of a few previous weeks, and very little damp or damaged cars have reached the city. Shipping to the Atlantic ports has been carried on although rates are now full, and advantages to shippers correspondingly poor. Somewhere about twenty cars have went to these markets, but a further falling off is unavoidable if present high freights continue. The shipments of flour to similar markets have also fallen off very much, and for the week are limited to a few cars. Oats have been plentiful, although an attempt to lessen the supply by storing at points in the country is being made. Barley has been more liberal in supply, several cars having been received by rail, none of which went beyond medium in quality.

WHEAT.

There has been a decline in prices during the week, doubtless owing to the advance in freights to the East. The plentiful supply at the disposal of millers has no doubt had a depressing tendency also. For several days past 78c. has been the price for No. 1 hard, and lower grades have sold down to 72c. The weak state of eastern and American markets does not warrant the expectation of an advance.

OATS.

During the week there has been very little change in the price of this grain. The range has been from 40c. to 45c., but only choice lots have brought the latter figure. There have been a number of cars of very light weight sold at 40c., and one leading dealer intimates an intention of paying only 38c. for such cars during the current week.

BARLEY.

Has had a range in price of from 42c. to 52c, during the week. Fine light lots are rather scarce, but there is a full supply of medium and low grades, and particularly for feed-grinding purposes. No other grains have been on this market.

FLOUR.

The demand in this line has been reasonably active, but owing to the falling off in shipments to the east the mills are not rushed to meet demands. The home trade holds good, and there is considerable shipping to western points. Prices hold steady at \$3.15 for patents; \$2.55 for 4x or bakers', and \$1.50 for 2x or traders. With the fall in wheat millers' margins are now liberal.

BRAN.

Quotations have not changed since last reports, and during the week have held steady at \$12 a ton on track, and \$13 delivered. The demand has been reasonably active, and no surplus is accumulating at the mills.

SHORTS.

No change to report in the price of this product, and the demand has remained steady, but not over active during the week. There is no surplus stock in the city, and with an increased demand a scarcity would no doubt be felt. Quotations have been \$14 a ton on track, and \$15 delivered.

CHOPPED FEED.

Still sells at \$30 a ton, and is probably fixed at that figure for the balance of the winter. The demand increases each week, but has yet to be much heavier to be beyond the power of production. It is steadily gaining favor as an economical feed.

POTATOES.

During the week quite a fair supply of potatoes were hauled to town, the exceedingly mild weather allowing unusual advantages for this season of the year. Dealers have had a chance of replenishing their stocks, and are now in a position to stand another siege of cold weather and stopped supplies. There is not an enormous stock in the city however, as the demand has been active and promises to continue so. Prices have held reasonably firm at \$1.00 a bushel, although a few quotations of 90c. are made.

BUTTER.

The demand for better qualities has been very active during the week, and prices of those have held firm. The receipts from the east have not been heavy, but the quantity in store seems to have been equal to the demand. Good to choice dairy sold 25c to 27c, and special brands as high as 28c. Medium and lower grades have been slow in sale, and have ranged from 20c to 24c. The stock of these in the city is still heavy, and a large proportion is held off the market. Ontario creamery has been quoted from 32c to 35c, and the supply in the city is more liberal than for some time previous. With the opening of the present week there is a noticeable falling off in the demand all round.

EGGS.

There is as yet no scarcity of these in the city, although the receipts have been very limited during the week. The demand has slackened up some and will probably remain less active for some weeks to come. Prices have held firm and are inclined to advance. Quotations have ranged from 35c to 38c, and there is some talk of an advance to 40c, but this for a few weeks will probably be no more than talk. The fine weather of the past week have caused less difficulty in preserving from frost, and has given encouragement to importers.

BACON.

There is still a slight downward tendency in the price of this product, although no decline has taken place. The stock in the city has increased somewhat, and the easy feeling in eastern markets assists the weakness here. Dry salt has sold at 15½c to 16c; Long clear, 16½ and American rolls and breakfast at 17½c to 18c.

HAMS.

There has been no change in the quotations of these during the week, and the demand has been steady and active, and altogether an improvement on that of the week previous. The receipts from the east and south have been quite liberal, and the stock in the city is ample for the demand. Quotations have been steady at 18c.

MESS PORK.

The demand for this product has been rather active during the week, and there has been quite stiffening up in prices. This is not owing to any advance in eastern markets, but to a local scarcity. The stock in the city became very low, and holders took advantage to make a small advance, and recover some of their losses by the steady decline of the past month. The week opened with quotations of \$25, but \$25.50 was soon reached and later on \$26. There has been a talk of a further advance, but consignments now on their way to the city will probably arrive in time to check that. As eastern markets hold firm and efforts to cause any further reduction have been futile, it is generally believed that rock bottom has been reached all round, and an advance in the near future is not improbable.

CORNER BEEF.

There has not been a change of any description in the price of this product during the week, and the demand has held about as steady as the quotation. Dealers do not look for much fluctuation, and with the present prospects look for figures holding steady for the current week at least. Prices were \$18.

MINNEAPOLIS.

There was very little activity in the grain market on Tuesday, and a Christmas feeling still lingered on change. The offerings were light, and holders seemed intent upon securing higher prices. The feeling was consequently firm all round, but no fluctuations of any consequence took place.

WHEAT.—The cheaper quotations in the following represent bids by grade, the dearer are based on sales of extra lots by sample: No. 1 hard 99c to \$1; No. 2 hard 95c to 97c; No. 1 90c to 95c; No. 2 80c to 85c; No. 3 75c to 83c; No. 4 55c to 70c.

CORN.—Was quoted as follows: No. 2 old, 50c to 55c; No. 2 new, 48c to 49c; Rejected old, 45c to 48c; Rejected new, 40c to 45c.

OATS.—Following quotations are based on today's sales: No. 2 white, 36c to 37c; No. 2 35c to 36c; Rejected, 33c to 34c; Samples, 33c to 37c.

FLOUR.—Quotations: Patents, 6.00 to 6.40; straights, 5.25 to 5.75; clears, 5.00 to 5.50; Hinkle's Gold Dust, 6.40; do Inland, 5.25, steady.

There was a general livening up in Wednesday's market, and both buyers and sellers seem more inclined to do business. The transactions for the day were reasonably heavy for holiday time, and a firmness in prices prevailed especially in the higher grades of wheat. The receipts of corn had fallen off materially.

WHEAT. The cheaper quotations in the following table represent bids by grade, the dearer are based on sales of extra lots by sample.

No. 1 hard, \$1 to \$1.01; No. 2 hard, 95c to 97c; No. 1 90c to 96c; No. 2 87c to 90c; No. 3 75c to 83c; No. 4, 55c to 70c.

CORN.—Was quoted as follows: No. 2 old, 50c to 55c; No. 2 new, 48c to 50c; Rejected old, 45c to 48c; Rejected new, 40c to 45c.

OATS.—The following quotations are based on today's sales: No. 2 white, 36c to 36½c, No. 2 35c to 35½c; Rejected 33c to 34c; Samples, 33c to 37c.

FLOUR.—Quotations: Patents, \$6.00 to \$6.30; straights, \$5.25 to \$5.75; clears, \$5.00 to 5.50; Hinkle's Gold Dust, \$6.40; do Inland, \$5.25, steady.

There was increased activity in the grain market on Thursday, and buyers who had been holding off for some days put in their demands and trading was quite spirited for a time. Wheat held firm under a good demand, and the trading in corn was rather heavy. Oats alone were weak, and buyers seemed unwilling to take hold.

WHEAT.—The cheaper quotations in the following represent bids by grade; the dearer are based on sales of extra lots by sample: No. 1 hard \$1 to \$1.01; No. 2 hard 95c to 97c; No. 1 90c to 96c; No. 2 84c to 90c; No. 3 75 to 83; No. 4 55c to 70c.

CORN.—Was quoted as follows: No. 2 old, 50c to 55c; No. 2 new 48c to 49c; Rejected old, 45c to 48c; Rejected new, 40c to 45c.

OATS.—Following quotations are based on today's sales: No. 2 white, 36½c to 37c; No. 2 35c to 36c; Rejected 33c to 34; Samples 33c to 37c.

FLOUR.—Quotations: Patents 6.00 to 6.30; straights 5.55 to 5.75; clears, 5.00 to 5.50; Hinkle's Gold Dust, 6.40; do Inland, 5.25, steady.

There was a dull feeling in Friday's market, and the transactions were few, although prices held necessarily firm.

WHEAT.—The cheaper quotations in the following represent bids by grade, the dearer are based on sales of extra lots by sample: No. 1 hard, \$1 to 1.01; No. 2 hard 95c to 97c; No. 1 92c to 96c; No. 2 83c to 88c; No. 3 75c to 83c; No. 4 55c to 70c.

CORN. was quoted as follows: No. 2 old, 49c to 51c; No. 2 new, 42c to 46c; Rejected old, 42c to 47c; Rejected new, 40c to 45c.

OATS.—Following quotations are based on today's sales: No. 2 white, 36c to 37c; No. 2, 35c to 36c; Rejected, 33c to 34c; Samples 33c to 37c.

FLOUR.—Quotations: Patents, 6.00 to 6.30; straights, 5.25 to 5.75; clears, 5.00 to 5.50; Hinkle's Gold Dust, 6.40; do Inland, 5.25, steady.

Saturday's business was as follows:

WHEAT.—No. 1 hard, \$1 to \$1.01; No. 2 hard, 90c to 97c; No. 1 93c to 96c.

CORN.—Was quoted as follows: No. 2 old, 50c to 55c; No. 2 new, 45c to 50c; Rejected old, 45c to 50c; Rejected new, 40c to 45c.

OATS.—Following quotations are based on today's sales: No. 2 white, 36c to 36½c; No. 2 35c to 35½c; Rejected, 33c to 34c; Samples, 33c to 37c.

FLOUR.—Quotations: Patents 6.00 to 6.35; straights, 5.50 to 6.00, clears 5.00 to 5.50. Hinkle's Gold Dust, 6.65; do Inland, 5.50, steady.

CHICAGO.

The grain market on Tuesday was rather quiet and actually dull until the last hour when a slight activity set in. Prices of both wheat and corn were firm and slight advances were made. December oats were high, and it was evident that the shorts were in a tight place for this month. The following are closing quotations.

Wheat, December, 93½c,	January, 94½c
Corn, " 50½c,	" 50c
Oats, " 40½c,	" 35½c
Pork, " 17.20,	" 17.27½
Lard " 10.52½,	" 10.37½

On Wednesday there was a much easier feeling in the grain market, although to-day was liberal all round. Wheat weakened slightly and suffered a slight decline, while corn made a more marked drop. Oats were also weaker. Pork and Lard were both easier but did not decline any. Although the market was a weak one. The following are closing quotations.

Wheat, December, 93c,	January, 93½c
Corn, " 51½c,	" 49½c
Oats, " 40c,	" 35½c
Pork, " 17.17½,	" 17.30
Lard, " 10.45,	" 10.52½

Thursday's markets were not more than moderately active, and a sluggishness was apparent in wheat circles, with an anxiety to unload in long futures. Corn was weak and declined slightly, while oats showed some strength at the opening. A fruitless effort was made to hold up pork, but a decline took place, and a weak closing ensued. The following are closing quotations.

Wheat December,	92½c,	January,	93½c
Corn,	50½c,	"	49½c
Oats,	39½c,	"	35½c
Pork,	15.95,	"	17.10
Lard,	10.30,	"	10.32½

Friday's market was a strong one all round. Wheat and corn advanced slightly, and oats held moderately firm in spite of liberal receipts. Both pork and lard advanced slightly, and closed firm.

Wheat, December,	94½c,	January,	94½c.
Corn,	50½c,	"	50½c.
Oats,	40½c,	"	36½c.
Pork,	\$17.15,	"	\$17.20c.
Lard,	\$10.27½,	"	\$10.32½c.

The following are quotations based on Saturday's sales:

Wheat, December	94c.	January,	94c.
Corn,	50½	"	50½c.
Oats,	40	"	36c.
Pork,	\$17.20,	"	\$17.20
Lard,	\$10.22.	"	\$10.27½.

TORONTO.

STOCKS.

The Christmas rest seemed to have a livening effect upon stocks generally, and operators opened the past week's business evidently with more hopeful feelings. On Tuesday stocks were higher all round, and a heavy business was done on change. The whole tone of the market was encouraging, although the advances made generally were not great. Sales of Montreal were made at 195; highest quotations of Ontario were 111½; Commerce stiffened up and advanced to 131½; Dominion sold at 195; and Standard at 113; Toronto closed at 170½, with sales during the day at 171; Federal was offered at 151, and Merchants at 120; Imperial sold at 136, North-west Land Co. at 45½. During the following day there was a slight easing off in Montreal and Ontario, while Merchants showed a tendency to advance, as did Standard also. Commerce, Imperial and Standard were unchanged, Hamilton was wanted at 111, and North-west Land Co. sold down to 45. Altogether the stock markets of the week were an improvement upon those of the previous one, and the firm feeling held up until the close of the week.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

The grain markets of the past week have been rather quiet, as has been those of produce generally. This, however, may be attributed to the holiday season, and not to any weakness, as prices generally held firm throughout. The business on change was very limited, although the receipts on the streets were not so limited as might have been expected. Tuesday and Wednesday were both loaded with a holiday feeling, and trading of every description was slow indeed. Wheat sold No. 2 fall at 91c, and No. 3 at 88c; No. 1 Spring was scarce and quoted at 93c. to 94c.; No. 2 sold at 92c., and No. 3 at 90c. Oats were sold on Tuesday at 39c., but they firmed up considerably, and on Wednesday 41c. was asked. Barley did not find ready sale, but prices were moderately firm; No. 1 sold at 74c.; No. 2 was quoted at 68c.; extra No. 3 at 58c., and No. 3 at 48c. Peas were slow and quoted at 73c. Potatoes declined to 65c. Flour sold: Superior extra \$4.20 to \$4.25; Extra \$4.15. Butter was in good demand for shipping purposes; Choice Dairy sold at 15c. to 21c.; boxed rolls at 18c. to 20c., and medium grades 15c. to 17c. Eggs had become

a little more plentiful, and were quoted in round lots at 25c. Bacon was slow, and quoted: Long Clear 11c.; Cumberland 10c.; Rolls 12c. to 12½c. Hams were quoted 13c. to 13½c. for smoked. Pork was very little in demand and quoted at \$22.

Markets by Telegraph.

Special Dispatch to The Commercial.

TORONTO, Dec. 30th.—Produce generally has been quiet since the holidays, but the week has closed with prices steady. Flour sold to-day: Superior Extra \$4.25; Extra \$4.17½ for choice; Spring Extra \$4.25. Oatmeal was easier and quoted at \$4.70 to \$4.85. Wheat was quite firm: No. 2 Fall sold 92c.; No. 3 89c.; No. 2 Spring 93c.; No. 3 90c. These prices were asked and refused at the close: Oats were quiet and quoted 39c. to 40c.; Barley was quiet but steady; Extra No. 3 was quoted at 58c.; Northern No. 3 sold at 51c., and Ordinary No. 3 at 49c. Peas were inactive but firm, and were quoted at 73c. Rye was offered at 60c. with 59c. bid. Butter was abundant: Choice Dairy was worth 19c. to 21c.; Box rolls 18c. to 20c., and inferior grades were nominal. Eggs and meats firm and unchanged. Hogs offered less freely and firm at \$8.00.

TORONTO STOCKS.

Special Dispatch to The Commercial.

TORONTO, Dec. 30.—There has been a great increase of confidence in stocks all round during the past two days, although there is still great uncertainty about the future. Closing bids to-day were: Montreal 201½, sales at 202½ and 201½; Ontario 110½, sales at 111½ and 111; Toronto 173½; Commerce 132½, sales 132 to 133; Imperial 135½, sales 136½; Federal 152½, sales 152½ and 152½; Dominion 196, sales 195½; Standard 113½, sales 714; Hamilton 113; North-west Land Co. 45, sales at 45½.

The Manitoba.

Under this heading the St. Paul Pioneer Press publishes an article which agrees bally with the rumored scarcity of funds for C.P.R. construction. We copy a portion of the article:

"The Pioneer Press has already expressed its confident conviction that there was no truth or foundation for the batch of sensational rumors telegraphed to it from Ottawa, or for the gossip of similar purport current in some railroad circles in St. Paul regarding the affairs and relations of the Canadian Pacific, the Manitoba and the Northern Pacific. These rumors were to the effect that the Canadian Pacific syndicate having been unable to negotiate the loans needed for construction purposes in England, were so hard-pressed for money that those members of it who were large shareholders in the Manitoba were compelled to sell out their stock, which was bought up by Villard, who has thus obtained a controlling interest in the Manitoba, or so large an interest that he was enabled to dictate the terms of the treaty made with President Hill last fall; that Mr. Hill had resigned his directorship in the Canadian Pacific, sold out his stock in that road, and that the two corporations were assuming a hostile attitude. The Pioneer Press was certainly confident that there could be no truth in these rumors, because they were entirely inconsistent with all the known facts of the case. The story that the Canadian Pacific syndicate are hard-pressed for money to build their road would seem to have small title to credibility; for instance, in view of the fact that it has as yet issued no bonds,

except upon its enormous land grant, and these bonds have found a ready sale in the English market, and that its loans have been and are to be raised chiefly upon its stock, which is easily marketable, and that not a bond has yet been issued upon its road, which has cost \$60,000,000. A corporation with such resources at its command is not likely to be reduced to such straits that its members are likely to dispose of their investments in the Manitoba, one of the best paying roads in America, simply to furnish funds for construction purposes.

The St. John N.B., News of the 27th December records the fortunate averting of what would have been a terrific railway accident near to Fredricton Junction. A defect in a bridge across the Oromocto was discovered by a section man shortly before an express train was due, and the stopping of a train prevented all being hurled into a gully, as the bridge was so much damaged that the train must have crashed through it.—In an editorial headed "Creameries and Tree Planting," the same journal lauds the creamery system of Ontario, and calls upon the New Brunswick Legislature to take action tended to improve butter making in that province.

LAKE SUPERIOR navigation during the winter must be a tough undertaking, if we are to judge from the following item taken from the Prince Arthur Landing Herald of Dec. 27th:—"The tug *Siskieit* arrived here on Christmas night at about ten o'clock, having in tow the barge *Sam Field*, having on board about \$10,000 worth of beef, pork and poultry for Smith & Mitchell, pork for G. O. Clavet, and a quantity of hay brought by the owners of the tug. The barge, however, was almost entirely under water, a hole having been cut in her bows by the ice near Pie Island. The whole of the deck load was lost. She was hauled into the slip and the meat is being taken from her hold. The tug will return with her to Duluth, after she is unloaded and repaired.

AMONG the demands made by some people in the City of Quebec from the managers of the Grand Trunk Railway, is that they give an outlet at Hochelaga, so as to give a direct through connection between that city and Chicago. Also, that the G.T.R. build a huge elevator on the Tidal Basin wharf, and the merchants of the city will form a warehousing company. The requests are not great, but Quebec is at the mercy of the Grand Trunk Railway, and the managers of the line will not spend a cent for the benefit of that or any other city, unless they are compelled to.

RECENTLY, a St. John, N.B. Court has had its attention taken up with a case involving the ownership of a valuable patent. One Hamilton, plaintiff, sues Miller for the ownership and profits on the patent flanger, alleging that he is the inventor and that he employed Miller to secure a patent for him, and Miller secured the patent in his own name. Miller denies this, and swears that the whole case is a conspiracy to defraud him out of his right. It is difficult to see how the Court can get behind the patent granted to Miller, unless the evidence is so clear as to make a criminal case of fraud, breach of trust, or some such crime against him.

EMERSON.

There has been a very lively trade done in town during the past week, and merchants have all a report of an unusually heavy business in holiday goods. The cash turn over of the town for the last week of the year was up to the expectations of all retailers, and a feeling of satisfaction, and a desire for a rest is general among merchants. Quite a fair show of grain and produce has been received, although prices have declined a little. Wheat has reached 70c for the finest, oats have sold from 36c to 40c, barley from 40c to 47c, and potatoes at 75c to 80c. Farmers expect that prices will advance soon, but the buyers have an opposite opinion.

There is considerable difference of opinion regarding the location of the new bridge across the Red River at this place. Many are displeased with the old site, but the selection of a new one seems certain to give even greater dissatisfaction. Many residents of the town own property in West Lynne, and their interest there no doubt sway their opinions more or less. The merchants generally are of opinion that it is at present as far north as the best interests of the town will warrant.

There was a rumor early in the week that Jerry Robinson of Winnipeg was about to withdraw from the partnership with Killer & Akins in the business lately purchased from Ashdown & Co. It turned out to be only a rumor, however, and any differences that may have existed between the parties named must have been of the most trifling description, and by no means likely to lead to any rupture of present relations.

On Wednesday the livery stables of Braithwaite & Swan, and their contents, were sold at auction by the deputy sheriff. The spirited style of the bidding seemed to indicate that neither money nor enterprise were lacking in the town. Dr. McFadden and Joseph Hewson, local livery men, were the heaviest purchasers of stock.

There have been no business changes during the week worthy of notice, and none in prospect at present.

The political barometer is steadily falling, and interest in the coming election is to a great extent lost in the new railway arrangements. General manager VanHorn, of the C.P.R., will be here to day (Saturday) and when the bridge arrangements are completed, excitement will be even less.

BRANDON.

There has been a reasonably good business done in town during the past week, and merchants report a heavy holiday trade. There has been a liberal supply of grain coming to town, notwithstanding the continued low prices. Wheat now brings 65c to 68c, oats 35c to 40c.

There have been no business changes in the city during the week, and nothing of a remarkable nature connected with trade, the holidays causing a lull in every branch but retail mercantile.

Bowerman's new elevator will be ready to take in grain next week, and it will prove a

great boon to the farmers of the surrounding country.

There is still a great amount of complaining here about the high insurance premiums, and if the new mutual company, about to commence operations in Winnipeg would only secure a live agent here they could do a good paying business, as the dissatisfaction with the treatment from foreign companies is very great.

Trade news is scarce this week, as regular business is interrupted greatly with holiday arrangements.

RAT PORTAGE.

The C.P.R. have added two more passenger cars to the daily train to accommodate the large travelling public.

Since the departure of Stipendary Magistrate McCabe, the town has been very quiet and the Liquor Traffic cry has almost died out.

The enterprising firm of Alexander & Claus, have opened a new Skating Rink in Rat Portage and from present indications it promises to be a great success.

The mining boom has begun in earnest, and a large number of speculators are in town making arrangements to organize other companies.

It is expected that Messrs. Jarvis & Berrage, will erect a planing mill in connection with their new saw mills, which will employ a large number of men.

It seems like monotony to again urge the necessity for a Branch Bank in this town, but bankers are not aware of the business that could be done, or one would soon be opened up. The first to start will secure a big patronage.

Mr. Malcolm McArthur died very suddenly on Christmas morning, and his remains have been forwarded to Toronto at the request of his relatives there. The brethren of the A. F. & A. M., of which deceased was member, attended to the forwarding of the remains.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE.

Since Christmas there has been quite a lull in retail business, but trade generally cannot be called dull. The anticipation of New Year's day kept matters lively, and merchants give a satisfactory report. There has been a good supply of grain coming to town during the week, and farmers teams have been plentiful every day, as the mild weather and good sleighing gave unusually good advantages for hauling. Wheat has sold from 65c. to 70c.; Oats 36c. to 40c., and Barley 45c. to 50c. Potatoes have been worth 80c. a bushel. There is still a little dissatisfaction among the farmers about low prices of their produce.

Christmas was observed as a holiday by all here, and no business, except at the hotels, was done. The New Year's day will not be so generally observed, although banks will be closed, and the Post Office open only for two hours near noon.

An example of good feeling between employers and employees was shown here on Christmas day, when those employed in the Portage Brew-

ery presented Mr. A. B. D. Goldie, one of the proprietors, with a handsome merschaum pipe.

No business changes of any description have occurred during the week, and the standing of business men here is in marked contrast with the reports circulated a few weeks ago about the town's trade.

It is not generally known who are the new proprietors of the *Marquette Review*, although it is generally suspected that the provincial premier could throw some light upon that subject, and some people assert that Norquay & Co. would serve for a firm name at present.

The next railway scheme to which the town of Portage will be called upon to furnish a bonus is the securing the location of the Portage, Westbourne and North-western shops. Messrs. Ruttan & Brydges, of that company, met with some members of the town council on Wednesday and explained that the company would require about 100 acres of land. Nothing definite was done in the matter, but there is little doubt, but satisfactory arrangements will be carried out, and the location of the shops secured, which will prove one of the best moves ever made for the progress of the town.

NOTES FROM REGINA.

Hepburn, Irwin & Smith are opening a bank on South Railway street.

The Bank of Montreal have imported a wood structure from Chicago. It is situated on corner of Victoria Square. Wm. Simpson, builder of Winnipeg, has fitted up the interior very tastefully. A. D. Braithwaite, formerly in the Winnipeg bank has the management. The bank will be opened Tuesday, Jan. 2, 1883.

Folger & Halliday, general storekeepers, Moose Jaw, are erecting a new store and hotel. The corner lot cost \$900.

Mr. Hunter, general storekeeper at Moose Jaw, is erecting a new store on a corner lot. The ground alone cost them \$700.

Langdon, Shepherd & Co., have recently taken stock at their warehouse, Moose Jaw, distributing point. They had 12,650 lbs. of tobacco in stock, besides enormous quantities of sugar, hams and canned goods. The line is constructed 70 miles west of Swift Current, two miles of track is laid daily. There is no snow west of Swift Current. The distributing point will not be moved further west until November, 1883.

F. Fraser Tims is opening a general store at Swift Current Creek. The store is being erected by M. Catley, builder of Regina.

Amos Burns, of Tims & Burns, general storekeepers, Regina, has sold out his interest to F. Fraser Tims, the latter hails from Quebec.

THE Mercantile Agency of Dun, Wiman & Co. have removed their Winnipeg offices from the Merchants' Bank building to the new McArthur Block across the street, where they have much more commodious premises, and where the accommodating manager, Mr. A. C. Matthews, will be in a better position to attend to the wants of patrons.

A New Industry.

Many people are not aware that the common clay which sticks to our feet in muddy weather, and which we dig out of the ground to make bricks, is in chemical language the oxide of aluminum, and that aluminum is a very valuable metal, looking something like silver and nearly as strong as iron, though considerably lighter in weight. This metal has not been used in the arts to any extent, on account of the cost of its production. Some years ago it was worth \$8 an ounce; new processes, however, have been invented, which have so far cheapened its production that a Philadelphia firm offers to supply it in quantities for forty cents an ounce, and a report was cabled from England a few days since of the discovery of a method in that country which will supply it cheaper still. The report further stated that there was considerable excitement in the metal trade in Birmingham and Sheffield over the new discovery.—*London Advertiser.*

The fire record of last week consisted of a small blaze in a Chinese Laundry on Portage Avenue, which was extinguished before any serious damage was done.

B. V. MILLIDGE,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT.

824 Main St., Corner Sutherland St., Winnipeg.
SPECIALTIES—Flour, Feed, Pressed Hay, Oats, Calcined Plaster, Portland English Cement, Hair, Drain Pipes, Chimney Tops, Encaustic Tiles.
MODERATE PRICES

THE MINING BOURSE.

DUNDEE BLOCK,
WINNIPEG.

On TUESDAY, Dec. 26, we open a subscription list for \$25,000 Treasury Stock of Winnipeg Consolidated. These shares will be floated at 50 per cent. of par value, which is \$50 per share. A deposit of \$5 per share is required at the time of registration, the balance of the \$25 purchase price upon allotment, which will be made at an early date. Investments made at the Bourse alone have priority and certainty of allotment. Certified copies of assays shown to intending purchasers. The average assay of Location F. 22 has been estimated on behalf of the Bourse at \$100 per ton; of location X 82 at \$50. These assays place the Winnipeg Consolidated in the front rank of mining properties on the continent.

BROWN & MEAGHER.
P. O. BOX 332, DUNDEE BLOCK.

CAMPBELL, SPERA & CO.,

WHOLESALE IMPORTERS OF

**GENTS' FURNISHINGS, FANCY DRY GOODS,
SMALLWARES, ETC.**

Manufacturers of White Dress Shirts, Colored Shirts, Overalls and Woolen Shirts and Drawers.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE CANADA CLOCK COMPANY.

Corner of William and Princess Streets, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

R. W. FRANCIS & CO.,

WINNIPEG, MAN.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS and GENERAL AGENTS.

Respectfully solicit Consignments which will be placed or stored to the best advantage of Consignee. Being the Oldest Commission House in Manitoba, and having full connection formed throughout the Province of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, we are in a position to

HANDLE GOODS TO THE BEST ADVANTAGE.

OFFICES AND SAMPLE ROOMS FOOT OF POST OFFICE STREET.

WINNIPEG WAREHOUSING COMPANY.

[LIMITED.]

R. W. FRANCIS, MANAGER.

Are now in a position to STORE ANY CLASS OF GOODS—Bonded or Free. Warehouse Receipt issued negotiable at all Banking Offices.

All Goods Shipped to them or to Messrs. R. W. Francis & Co., when in Car Lots, will be delivered at Warehouse on switch of C. P. Railway, thus saving cartage cearges.

Building intended as a Frost-proof Warehouse just completed for the use of parties requiring such storage.

WAREHOUSES C. P. R. TRACK, POINT DOUGLASS AVENUE.

MANITOBA AND NORTH-WEST.

Liquid Fire and Water-Proof Paint Company.

T. PERKINS & CO.,

The only Wholesale Manufacturers of Brown and Black Fire and Water-Proof Paint, put up in Barrels of Forty-two Imperial Gallons, ready for use. A call solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.

T. Perkins, J. C. Young, W. Cameron.

Office No. 1, McDermott Street.

P. O. Box 1182.

Roy & Poulin, Proprietors.

THE WINNIPEG
Brewing & Malting Co.

ALES, PORTER AND LAGER.

WINNIPEG.

NOTICE.

We would call the attention of the Business Public to our Superior Facilities for doing the Finest of Commercial Printing, having equipped our establishment with the latest styles of type and improved machinery.

SPECIAL INSPECTION

Is requested of our Advertising Cards, Wedding Cards, Folders, etc.

STEEN & BOYCE,

16 James St., East.

LYNE & BANKS

Contractors and Builders,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

ALL KINDS OF LUMBER, LATH,
SHINGLES, ETC.

Planing Mill and Factory, Garland Street,
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MAN.

Melville B. Wood,

Successor to

ANDREW COLQUHOUN,

WHOLESALE

WINE MERCHANT

11 Queen Street, East.

WINNIPEG.

ROBERT MUIR,

MACHINERY BROKER,

And Manufacturers' Agent.

P. O. Box 584. 544 Main St.

TRAILL, MAULSON & CLARK,
EXPORTERS OF

Grain, Flax-Seed, Flour,
ETC., AND

General Commission Merchants.
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

BUYERS AT

West Lynn, Brandon, Dominion City,
Emerson, Portage La Prairie, Asserills,
Sinuggler's Point, Carman, Chater, Carberry,
And other Points on Railway and River.

— WINNIPEG —

COFFEE, SPICE AND VINEGAR WORKS,

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO
ROASTING AND GRINDING COFFEES.

C. H. GIRDLESTONE, Proprietor.
N. R.—Manitoba and Northwest Agent Globe Tobacco
Co., and Cuban Cigar Co., Detroit, Mich., and Windsor,
Ont.

To Our Patrons :

On the 1st of December we shall advance the
price of draught

ALE, PORTER AND LAGER

five (5) cents per wine gallon, and on bottled
Ale, Porter and Lager twenty-five (25)
cents per dozen quarts.

While we very much regret being obliged to
take this step, yet the present high price of
hops, with prospects of their being still very
much higher, and with no hopes of any relief
until the next crop is gathered (nearly a year
from now) have necessitated this small advance,
which we can truthfully say will far from re-
compense us for the difference in price of hops
now and a few months ago. Thanking you for
your kind favors in the past, and sincerely
trusting you will acknowledge the justice of
the above,

We remain very truly yours
EDWARD L. DREWRY,
Redwood Brewery.
H. CALCUTT & CO.,
Silver Heights Brewery.
ROY & POULIN,
Winnipeg Brewery.

MANITOBA

MORTGAGE & INVESTMENT CO.,
(LIMITED.)

CAPITAL \$2,500,000.
LOCAL ADVISORY BOARD.

Hon. C. P. Brown, M. P. P., Minister of Public Works.
C. Sweeny, Esq., Man'gr, Bank of Montreal, Winnipeg.
A. F. Eden, Esq., of Messrs. Stobart, Eden & Co.
A. W. Ross, Esq., M. P. P.
H. H. Hunter, Esq., Manager, Imperial Bank of Cana-
da, Winnipeg.

W. Hespeler, Esq., German Consul, Winnipeg.
This Company has been formed expressly for the pur-
pose of lending money on the security of Real Estate in
Manitoba. Advances made on the security of farm and
city property at lowest current rates.

OFFICES: 11 Notre Dame Street, East, Upstairs.
H. R. MORTON
Manager.

LOSS, KILLAM & HAGGART,
Solicitors.

ROLLS & NEELANDS,

IMPORTERS,

Wholesale Druggists

AND

Manufacturing Chemists,

WINNIPEG.

BISHOP & SHELTON,

Steam Cabinet Works,

WINNIPEG.

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

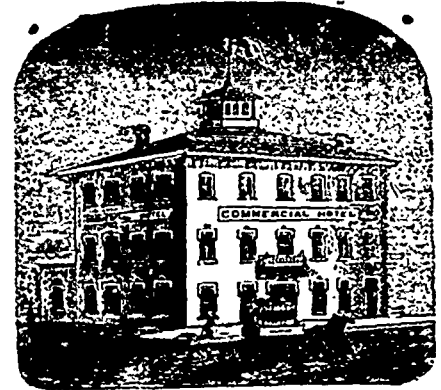
MANUFACTURING A SPECIALTY.

296 MAIN STREET.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL,

MORRIS, MAN.

BETWEEN WINNIPEG AND EMBESON, ON THE
RED RIVER



GOOD ACCOMMODATION FOR COMMERCIAL
TRAVELERS. SPLENDID SAMPLE ROOMS.

JOHN W. KASTNER, Proprietor.

M. A. MACLEAN,

8 and 10 James Street, West.

CANNED Peaches, Apples, Pears, Plums,
Grapes, Pineapples, Apricots, Jel-
lies, Jams, Honey, Corn, Beans, Peas, Mackerel, Trout,
Lobsters, Sardines, Lunch Tongue, Corn Beef, Roast Beef,
Turkey, Chicken, Turtle.

PICKLES in Glass, Barrels and Half Bar-
rels.

FISH Boneless Cod, Mackerel in Kits, Trout,
Etc.

NEW FRUITS.

Finest Prunes in Kegs, Valencia Raisins, London
Layers, Muscatelles, Currants, Elmo Figs, Leghorn Lem-
on Peel, Orange Peel, Citron Peel, etc., etc.

BUTTER Two Carloads of Choice Dairy, also
a Complete Assortment of Sugars,
Teas, Syrups and General Groceries

GOLDIE & CO.

BREWERS AND MALSTERS.

Portage Brewery,

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE.

Ale and Porter in Wood
and Bottles.

Orders by Mail and Wire Promptly At-
tended to.

JOHN R. WRIGHT & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN JEW-
ELRY, WATCHES, ETC.,

WHOLESALE ONLY.

Office and Sample Room Freeman Block, Main
Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba, over Miller,
Morse & Co.'s Hardware Store.
Agents of Montreal Optical Company for the
Province of Manitoba.

P. O. BOX 1169.

Canadian Pacific R'y Co.



(WESTERN DIVISION)
TRAIN SERVICE.

CHANGE OF TIME

On and after October 1st, 1882, Trains will move as follows:

Going west.		Going East.	
8.15 a.m.	leave Winnipeg	arrive 6.15 p.m.	
10.35 "	Portage la Prairie	8.55 "	
1.55 p.m.	Brandon	12.5 "	
4.15 "	Oak Lake	10.20 a.m.	
11.30 "	Broadview	3.30 "	
5.55 a.m.	arrive Regina	leave 8.30 p.m.	
9.40 a.m.	leave Rat Portage	arrive 4.03 p.m.	
1.45 p.m.	Whitemouth	12.20 "	
8.45 "	Selkirk	9.50 a.m.	
4.55 "	arrive Winnipeg	leave 8.45 "	
8.25 a.m.	leave Winnipeg	arrive 5.15 p.m.	
9.45 "	arrive Stonewall	leave 3.40 "	
Daily except Sundays.			

Going South.		Going North.	
Leave	Winnipeg	Arrive	
7.35 a.m.	*7.35 p.m.	7.05 p.m.	8.50 a.m.
	Ottelburn.		
9.00 a.m.	8.50 p.m.	5.50 p.m.	5.20 a.m.
	Emerson.		
10.25 a.m.	10.18 p.m.	4.40 p.m.	4.05 a.m.
Arrive	St. Vincent.	Leave	
10.40 a.m.	10.28 p.m.	4.20 p.m.	3.45 a.m.
* Daily except Mondays.			
* Daily except Saturdays.			

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Magnificent Palace Sleeping Cars will be run daily, without change, between Winnipeg and Regina.

Trains run on Winnipeg time.

JOHN M. EGAN, Gen. Superintendent.
W. C. VAN HORNE, Gen. Manager.
WM. HARDER, Ass't Traffic Manager.

HUTCHINGS & RICE, UPHOLSTERERS.

MATRASSES, WINDOW BLINDS, LAMBERKINS, &c.
MADE TO ORDER ON SHORT NOTICE.
All orders will have our personal supervision.
South-west Corner of King and McWilliam Sts. Winnipeg.

G. W. GIRDLESTNOE, INSURANCE & GENERAL AGENT

ROYAL OF ENGLAND, Assets \$31,000,000
CITY OF MONTREAL, Capital 2,500,000
CITY OF LONDON, of England 10,250,000

Fire, Life, Marine and Accident Insurance.

Cunard Steamship Line passage tickets granted.
Agents for Collingwood Lake Superior line of steamers.
GOLDIE & McCULLOUGH'S SAFES, VAULT DOORS
MONEY TO LOAN.
OFFICE, NO 10 McDERMOTT ST., WINNIPEG, MAN.

WESTERN CANADA LOAN AND SAVINGS CO.

OFFICES, 373 MAIN ST., FIRST FLOOR FRONT.

WALTER S. LEE, Manager, Head Office—Toronto.
P. E. ROSS, Manager, Winnipeg Branch.

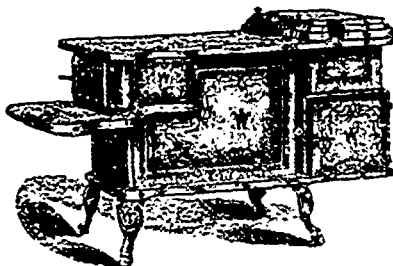
MONEY TO LEND ON CITY OR FARM PROPERTY

at lowest current rates and on favorable terms.

MORTGAGES BOUGHT.

CAPITAL \$2,000,000
RESERVE \$825,000

B. C. KENWAY,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
LUMBER, DOORS, SASH, BLINDS AND
MOULDINGS.
TURNING AND BAND SAWING.
NORTH STAR PLANING & SAW MILLS,
Yonge and Disraeli Streets, Point Douglas,
WINNIPEG.



MERRICK, ANDERSON & CO.

OFFICE, 243 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG.

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

STOVES AND TINWARE

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

We also represent the following leading manufacturers:
Montreal Rolling Mills Co.—Nails, Shot, &c., &c.
F. F. Dalley & Co., Hamilton—Patent Medicines and Extracts.

Smart & Shepherd, Brockville, Hardware.
Hamilton Industrial Works, Wringers and Washers.
J. W. Paterson & Co., Montreal, Roofing Felt, &c.

ST. BONIFACE WOOLEN MILLS.
GEO. REED, Proprietor,
Manufacturer of
Blankets, Flannels, Stocking Yarn, Tweeds
AND CLOTH.
Custom Work a Specialty. Wool taken in exchange. The only Woollen Mill in the North-west. Established 1876.
ST. BONIFACE, MANITOBA.

St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba.

SOUTHEASTWARD.
Express leaves St. Vincent at 11.15 p.m., and 11.30 a.m., arriving at St. Paul at 6.20 p.m. and 8.10 a.m. the day following, making close connections with n.m.a. running in all directions.

NORTHEASTWARD.
Express leaves St. Paul at 7.00 p.m. and 8.00 a.m., arriving at St. Vincent at 4.20 p.m. and 3.45 a.m. the day following, making close connections with the Canadian Pacific.

Trains run between St. Paul and Minneapolis almost every hour.
Sleeping cars on all night trains.
Trains run on St. Paul time.

Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Omaha, & North-Western Railways.

GOING EAST.

Express trains leave Minneapolis at 1.00 p.m. and 3.00 p.m.; and St. Paul, 1.45 p.m. and 3.45 p.m.; arriving in Chicago at 7.00 a.m. and 2.00 p.m.

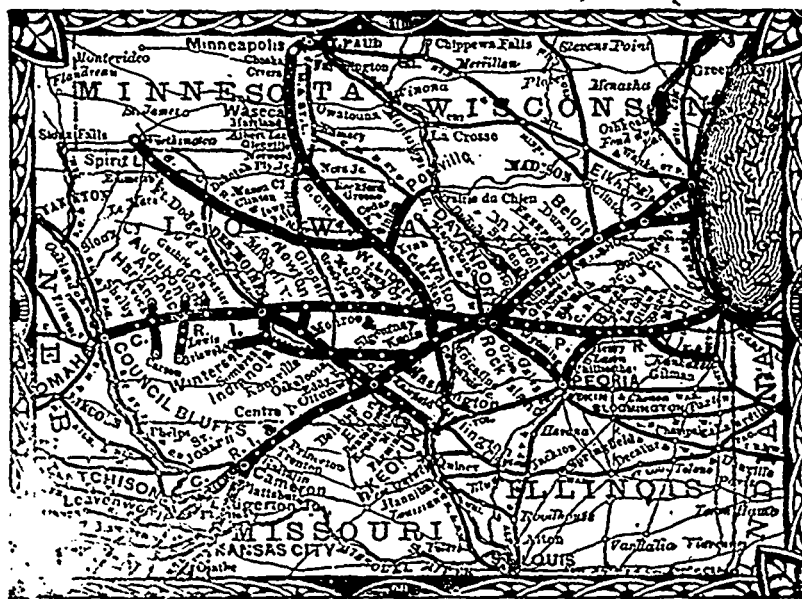
GOING WEST.

Express trains leave Chicago at 11.30 a.m. (except Sunday) and 9.00 p.m., arriving at St. Paul at 6.15 a.m. and 12.45 p.m., and Minneapolis at 7.00 a.m. and 1.30 p.m. This is the only line between St. Paul and Chicago running the Pullman Smoking Room Sleepers, and Palace dining cars.

GOING SOUTHWEST.

The Chicago 5 p.m., and Omaha trains leave St. Paul for Sioux City, Omaha, Kansas City and San Francisco at 7.10 a.m. and 3.30 p.m.

MAP OF THE



ALBERT LEA ROUTE

The favorite route from the North to Chicago and the East. Chicago last express leaves Minneapolis at 6.50 P. M. daily, arriving at Chicago 3 P. M. next day. This is a solid train, consisting of Pullman Cars, Coaches and Baggage Cars, running through without change. Trains leaving Minneapolis at 8:30 P. M. and 7:55 A. M., connect through to Chicago via the C., R. I. & P. Ry.

FRED. FRENCH, Gen. Northwestern Agent, WINNIPEG, MAN.
E. ST. JOHN, G. T. A. C. R. I. & P. B. F. MILLS, G. P. A. R. C. R. & N. S. F. BOND, G. P. A. M. & St. L. R.

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

Mulholland Brothers,
General Hardware Merchants
Importers of
Birmingham, Sheffield and America Goods,
Dealers in Stoves and
MANUFACTURERS OF TINWARE.
Agents for the "Washburn & Moen" Celebrated
Galvanized Barbed Wire.
MAIN STREET.

GRIFFIN & DOUGLASS,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.
GERRIE'S NEW BLOCK, PRINCESS ST.
WINNIPEG, MAN.

JAS. PORTER W. M. RONALD
PORTER & RONALD
DIRECT IMPORTERS OF

CROCKERY,
CLASSWARE.
CHINA,
LAMPS,
CHANDELIERS,
CUTLERY,
SILVER-PLATED WARE & FANCY GOODS.
271 MAIN ST., WINNIPEG.

D McCALL & CO.,
—IMPORTERS OF—
MILLINERY & FANCY DRY GOODS,
FEATHERS, FLOWERS, ETC.
51 YONGE STREET, TORONTO, AND 58½ GERRIE
BLOCK, PRINCESS ST., WINNIPEG.
T. H. DORITTY, MANAGER

FORTIER & BUCKE,
MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS
—AGENTS FOR—
THE WILSON SEWING MACHINES,
THE HOWE SCALES AND BEAMS,
THE FOREST CITY OIL COMPANY,
THE STANDARD LIFE INSURANCE CO
Wholesale dealers in Tobaccos, Cigars, Spices and Vinegars.
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, ROSSER AVE., BRANDON, MAN.

CANADA ASSAYING COMPANY
MINERALOGISTS & ASSAYERS.

Specimens of all kinds of mineral bearing ores assayed
with accuracy and dispatch. Office, No. 2 McDermot
street, opposite post office, Winnipeg.

JAMES O'BRIEN & CO.,
WHOLESALE
CLOTHIERS,
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WINNIPEG.
DONALD FRASER, Manager

A. T. McNABB,
A NO. 1 CARRIAGE WORKS
527 MAIN STREET,
WINNIPEG.

D. SCOTT & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
FURNITURE

—AND—
HOUSE FURNISHINGS!
276 Main Street,
WINNIPEG, - MANITOBA.

REMOVAL!
The British Canadian
LOAN AND INVESTMENT CO.,
(LIMITED.)

Have removed their office to the Dundee Block, Main St.
MONEY TO LOAN,
On improved farm and city property mortgages bought.
Apply to A. MACNAB & SON,
General Agents for Manitoba and the North-west, Up-
stairs, Dundee Block, Main Street, or to P. O. Box 686.

D. S. BRIGGS,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

LUMBER, LATH AND SHINGLES,

ALSO

READY-MADE HOUSES.

858 Main Street, West Side, North of Track.
WINNIPEG.

NORTH-WESTERN
PLANING MILLS.

Main St., Opposite C. P. R. Station.

SASH, DOORS, BLINDS,

And General House Furnishing
Made to Order.

The Wholesale Trade Supplied on the
Best Terms. Orders Attended to
Promptly.

R. D. PTAERSON.

MANITOBA & NORTHWEST
EMPLOYMENT AGENCY.

521 MAIN STREET,
WINNIPEG, - - MANITOBA.

HOLLAND & MILLAR, PROPS.
P. O. BOX 402.

W. L. BRUCE
General Employment and Intelligence Office.
(Special Attention Paid to Advising Immigrants.)
Baggage Department Attached.
Chambers.—Merchants Bank Block, Winnipeg.

THE PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE MFG CO., LIMITED
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MANITOBA.
—MANUFACTURERS OF—

CONFECTIONERY & BISCUITS.

We believe that it pays to sell "GOOD, HON-
EST" Goods and trust that the Trade will
appreciate our efforts in this direction.

"We Sell to the Trade Exclusively."

Our Goods are giving General Satisfaction.
The Portage la Prairie Manufacturing Co., Limited,
Manufacturers of Biscuits, Confectionery, etc., etc.

W. P. NILES,
MANAGER, PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE