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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, NOVEMBER 28, 1882.

NO. 9

## The Commercial

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

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Publishers.

WINNIPEG, Tuesday, Oct. 3, 1882.

WINNIPEG, NOV. 28, 1882.

LEWIS POWERS, furniture dealer of Kingsville, Ont., intends shortly to give up business in that town and move to Manitoba.

Good oak wood is now selling in Morris for \$4 a cord. Does it take \$6 a cord to bring it to Winnipeg? where it sells for \$10.

THE trouble about the location of the Emerson bridge across the Red River is settled, so Mayor Carney has telegraphed from Ottawa.

MR. SWAZIK, restaurant keeper, Carberry, is giving up business in that town, and will move into Winnipeg to engage in hotel business.

BANSFIELD & SMITH, commission merchants Winnipeg, have dissolved partnership, and the business will be carried on by J. A. Bansfield.

THE high price of hops is being felt in Winnipeg also, and the local brewers have given notice of an advance in the price of beer and ale.

MCLACHLAN & COLLUM, hotel keepers, Winnipeg, have dissolved partnership, and the business will now be conducted by Collum & McRae.

THE joists for the roof of the new C. P. R. depot are being laid and the building will be covered in within ten days from the present date.

DR. LANDRY has retired from the firm of Nagle & Co., grocers and liquor dealers, Main St. Winnipeg, but the firm name remain unchanged.

THE *Manitoba Mountaineer* of Nelson says that dressed hogs are selling in that town at 8c to 9c a pound, and fresh beef by the quarter at 9c to 10c.

GEORGE McDONALD, of the Grand Central Hotel, Winnipeg, has secured leases of the Toronto and C. P. R. houses, and is now conducting all three hotels.

HAMBLY & GRIFFIN, of the steam laundry, Winnipeg, have dissolved partnership. Hambly removes to Regina, while Griffin will continue the business in Winnipeg.

WITH the opening of the C. P. R. branch to Morris, the erection of a depot and freight sheds are being pushed in that town, and will be completed before the end of the year.

THE new bridge across the Red River at Morris is about to be commenced at once and pushed with vigor during the winter. It will be 500 feet in length, and will be a substantial structure.

ONE side of the store-room on Main street, now occupied by W. A. Fowler & Co., jewellers, is being fitted up as a stationery and book department, and will be carried on by W. A. Perry & Co.

NELSON is to have telegraphic communication with the outer world by next spring, and contracts are now to be let for the supplying and erecting of the poles from the town to a point on the C. P. R. track four miles south.

SEVERAL specimens of iron ore have been picked up in the vicinity of Rapid City lately, and some who have made investigation assert that rich veins of this mineral are to be found there, which are quite close to the surface, and very easy to work.

THE pool which has been arranged between the *Manitoba Central and Canada Southern*

railways supplies a competing line to the Grand Trunk, between Chicago and the leading cities of Ontario, and it completes the link of Vanderbilt's lines from New York to Chicago through Canada.

THERE is not much chance of hay reaching the famine figures of last winter, but if prairie fires continue to burn stacks, higher prices may be expected. Over a dozen fires of this class have been reported from different portions of the province within three weeks, and in every case stacks of hay were destroyed.

*Le Manitoban*, published at St. Boniface by the Hon. A. A. C. LaRiviere, Provincial Secretary, announces that the Provincial elections will take place on December 23rd, and there is reason to believe that the announcement is correct. The time is short, and it is well so, as the excitement of the contest no doubt has a bad effect on business generally.

THERE is considerable complaining about the delay in running trains to Morris. There are thousands of bushels of grain around that town waiting railway transportation to Winnipeg. Since the closing of navigation roads have not been in a state for farmers to travel to Winnipeg or Emerson, and a rush of grain will greet the opening of freight traffic by rail.

THE latest Grand Trunk rumor is to the effect that that company are going to construct a line from Duluth to Pembina, Dakota, and thence westward to Devil's Lake, and that the right of way has already been secured. It does seem strange that these rumors do become common property before Mr. Joseph Hickson, the G. T. General Manager, can hear anything about the arrangements.

A CASE was decided in the Assize Court yesterday which was of interest to the business public, as it bears upon the point of oral contracts. The Gold Seal Oyster Co. sued Snyder for the balance of a bill for oysters, supplied to one Peteman, the payment of the same having been guaranteed by Snyder. Defendant denied liability on the ground of no written contract, but Justice Miller held the verbal guarantee good and gave judgment for plaintiffs for amount claimed.

### Mutual Life Insurance.

The Chicago *Argus*, an insurance journal, publishes an article on the working of co-operative life insurance associations in the state of Ohio, the figures which are taken from the Ohio State-Insurance Report of 1882. The report is certainly not a favorable one for the forty-eight companies of that class doing business in the Buckeye state, but the *Argus*, which is a strong stock company advocate, claims that the following evils are all they have accomplished:

"That they have been organized at the solicitation of evil disposed persons, who afterwards assume control and operate them for profit to themselves, and not for the benefit of the members.

That they have been perverted from their lawful purpose of affording relief, to that of profit.

That they have persistently and unlawfully appropriated a portion of the money realized from the assessments made to meet death losses to the payment of exorbitant salaries to officers.

That they have accepted forged applications, and issued certificates upon the lives of persons who had no knowledge whatever that they were being insured.

That they have issued certificates upon the lives of very aged, feeble and dying persons; in some cases the inmates of infirmaries, for the benefit of persons who had no interest whatever in the lives of such persons; and in some cases knowingly permitted the certificates to be sold to the highest bidder, thus creating an incentive to murder.

That they have appropriated moneys paid on assessments, by members to secure re-insatement, to the use of the association instead of paying the same to the beneficiaries to whom it rightfully belonged.

These are a few of the long list of charges which superintendent Moore has found to characterize the co-operative mode of action and in the many numerous citations from official sources that is the most scathing in its utterance of the truth.

### Too Much Credit.

There is no doubt that the universal prosperity which has existed in Manitoba and the North-west for the last year or so has made many of the retail dealers reckless, owing to the freedom they experience in securing credit. It has got into the minds of many eastern wholesale dealers and manufacturers that every retail dealer in this country is on the fair way to wealth and fortune, if he only gives a reasonable amount of attention to his business. That usually shrewd individual, the commercial man, is often misled by outside appearances, and concludes that in a country where success is so general, the orders of the retailer should be both heavy and safe to book. This accepted opinion on the part of wholesale representatives is in many cases the cause of real injury to struggling merchants in the North-west. Retailers in this country are made up to a great extent of men who have not had a regular mercantile training, and who with unlimited credit at their disposal, are too apt to get into

deep water. In the few cases of failure which have occurred during the past six months this fact has been made painfully evident, and in most cases the reckless and ill-judged purchase of goods in an endeavor to carry on an extensive business upon a small capital has been the cause of misfortune. There can be no doubt but a new country like the North-west affords many opportunities for commercial success upon a small capital; but it is also a fact to secure this success, business ability of no mean order is necessary, and that is not always to be found among those, who for want of some settled occupation in which to permanently embark, enter into a small retail business in some staple line, with the hope of something better turning up; and it must be acknowledged that a great many who arrive here with a little spare cash follow such a course. To such unlimited credit is a curse, and to get out of the difficulties which their recklessness brings them into, people of that class are too apt to commence a system of cutting prices, which, while ruining their own commercial prospects, inflicts injury upon the judicious trader who has to compete with them. About every third emigrant who arrives in the North-west with a few hundred dollars in his pocket has it fixed in his mind that if something does not turn up to exactly suit him, he can start a small grocery store or some such staple business. It should be known by such that commercial tact is required as much if not more in the North-west than in older countries, and without it unlimited credit, instead of being a help, is a drawback to the business man of limited means.

### Disallowance.

The *Monetary Times* of the 17th has an article on this subject which in the point of provincial rights says:—The right of the province to charter railways intended to run to the United States' frontier was not taken away by the Pacific Railway charter: that right never existed. But the Dominion could have relaxed its rights, or what would have come to the same thing, it could have met the reasonable wishes of the province by granting charters itself. The bargain with the Pacific Railway Company tied its hands, in this respect; it could not now, if it would, charter other roads to run from the interior of Manitoba to the United States Frontier, or permit the Provincial Legislature to do so. The Pacific Railway Company obtained a monopoly of the carrying trade across the frontier, for a term of twenty years. This monopoly grant was extremely objectionable, from the first, and it will continue to be more and more so as time rolls on. Good faith with the railway company must be kept; but it will be impossible to enforce the exclusion for twenty years. In one form or another, a release from this yoke will have to be obtained; but this must be done with due respect to existing interests. It is wild talk to say that we must repudiate the obnoxious parts of the bargain with the railway company. The first and the last thing for the national government to do is to keep its honor unstained. To find some honorable means of escape from a galling restriction is the problem

which our public men are called upon to solve; and the sooner they set about the task, the better it will be for the future welfare of Manitoba and the North-west.

### The Railway War.

The war of the lines running between St. Paul and Minneapolis and Chicago and Milwaukee has had many new features during the past week, and although many prophecies of an amicable settlement have been made, the war seems as bitter as ever. Passenger rates to Chicago are about down to a basis of free travel, 35c. from St. Paul to Chicago being the lowest quotations reached. The passenger traffic, however, is considered but a small matter by the belligerents, and freight rates have been cut and slashed mercilessly, not only to Chicago and Milwaukee, but to Omaha, Sioux City and other far western points.

A favorite theory for a coming cessation of hostilities was put forth early in the week to the effect, that once the stock of the C. St. P. M. & O. company was beared sufficiently for the Rock Island people to secure a controlling interest in the line on reasonable terms, the war would be speedily settled. It is now admitted on all sides that they have secured this for several days past, and the war has only waxed in fierceness, and it is evident, as before stated in THE COMMERCIAL, that the struggle is one between a powerful railway combination endeavoring to hold a monopoly long possessed, and another equally powerful and determined to break that monopoly and secure a full share of the traffic to and from the North-west. The agreements between the Rock Island, B. C. R. & N. and M. & St. L. of Sept. 20, and the C. St. P. M. & O. and M. & St. L. of Sept. 25. were filed on Thursday with the Register of Deeds at St. Paul, and the securing of a controlling interest in the C. St. P. M. & O. by the Rock Island puts these agreements beyond the molestation of opponents in the fight. These agreements secure for the Albert Lea route an entrance to St. Paul, and completes their system between Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Omaha, Sioux City and other points of the far west, so that they are now in a position to meet battle at every point. It is evident that this combination has gained decided advantages; and that ere long their opponents will be compelled to admit them to a pool of rates on equal terms.

It would seem also that the C. M. & St. P. folks have been using the war to fix up the differences known to exist between themselves and the Minneapolis Miller's Association. A few weeks ago this company were threatening to establish a system of elevators in Northern Minnesota and Dakota to divert the wheat of these districts from Minneapolis to Chicago and Milwaukee, as a return for the Miller's patronizing the Albert Lea Route. On Wednesday last this policy was completely changed, and millers had the advantage of badly cut rates for their products, while no cut was allowed on wheat shipments. This effort to hold the wheat in Minneapolis was doubtless a bait for the millers to swallow, but it has raised a storm of indignation among grain shippers, who now sympathise

altogether with the opposing lines. The C. M. & St. P. are accused of flagrant discrimination all through the present war, but they are probably no worse than their opponents, and have only acted upon the theory that all things are fair in time of war. Through all the noise of the contest it is not difficult to see that the Albert Lea route has made material gains by the fight, and that competition for the traffic of the North-west must and will be recognized by all concerned.

The cutting of rates has conferred quite a benefit upon Manitoba. At present rates shipments can now be made by all rail route direct to Toronto and Montreal, and should this continue open for a few weeks, the country will be relieved of a large share of the surplus wheat, and farmers and others who are holding over to spring will have a chance of securing higher prices by that time.

### Movement of Hogs in the West.

From the Cincinnati *Price Current* of November 16th.

Our returns of Hog packing at seven leading points indicate but a moderate falling behind corresponding time last year for the week, and since the first of the month about 15 per cent. short of last year. The weather has been too warm to encourage interior operations. At Chicago last year's net supply has been fully equalled for the week. Here at Cincinnati the net supply has closely approached the amount for corresponding week last year. At Kansas City the movement has been much more liberal. Prices of hogs have declined about 25c per 100 lbs during the week, and are now about 40c higher than a year ago. Current prices of hogs are but 3 or 7 per cent. above values paid a year ago now, and last year's operations resulted in a profit to packers as a rule, but there are features in the case which are now very different in the outlook. Last year's operation were in the direction of diminishing supplies of hogs, and this year toward enlargement of supplies. Last year had a fairly liberal volume of contracts for foreign account, which moved off a large surplus early in the season, and although there was probably no profit made in filling these orders, their influence upon the future of values was important. This year there is a general absence of these foreign orders, and there is withal better home supplies; which will have much influence in tempering the buying disposition on that side. There appears to be considerable margin remaining for lower prices of hogs and product before reaching a safe basis. Special reports show the number of hogs packed from November 1 to date and latest mail dates, at the undermentioned places, with comparisons as follows:—

November 1—	1882	1881
Chicago, . . . . .	280,000	300,000
Cincinnati, . . . . .	45,000	55,000
Kansas City, . . . . .	34,238	23,572
St. Louis, . . . . .	30,000	40,000
Indianapolis, . . . . .	17,100	50,000
Milwaukee, . . . . .	25,000	38,000
Cedar Rapids, . . . . .	10,160	12,316

### American Telegraph Monopoly.

Opponents of monopoly in the Dominion of Canada would do well to take a look into the telegraphic affairs of our cousins across the line, if they wish to discover the evil they complain of in one of its worst forms. The consolidation of the "Western Union," "Atlantic and Pacific," and "American Union" telegraph companies took place in January 1881, and was undoubtedly a move of Jay Gould, by which he secured control of the whole telegraph system of the United States, and from the consummation of this union it has been under his control to such an extent, that even the so-called press association despatches have to be enlarged, suppressed or in other ways cooked to suit his speculative operations. The attempt which was made after the consolidation to establish a Merchants Telegraph Co. has proved but a puny attempt at opposition, and the great stock operator and his associates are still monarchs of the United States telegraph system. Previous to the consolidation the Western Union capital was \$30,000,000 and that company being the omniferous corporation which swallowed up the other two, its capital was increased to \$80,000,000, of which \$25,400,000 was used in the purchase of the "Atlantic and Pacific" and "American Union," which added to the original capital stock made \$64,400,000, or \$15,600,000 short of the new capital. This amount was distributed among the original holders of the \$39,000,000, or to be plainer in the matter, went into the pockets of Jay Gould and a few friends, thus securing a big haul of funds as well as a gigantic monopoly for the great telegraph stock manipulator.

This bare-faced stockwatering was too much even for the loose laws of New York, and the Supreme Court of that state has recently given a decision, that the distribution of the \$15,600,000 was an illegal act, and is consequently null and void. An attempt has been made to secure a ratification of the act by all the stockholders concerned, but even this has been held by some of the best lawyers of the state to be insufficient to confirm the act. One prominent lawyer holds that the Western Union has disobeyed the injunction contained in the statute, and the act is void for any purpose whatever, and that the division of the \$15,600,000 among the stockholders is void without legislative sanction. The obtaining of legislative sanction to a job like this did not used to be a very difficult matter to parties possessing a heavy bank account, as will be remembered by those who were interested in the Erie railroad when James Fisk bought up enough members of the Albany legislature to secure legislative sanction to his stock-watering operations. In the case of the Erie railway, however, Mr. Fisk had to contend against the European bondholders principally, while the manipulators of the Western Union Telegraph Company stock has to contend with the the whole power of the commercial circles of the United States. This fact will in all probability place the securing of legislative sanction beyond reach, as the decision of the Supreme Court supplies a good point from which to struggle against Gouldism, which the commercial circles of America are now beginning to feel rather burdensome. It may be also that the

anti monopoly movement which showed itself during the late elections will exercise a power against the securing of legislative sanction to this bare-faced job, as by preventing the same anti-monopolists strike a heavy blow at one of the kings of the system they seek to overthrow.

### Strictly Wholesale.

In a city like Winnipeg, which has grown into a wholesale centre in a very few years, there must necessarily be numerous business houses that are in a state of transition from retail to wholesale, and which cannot afford to discard the former in a peremptory manner, until their place among the latter is firmly secured. The non-mercantile individual has no idea of the struggle a house has passed through when for the first time a card poster is placed inside the entrance to their premises, bearing the words "Exclusively Wholesale," or "No goods sold at retail." Such a move is the next thing to embarking in a new business, and, as a rule, when a house makes it they are unusually anxious to hold to the letter of their decision at first, and give the new order of affairs a fair trial. Those who do so, are too apt to have a great amount of trouble not only from old retail patrons, but from that class who are always looking for some means of securing goods below their proper market value. Strange to say this class is most numerous among people of means, who would not miss a retailer's profit and whose position in society often prevents the wholesale merchant from bluntly refusing to supply the goods. For instance a representative of THE COMMERCIAL recently noticed the family of one of Winnipeg's wealthiest property owner's presuming upon the position of a wholesale dealer as a tenant, and insisting upon selecting dry goods for personal use, much to the annoyance of the same dealer. Such a scene was a true picture of parsimonious impudence, and unfortunately these instances are not unfrequent. There will always be in the wholesale trade of any city unscrupulous men who will cater for retail business, cut prices to injure the retail trade, and sell goods to the very customers of those whose patronage they solicit. It is bad enough for retail dealers to have these to contend with, but when the influence of the wealthy is brought to bear upon the wholesaler to induce him to engage in such business against his wish, a great injustice is done to the retailer, and the time of the wholesaler taken up with a class of business which does not pay him. It would be no use to appeal to the people of the class we mention on the score of doing any person an injustice. Their whole theory is to secure goods below market value, and they are thoroughly unscrupulous as to the manner of doing so. The only way out of the difficulty is for wholesale dealers to display a little more nerve, even at the expense of being considered rude, and state to such purchasers, that their business is "Strictly Wholesale."

JUDGING from the truck loads of mail matter that reached Winnipeg on Sunday evening, the post office business of the North-west must be on the increase.

# The Commercial

WINNIPEG, NOV. 28, 1882.

## SUPERFLUOUS JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

It is a good policy to put no check upon legitimate enterprise in a new country like Manitoba, and the formation of joint stock companies having for their object the agricultural, mercantile or industrial development of the North-west is to be encouraged as much as possible. Still men of business acumen cannot but smile as they read the columns of the *Manitoba Gazette* and see the numerous charters applied for, for what might well be considered superfluous companies. It seems that many get it into their head that the possessor of a charter of any kind means the ownership of something of value, and that some have become convinced of the folly of such an opinion is evident from the fact that not half of the companies who secure charters ever put them to any practical use. At present there are charters in force for numerous objects which if carried out would prove of great public value, but which not being acted upon only prevent others with a more practical intention from accomplishing the same objects. The application for charters sometimes reaches even the ludicrous, when the objects are taken into consideration. A company recently organized for the establishment of a Winnipeg Zoological institution got full fledged with parliamentary powers, but when the capital was called for not a dollar was forthcoming, and the whole scheme fell to the ground. This is the case with many such organizations, and will be so long as charters are so easily obtained as at present. In the present days of war over provincial railway right, it may not be out of place to remark, that from all the charters granted by the Provincial Government, Manitoba has only reaped the benefit of some eighty-five miles of railway, fifty of the Manitoba South-western, and thirty-five of the Portage, Westbourne and North-western. Even in the very necessary commodity of railway charters, therefore a very large proportion have been superfluous, if not purely ornamental affairs to show up upon real estate dealers' maps.

The *Montreal Gazette* says that the total exports of cheese from that city to Great Britain during the season now closed was 714,485 boxes, compared with 547,485 in 1881. The

exports of butter for the same periods were, 1882, 68,308 packages; 1881, 132,070 packages, showing the large decrease of 64,762 packages. The exports of cheese for 1882 have been the heaviest on record, and of butter the lightest.

## THE COMING CITY ELECTION.

It is a noticeable fact in western towns, that have grown to the proportions of prominent cities, that the pioneers of the same seldom have held the power of municipal government, but the same has, as a rule, drifted into the hands of more modern settlers. Some people go so far as to assert that such a state of affairs is indispensable to the rapid progress of any city, and that even in the rushing West pioneer settlers are too apt to fall back into a state of fossilism. Such people probably follow Meredith's quaint thread of reasoning regarding the dwarf on the dead giant's shoulders seeing further than the giant ever saw in life. Be that as it may, it is a fact, that in many western cities where the pioneers have grown wealthy and retired, and still hold the power of government in their hands, progress has not been so marked as in others, where new blood struggling for success in life has shaped their fortunes.

Winnipeg supplies no exception to the rule of old settlers having grown wealthy, and it is questionable if any other city of this continent furnishes an example of where so many of those who have borne the burden and heat of pioneer days have been so well rewarded. In the matter of fossilism or fogyism among the old settlers, however, it is to some extent an exception, as numbers of these still hold a place among the city's most active business men.

As the election of city aldermen approaches, the voters of Winnipeg in selecting their council, will not have to contend with the question of old settlers versus new blood, but many other issues of an irrelevant nature will no doubt be imported into the contest, and none will be more intricately employed to mystify voters regarding their real interests, than that of Dominion politics. It is much to be regretted that matters of that sort should find any place in municipal politics, and we have but one hope that the importation of such issues will carry no material weight, and that in a determination of the commercial classes, that the element which they form shall have a controlling power in the city council. This claim, at first sight, seems a sweeping one, when we take into

consideration the vast proportion of city taxation which is derived from real estate owned by parties who are not engaged in any regular business; and were matters to be conducted upon the principle of have your say, according to what you pay, considerable strong argument could be employed against it. But it must also be remembered that a very large proportion of this real estate is owned by non-residents, and if a comparison be made between the taxes paid by those resident, and that paid by the commercial classes, the latter will undoubtedly be the greater. In the question of proportion of taxation, therefore, the right to a controlling power in the city council belongs to the commercial men of the city; and in the question of what class are most likely to act for the city's progress, there can be no doubt in the mind of any unbiased voter. The days are gone and past when Winnipeg's progress has to depend upon a boom in the price of the surrounding swamp lands. The worst enemies of the city are compelled to admit that it is now a trade centre of some magnitude, and in a very few years it must become a great manufacturing and wholesale centre, second to few, if any, in Canada. Such a city must have its affairs controlled by men directly interested in its commerce and manufactures and whose success in life depends upon the rapid development of the same. It is too late in the day for the municipal election of the Manitoba capital to be contested upon the opening and improving of certain thoroughfares for the benefit of individuals, or the locating or moving of a railway depot to enhance the value of some unscrupulous speculators in real estate. Commercial progress is the great hope of the people of Winnipeg, and they can aid much in this at the coming municipal election by electing a majority of their aldermen from among the financiers, merchants and manufacturers of the city. The interests of non-commercial property owners are safe in the hands of a council composed of that class, and they will certainly be beyond the influence of the schemers of their own number.

There still exists in the city a number of retired business men, who have been useful in their day and generation, and from whom the wreath of municipal honors will be taken with regret by the citizens; and it is to be regretted that our system of city government does not supply some honorary but irresponsible positions for

such. It would be very convenient could they be placed in a position like the negro who engaged to work at \$1.50 a day, and engaged another to do the work at \$1.75, being perfectly satisfied to pay the 25c for the honor of being "Boss".

### PARLIAMENTARY CANDIDATES.

The political gatherings of last week, which were supposed to represent the conservatives of Winnipeg, have done their work about as well as such gatherings usually do, by putting in nomination the choice of the blowers, strikers, wire-pullers and professional politicians of the party, and thus making another decided move towards machine politics, a state of affairs much to be desired by such people, as they would then have practically the power of nominating whoever they pleased, without fear of interference from the mass of the party they are supposed to represent. In any country where popular representation exists, there is always much to be feared from the caucus system, and it is almost impossible to avoid machinery politics altogether. A certain amount of the same must therefore be tolerated, but what in the name of all that is reasonable was the aim of any convention (!) which nominated C. R. Tuttle and Alderman Monkman as fit representatives for a city like Winnipeg? In the former we have an unsuccessful newspaperman, whose schemes and adventures, for the last two years have been as varied but by no means as daring as those of Munchausen, and some of them have been heralded with the modes of the great baron. In the latter we have an attorney whose legal fame is certainly not so great as the notoriety he has recently obtained in connection with the handling of city funds. It may be asked, where were the merchants and manufacturers of the city's conservatism when such are the candidates selected? We have not the slightest doubt as to the unquestioned conservatism of either of the nominees, nor do we care much about the same, but it does seem strange that the conservatives of a great commercial center like Winnipeg should choose for representatives, men who have not the slightest connection with commerce, and who have not a dollar's worth of direct interest in the commercial structure of the city. It is evident that the conservatives of Winnipeg, or rather that portion of them who took part in the nomination, have considered the interests of conservatism, and

entirely ignored those of the city, when they set up as figure-heads the noentities that now ask the suffrages of the north and south divisions of Winnipeg. It now remains to be seen what timber the reform party will put forward. For the credit of the city it is to be hoped they will make better selections, and if they fail to, we shall conclude that the commercial elements of the city have resolved to let the coming election go by default.

### AMERICAN TARIFFS.

A great effort is at present being put forth by the free trade advocates of Canada to prove that the recent Democratic victory at the American elections was due mainly to a growth of free trade feeling in that country. How these disciples of Cobden can arrive at such a conclusion is a mystery to any one who has given attention to American political feeling, and studied the discordant elements that have contributed to make such a change in the vote of that nation. Where the greatest democratic gains have been secured are as a rule where questions of trade protection have not been considered of any moment, and in states where these have figured, it seems that while democracy has made substantial gains, free trade has not made any headway. The most remarkable case of this nature is in the election of General B. F. Butler to the gubernatorial chair of Massachusetts. There are no states of the union more interested in the question of protection than those of New England, not excepting those of the South, and yet this many sided politician who has carried Massachusetts, asserted since his election to a reporter of the *New York Herald*, that a free trade policy for the United States is a thing impossible at present, or for many years to come. In the south where a policy of free trade is considered advantageous to the country, democracy has made no material gains, but in Virginia the party of repudiation under General Mahone, has gained one congressman from the old line Democracy, and has reduced the majorities of several others below former figures. In New York no question of free trade was at issue, and the overwhelming majority of the Democrats in that state is purely attributable to unity in their own ranks, and discordance in those of the Republicans over the state and national spoils. Indeed some promi-

nent Democrats of that state have hinted that the death of Fernando Wood, and consequent shelving of his free trade policy was a lucky circumstance for their party in the Empire State, and if we are to judge by the manner in which free trade was forced upon the Democratic presidential candidate two years ago by the Republicans of New York, and the consequent gain of the state by the Republicans, there is reason to believe these hints are not idle talk. In the western states of Ohio, Iowa and Kansas a fight between prohibition and license of liquor selling has lost for the Republican party, who were pledged to prohibition, the vote of the German citizens, who were in bygone years a powerful element of the party, and this fact fully accounts for the Democratic gains in these states.

As stated in *THE COMMERCIAL* a few weeks ago, the United States has two great political parties, neither of which have a clearly defined commercial policy, and both of which are thoroughly dishonest upon the question of tariff or free trade, and each of which are prepared to cook its policy on this great question to suit the wants of the locality, and fix the planks of the different state platforms so as to leave the broadest standing room for the vote of the people.

Many theories have been advanced regarding the wonderful changes of popular opinion in the United States during the past two years, and those of a reduction of expenditure, and a reform of the civil service are the most generally accepted. Neither of these, we believe, have carried any great weight, and it is impossible to see how civil service reform could be expected from Democracy, whose great leaders were the authors of the policy of "To the victors belong the spoils." The Democratic victory we believe is the result of that desire for change, which develops so frequently in a nation like the United States, made up of so many different elements, with so many conflicting interests. The Republican party has served its day and generation, and in its early years accomplished great good for the nation. But in such a country no party can live upon its past deeds, and a policy of activity is absolutely necessary to retain popular favor. Of late Republicanism has been engaged wrangling over the feuds within itself, and the nation have wisely come to the conclusion to let them fight them out in the cold.



shade of opposition, and trust their legislative affairs in the hands of another party if only for the sake of change. View the result of the American election from any standpoint, they furnish no example or guidance for Canadian legislators on the question of free trade versus protection.

### FEARS OF A PANIC.

Several influential Eastern journals have hinted at the possibility of an approaching monetary panic in Canada, and the *Monetary Times* of Toronto, week after week keeps showing up figures upon the country's credit and its inflation at the present time, and comparing the same with periods of stagnation of trade generally. It seems that the same feeling is gaining ground in the United States also, and not a few journals of influence in that country seriously discuss the probabilities of a time of monetary excitement followed by a general stagnation of trade. As in Canada, so in the States the cause for alarm finds its origin in speculative circles. Borrowing bank directors in Canada are directly to blame for the increased stringency in money of the last few weeks, and in the United States the gamblers in stocks at Wall Street, New York, have to shoulder a similar liability; so that both have added to the burden carried by legitimate commerce and industry.

In the United States the peculiarity of the system of national currency places the government to some extent in a paternal position in connection with the monetary affairs of the country, and the Secretary of the Treasury has it in his power to somewhat alleviate a monetary stringency, by entering the market as a purchaser of national bonds, and thus put in circulation the specie on hand in the treasury. This has been resorted to within the past ten days, and even the \$36,000,000 thus circulated has afforded scarcely any relief from the stringency complained of. A very unsatisfactory state of commercial affairs still exists, and it is feared that speculators in their eagerness to profit by the same may cause mischief. The fact that now, for the first time since 1879, the exports of gold from the United States exceed the imports is accepted by some as an ominous sign, and is noted as a very unhealthy state of affairs. On top of all these unpleasant symptoms, American financiers are now stared in the face by the growing defects of the present

national currency. Even the temporary relief, which is in the power of the national treasury to afford to a stringent money market, has the effect of lessening the circulating medium. While, therefore, the financial demands of the American nation are growing, by the system of the extinction of the national debt, the volume of currency is decreasing, and the question of a new currency will soon cry urgently for the prompt attention of legislators.

Looking at all these drawbacks, there may be some cause for concern, but certainly not much for alarm. There is an elasticity about the commercial system of the States, which enables it to quickly overcome a pressure, and the fact that throughout the country almost every legitimate branch of trade is in a healthy state, added to that of the prosperous state of the agricultural portion of the country, should lead all to hope that while the speculative rings of New York and other large cities may have their times of excitement the business structure proper of the nation will not suffer much.

Canada has been rather ahead in this speculative excitement, and the rather disagreeable revelations regarding bank irregularities which have been made of late, have no doubt had more or less of a purging effect. They have acted as a check upon speculation generally, and as the winter moves onward it will no doubt be found that funds will be more generally employed in commercial and industrial investment, and less in stock speculations.

### Winnipeg Wholesale Trade.

#### AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

There has been considerable of a lull in this branch of trade during the week, and wholesale men have had some time to make preparations for the spring goods receipts. Sleighs and cutters are the only goods that have been in demand, and the retailers and branch houses generally have been stocked for the opening trade with these, so that there has been no rush for several days, although some heavy sales have been made. It is expected that the present cold weather and snow will soon bring repeating orders from the country.

#### BOOTS AND SHOES.

The rush of the season is over in this line, and orders from both city and country are confined to soles and are neither numerous nor heavy. Altogether there has been a marked falling off from the previous week, and the winter's trade may be considered over. Wholesale houses have already received invoices of heavy spring consignments, and some spring goods have arrived. Collections have improv-

ed very materially during the week, and returns from the country in that particular show that the retailers are doing a good and safe business.

#### CLOTHING.

The sudden cold of last week has given an impetus to this branch of business, and a last rush of winter orders have been filled. Travellers are out for some houses at present, and their orders are of a very mixed nature, some being for the heaviest class of winter goods, and others for spring goods. Not many of the latter have come to hand, and those received are for points where much time is lost in transportation. The present week has opened with a little bustle, and before the same is over the receipt of consignments of spring goods will be in order and keep matters moving. The trade generally speak of the season's trade as having been an exceedingly good one altogether.

#### CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.

There has been a very decided improvement in this branch of trade during the past week, and dealers speak in the most satisfactory manner of the state of business. The advent of the cold weather has no doubt given matters an impetus, and the approach of Christmas has put the holiday trade in full swing. Country orders have been numerous, and a heavy town trade has been done. No let up is experienced to business for several weeks.

#### DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

There has been a quiet feeling in this branch of business during the past week, although steady stream of business has been doing, and prices of goods have been holding firm. Travellers are all at home at present, and have been for two weeks, which will account, to some extent, for the present quiet feeling. This week they start out, and in a few days a general revival in country trade is expected. Collections are reported free and steadily improving, and a feeling of the fullest confidence pervades the whole trade.

#### DRY GOODS.

There has been a marked decrease in the volume of trade in this branch during the past week, although the cold weather of the last ten days has caused a stir in immediate demand goods, but these have been confined to sorts. Some orders for spring goods have already been taken, but as yet there has been no volume of trade in these. There has been a decided improvement in collections, and remittances from the country have been coming in freely.

#### FANCY GOODS AND SMALLWARES.

Reports from this branch of business for the week are fairly encouraging. Some dealers report a good steady trade, while others admit of a slight quiet feeling. Travellers are all out at present, and some are carrying samples of spring goods, and have forwarded some orders for the same. A good share of holiday business is being done, and orders for that class of goods have been numerous. This trade will no doubt fall off considerably during the present and coming week, and with the opening of December the spring goods orders will no doubt be more general. Collections in the country are reported free by travellers.

## FISH, POULTRY AND GAME.

The variety of fish in the city during the week has been very limited, both in fresh and smoked. The latter has been confined to salmon and eels, which have sold at the prices of last week. Dealers are waiting for colder weather to import by regular freight instead of express. Fresh fish is limited to whitefish, lake trout having been very scarce. Oysters in cans sold at 50c for standards, 60c selects and 70c counts. In bulk they have sold at \$2.50 to \$4 a gallon. Dressed turkeys and chickens have been plentiful during the week, and have sold at 25c a pound, with a disposition to decline. Winged game has not been plentiful, but rabbits are now being received in large quantities.

## FRUIT.

Trade is reported as having been steadily good in this branch during the week. Apples are plentiful in the city, but there is no overstocking of the market, and prices have held firm, \$6 to \$7 a barrel being the quotations during the entire week. Lemons are still to be had at \$6 to \$7 a case, but are not much in demand. California winter pears are quoted at \$7 a box, but the stock on hand is steadily diminishing. Cranberries are now general among fruit dealers, and prime quality are quoted at \$16 a barrel, with a tendency towards a decline. The intense cold weather makes the preservation of all green fruit and especially small fruits a matter of great difficulty and expense, and the latter are gradually growing scarcer. Almeria grapes are still to be had at \$9 to \$10 a barrel. Cured fruits are much more plentiful than during the preceding week, and the first heavy consignments of new raisins have made their appearance and the variety is extensive. Figs have also become more plentiful, and are quoted, in mats, at 10c to 12c a pound. There is a prospect of a heavy business in dried fruit during the next few weeks.

## FUEL.

As might be expected the demand in this line has greatly increased during the week owing to the cold weather. There has been no advance in prices, however, and rather an easier feeling prevailed in wood. The competition in coal still continues, and will doubtless keep up during the balance of the year, but there seems to be no inclination on the part of dealers to make any further reductions. All kinds of anthracite are quoted at \$13.75 in car lots on track, and bituminous sells at \$13.50 for grate coal, and \$12.50 for steam. In wood prices are unchanged from the previous. Dry poplar has sold in car lots at from \$7.50 to \$8.00, and tamarac at \$9.50 to \$10.00. Extensive cutting operations are now going on in the woods, and there is very little chance of any scarcity or famine prices being reached during the present winter. There has been a very marked increase in the street supply since good roads have become general, and poplar poles can now be secured on the market in single loads at the rate of \$3 to \$9 a cord.

## FURNITURE.

There has been a very marked improvement in this branch of business during the week, and reports from every dealer are of a satisfactory

character. The city trade has been unusually good, and orders from the west have been numerous and heavy. Dealers are very hopeful and proliet a good steady business for the balance of the winter. Some specially good orders are reported from the new towns along the C. P. R. extension.

## FURS AND HIDES.

The fur trade either in raw or dressed goods for the week has been very limited, and some weeks will yet elapse before receipts of raw furs will amount to much. Hides are not quite so much in demand as a few weeks ago, and can be had at 6c and 8c for choice. Pelts sell at 6c for good Octobers, and are not plentiful.

## GROCERIES.

During the week business in this branch has been reasonably good but not rushing. The rush of country orders which was expected with the opening of good roads and sleighing has not taken place, but trade is nevertheless in a healthy state, and collections both in city and country are reported improving very much. There have been no new features developed during the week, and prices of goods have remained almost unchanged. Green coffees are still quoted, Rio 15c to 17c, Government Java 22c to 25c and quiet at these figures. Sugars have been quoted at 10c for bright yellows, 12c for granulated, and Paris lumps 12c. Dried apples are reported very scarce, and tending upward. Dried peaches are quoted at 10c to 10c, and evaporated at 35c. Prices of other staple goods are unchanged since the previous week.

## HARDWARE.

In last week we reported a falling off of trade in heavy goods and material used in building operations, and the same has been even more marked during the past week. The extreme cold weather of the past few days however, has given quite an impetus to trade in shelf goods, and material for household purposes, while the stove and furnace department has improved also. It may be said that the trade is brisker at present than at any time since severe frost set in. The country trade has also increased, and while the marketing of crops continues, a steady demand is anticipated from retailers all over the country.

## LUMBER.

The rush in this branch of trade is gradually subsiding, and business during the week has been somewhat quieter, although by no means dull. Mills all over the country are shut down and the stock on the hands of dealers is at present heavy, and must necessarily be so at this season. There is considerable demand still for lumber for city building operation, which keeps more or less life in business, and this will continue more or less for some weeks to come. Prices remain the same as the week previous: Sheeting, \$28; common dimension, \$30 to \$32; fencing \$28 to \$34; stock, \$33 to \$40; flooring \$33 to \$45; partition; \$43 to \$50; graded clear, \$50 to \$70; shingles, \$4.50 to \$6; lath \$5.

## STATIONERY AND PAPER.

Affairs have changed very little in this branch of business during the week, only there has been a steady increase in the number and volume of orders both from the city and country. There are no complaints heard from any

of the dealers in the city, and all are in full expectation of a good winter's trade. Cash is reported easy, and general confidence prevails.

## WINES AND SPIRITS.

Business in this branch for the week is reported as slightly dull, but much improved since the previous week. City trade has not been rushing, but there has been considerable of an increase in country business, and there is a general feeling through the trade that a period of life and activity is now setting in, which will last for several weeks.

## WINNIPEG MONEY MARKET.

There has been no let up to the demand for money during the past week, and with the opening of the present, the feeling of tightness has developed into one of uneasiness. The continued decline in bank stocks in Eastern markets strengthens this tendency, and even for mortgage loans money is hard to secure. The marketing of crops, which has now commenced in earnest, may afford some temporary relief in commercial circles, but as the stringency has more of a sympathetic than a local origin, no lasting relief can be expected from this quarter. There has been no actual advance in rates of interest or discount, but banks are very careful in their selection of business, and none of them will touch any promiscuous transactions but confine themselves to regular customers. Some mortgage loans have been made at from 9 to 10 per cent., but the number has been few, and loan companies are not overburdened with loose funds at present. Commercial paper is accepted at 8 to 10 per cent. for salt edge, and 10 to 12 for ordinary, but so careful are banks in their transactions, that the ordinary of to-day would in many cases have been first-class a few months ago. There is no hope of any immediate relaxation of the present feeling, but the marketing of crops during the next few weeks will at least prevent any further stringency.

## THE MARKETS.

## WINNIPEG.

## GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

The wheat receipts of the past week have been exceedingly liberal, and the scarcity so long complained of by millers is gone. The average receipts by rail has been about twelve cars, while the street receipts have also increased rapidly. The mills are now running day and night, and a plentiful supply of wheat is easily obtained to keep them working to their full capacity. Shipments of grain to Montreal by all rail has also commenced, and from this city and points south nearly twenty cars have been shipped there during the week. A cut in rates has opened this route, and made shipping a possibility with the present margins. Shipments of flour have also increased probably for the same reason, some sixteen cars having been despatched during the week.

## WHEAT

has declined a little in price and the best qualities of hard Fife have during the past three or four days sold for 80c, and poorer grades 75c. The demand for the latter is increasing, and prices stiffening a little owing to the market afforded through shipping facilities. It is very probable that if the present cut rates last, several new buyers will be in the market for shipping lots.

## OATS.

There is still a steady supply of this grain coming in by rail and street receipts are liberal. There has been no visible decline in prices, but the supply is more easily obtained than a few

weeks ago, and buyers do not have to delay orders they receive. There is in fact a general easier feeling, and a decline during the present week is not improbable. Car lots have ranged from 46c to 50c, only the finest consignments going at the latter figure.

**BARKLEY**

is still scarce, and the quality is not improving. One car lot sold at 57c, although the color was rather dark and the weight poor. Better qualities are wanted at 60c, and a shade above that figure can be secured for early bright plump lots. It is generally believed that a scarcity will be felt before spring, although reports reach us of large quantities yet in stock, the quality of which will in all probability be much better than that being now received.

There has been no rye or flax brought to town during the week, although the latter is wanted at 90c a bushel.

**FLOUR**

has taken a slight tumble during the week: the plentiful supply of wheat warranting the millers in making a reduction in prices. Although mills are running full, no surplus is likely to accumulate in the city while eastern shipments are made as at present. The home demand remains steady and good, and the country has made heavy demand upon the city mills during the week. On Thursday last the following prices which are still unchanged were fixed by millers: Patents, \$3.00; baker's or 4X, \$2.55; dealer's or 2X, \$1.50 per half barrel. At these figures with wheat at 80c the margins of the millers are not extra heavy.

**BRAN.**

Millers have no difficulty at present in disposing of their stock as fast as it is made, and contracts ahead are being made. Car lots have sold steadily during the week at \$12 a ton, at which figure it is probably fixed for some time to come.

**SHORTS**

are in steady demand, and have sold at \$14 a ton. With the increased milling operations the supply is likely to be liberal enough to prevent any advance for some time.

**BUTTER.**

Several car lots have arrived in the city during the week, and numbers of others are in transit. The stock in the hands of dealers is now heavy, but an unceasing demand continues, and there has been no material decline in prices, although a much easier feeling has developed during the week. Prices have reached 25c to 27c for good Ontario lots, while the lower grades are quoted at 21c to 24c, and are not much wanted. There is again some talk of an early glut of the market by heavy receipts of summer-packed, from the East. This may make some change in the price of low grades, but there is no reason to expect much of a decline in good qualities.

**EGGS.**

The scarcity is still increasing, and prices have stiffened, and are likely to keep doing so as cold weather increases, and makes shipping in more dangerous. The general quotation during the week has been 40c, although during the early days sales were made a few cents below that figure. Some dealers assert that 50c will be the market quotation inside of two weeks.

**BACON.**

Canadian clear, smoked, is beginning to be more plentiful, while American consignments have also been liberal. Prices have declined somewhat, and sales during the latter part of the week were made at 17c for Canadian and 18c for American. The stock in the city is steadily increasing notwithstanding the good demand, and a further decline is not at all improbable.

**HAMS.**

As in all other pork products, a decline has taken place during the week. The demand has kept up steady, and that has doubtless prevented a much greater break in prices. In the early part of the week sales were made at 15c, but

towards its close 18c was the common quotation, and a few sales took place at 17c. A further decline may take place, but it is generally believed that the last quotation is not far from bottom figures for the season.

**MESS PORK.**

As the local market was slow to respond to that of Chicago, when pork was on the rise, so it is slow to follow in the decline. It was hard for dealers to be convinced that the decline at the great packing centres was a lasting one, and a disposition was accordingly general to hold up prices. The continued lower prices at Chicago have become a settled fact now, and during the week a steady decline in prices here has been going on. Early in the week sales were made at \$28.50, and even \$29, but towards its close the bulk of the business was done at \$28, and the present week opened with quotations at \$27.50. The stock in the city is not yet very large, but it has increased much during the week, and is now adequate for immediate demands. As it increases there will doubtless be a further decline, that is providing Chicago markets remain anywhere near their present figures.

**CORNED BEEF.**

There has been scarcely a fluctuation in the price of this product during the week. The demand has remained steady, but has not been unusually heavy. There has been a tendency towards a decline but none has actually taken place, and the invariable quotations of the week has been \$18.

**CHICAGO.—TUESDAY.**

Last week opened with markets in rather a dull state generally, and Tuesday developed a weakness in wheat, oats and pork. Corn alone held firm. Quotations, were:

WHEAT.			
Opened at	Nov. \$ 92½	Dec. \$	93½
Highest point	" 92½	"	93½
Lowest point	" 92½	"	93½
Closed at	" 92½	"	93½
CORN			
Opened	Nov. \$ 66½	Jan. \$	54½
Highest point	" 66½	"	54½
Lowest point	" 66½	"	54½
Closed ..	" 66½	"	54½
OATS.			
Opened at	Nov. \$ 36	Dec. \$	35½
Highest point	" 36	"	35½
Lowest point	" 35½	"	35½
Closed at	" 35½	"	35½
PORK.			
Opened	Nov. \$17.62½	Jan.	\$17.47½
Highest point	" 17.62½	"	17.47½
Lowest point	" 17.55	"	17.35
Closed at	" 17.55	"	17.35
LARD			
Opened	Nov. \$11.40	Dec. \$	
Highest point	" 11.40	"	
Lowest point	" 11.25	"	
Closed at	" 11.25	"	10.70

Wednesday showed some firmness in grain generally, and corn made somewhat of an advance under a steady demand. Wheat and oats both held firm. Pork was a shade lower, but was active and sales were numerous. Lard was a shade lower and rather unsettled.

WHEAT.—Closed cash 93c. Nov. 93½c, Dec. 93c.

CORN was excited and closed at 70c. for cash, Nov. 68½c, Dec. 61c.

OATS.—Closed cash 35½c, Nov. 35½c, Dec. 35½c.

PORK opened firm but eased off and closed at \$17.20 for cash, Nov. \$17., Dec. \$16.95 bid.

LARD closed at \$10.80 cash, \$10.80 Nov. and \$10.42½ Dec.

Thursday's market was a firm one in all classes of grain, and a slight advance was made in wheat, corn and oats. Pork was also firm especially in futures, and a steady advance took place. Lard alone showed weakness, and was a shade lower.

WHEAT opened at about the closing figures of

Wednesday, held firm and closed at cash 93½c, Nov. 93½c, Dec. 93c.

CORN held firm all through and closed cash 70c, Nov. 69c, Dec. 60½c.

OATS closed at, cash, 36c; November. 46½c; December 35½c.

PORK closed, cash, \$17.40: November, \$17.35; December, \$17.10. The demand was good.

LARD closed, cash \$11, November \$10.10, December \$10.57½.

Friday developed some firmness in wheat, and a slight advance on the figures of Thursday was maintained during the day. Corn was in fair demand, and oats were wanted much for immediate demands, although futures were easy. Pork was somewhat easier but was in good demand. Lard was a shade firmer and higher. Closing quotations were:

WHEAT, cash 93½c. November 93½c, December 93½c.

CORN, cash 70c, November 69c, December 60½c.

OATS, cash 36c, November 36½c, December 35½c.

PORK, cash \$17.40, November \$17.35, December \$17.10.

LARD, cash \$11, November \$11.10, December \$10.65.

Saturday's market was weak in grain generally. Some buyers took advantage of the easy feeling in the morning, but towards the close the feeling was very weak, and the lowest figures of Friday were reached.

WHEAT sold 93c cash; 93½c November, 92½c December.

CORN sold cash 70c, November 68½c, Dec. 60½c.

OATS were reasonably, and sold, cash 36c, November 36c, December 35½c.

PORK had but little life and sold, cash \$17.30, November \$17.20, December \$17.

LARD was heavy and closed with \$11 bid, cash.

**MINNEAPOLIS.**

The break in freight rates on Tuesday set everything afloat in the way of prices and early sales were made at a wide range on wheat and mill stuffs. 3 cars of No. 1 wheat and 2 cars of No. 2 sold together at 104, and No. 1 hard about the same time at 105. Finally things settled down to 106½ for No. 1 hard in store and 10c f. o. b. Bran sold to some extent at \$10. The advance was on the basis of the change in freight 12c per 100 pounds.

WHEAT.—The lower quotations on bids by grade, higher on sales of extra by sample in store. No. 1 hard 1.06½ to 1.07; No. 2 hard, 92 to 1.02; No. 1, 98 to 1.02; No. 2, 92 to 100; No. 3, 78 to 88; No. 4, 68 to 75.

CORN—Was quoted as follows: No. 68 to 70, Rejected, 65 to 68; new No. 2, 63 to 65; Rejected, 45 to 55.

OATS.—Prices on 'change to-day were: No. 2 white 35, No. 2 mixed, 34, rejected, 31 to 33, samples from 31 to 35.

FLOUR—Quotations: patents, 6.50 to 6.65; straights, 5.50 to 6.00; clears, 4.15 to 5.40; Hinkle's Gold Dust, 6.65; do. Inland, 5.50. Steady and quiet.

BRAN—Free on board 9.50 to 10.00 bid per ton in bulk. 10.00 to 11.00 asked; in sacks nominal. Considerable offered, but the demand is good. Some sales at 10.00.

SHORTS—Were quoted at 11.00 to 12.00 according to quality. The feeling steady. Fair offerings. Some good offered at 12.00.

On Wednesday the grain receipts were again liberal. Trading was of a very irregular nature owing to the uncertainty about freights to Chicago. There were wide margins between bids and offerings; and the business of the day was very limited. Sales of No. 1 hard wheat were made at \$1.05 in store, but \$1.06 was generally asked; No. 2 hard ranged from \$1 to \$1.02, and No. 1 ordinary 95c to \$1.02. Corn was rather slow in call, and the business was confined to

the new grades. No. 2 new sold from 60c to 65c and new rejected from 45c to 55c. Oats were very quiet and sold at 35c for No. 2 white, 34c for No. 2 and 31c to 33c for rejected. Flour was steady with no new developments. Patents \$6.25 to \$6.65, clears \$5.15 to \$5.50, low grades \$2 to \$3.

Thursday's market developed no improvement in grain prices and trading was carried on in the same excited and uncertain manner. The refusal of the C. M. & St. P. line to give a cut on grain rates proportionate to that on mill stuffs put a damper upon purchasers from the East, and caused a slight quietness.

WHEAT quotations were No. 1 hard \$1.05 to \$1.05½, No. 2 hard \$1 to \$1.01, No. 1 regular 96c to \$1.01.

CORN sold, new No. 2 60c to 65c, new rejected 48c to 55c. No old corn offered.

OATS were very quiet and lower all round. Quotations were, No. 2 white 35c, No. 2 34c, rejected 31c to 33c.

Flour was easier but unchanged in prices. Patents \$6.25 to \$6.60, straights \$5.50 to \$6, clears \$5.50, low grades \$2 to \$3.

Friday's market was a very weak one in wheat, and a decline of about one cent took place. The transactions in this grain were few, and buyers were exceedingly shy and indifferent. Corn was equally slow, and quotations were nominal. Oats were steady and firm. Flour was a shade easy but prices remained firm. Quotations were:

WHEAT, No. 1 hard \$1.05, No. 2 hard \$1.01, No. 1 regular 96c to \$1.

CORN, Old No. 2 68c to 70c, New No. 2 60c to 61c, New rejected 40c to 55c.

OATS, No. 2 white 35c, No. 2 34c, rejected 32c to 33c.

Flour, patents \$6.25 to \$6.65, straights \$5.50 to \$6, clears \$5 to \$5.50, low grades \$2 to \$3.

Saturday's market was much steadier than for some days previous. The sales of wheat were very few and confined to the immediate wants of the millers. Corn sales were nearly all made outside of the board.

WHEAT, No. 1 hard sold \$1.04, No. 2 hard \$1; No. 1 regular 96c to \$1.02.

CORN, No. 2 68c to 69c; No. 2 new 62c to 65c; new rejected 45c to 55c.

OATS, No. 2 white 35c; No. 2 mixed 34c; rejected 32c to 33c.

Flour was quoted patents \$6.15 to \$6.60; straights \$5.50 to \$6; clears \$5 to \$5.50; low grades \$2 to \$3.

TORONTO.

STOCKS.

The slight firmness with which the stock market opened last week did not extend over Monday, and on Tuesday a general weakness was again visible. A feeling of uncertainty and the difficulty of obtaining money for stock operations strengthened the dull feeling, and the rise predicted by some during the previous week seemed the most unlikely of circumstances. Quotations were: Montreal, 203½ and 203½, sales at 203; Ontario, 119½ and 117½, sales at 119; Merchants, 125 and 123; Commerce, 136 and 135½, sales at 135½ and 136; Imperial, 140 and 139; Federal, 156 and 155, sales at 155½; Dominion, 200½ and 200, sales at 200, 200½ and 200½; Standard, 120 and 117, sales at 121, 120 119½; British American offered 130; Hamilton, 120.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

The week opened with no improvement in grain, while there was more or less of a weakness in produce generally. Tuesday's market report, on call board, showed only one or two transactions, and buyers were evidently hanging off waiting for lower prices. The severe weakness reported from most of the great grain centers added to the dullness. The receipts on the street market were very liberal in grain, excepting wheat, which was a little scarce. The following are the quotations of the day:—Hogs

sold at \$8 to \$8.25. Potatoes at 75c to 80c. Apples unchanged, \$2.50 to \$3. Butter unchanged; eggs, 25c and 30c. Turnips. 25c a bag; mangolds, \$7 a ton. Hay, \$13 to \$16. Straw, \$7 for loose; \$9 to \$14 for bundles. There was a better grain market. About 200 bushels of wheat sold at 92c to 93c for fall; 83c to 84c for goose; \$1 to \$1.05 for spring. Over 8,000 bushels sold at 55c to 78c; one load sold at 79c. Oats sold at 42c to 43c. Peas sold at 75c. Rye sold at 60c. Beans are quoted at \$1.50 to \$1.75.

Wednesday's market was more hopeful in tone, but the transactions were not numerous. The offerings of grain on call board were few, but were evidently sufficient for the demands. Flour was slow and sold, superior extra at \$4.50, extra \$4.40. The receipts on the street were liberal and prices ranged as follows: fall wheat 90c to 94c, spring \$1.02 to \$1.04, goose 80c to 82c, barley 52c to 74c; oats 42c to 43c, peas 70c to 72c, rye 60c to 65c. Hogs sold at \$8 per 100 pounds. Butter in round lots sold 20c to 20½c for choice dairy; store-packed 15c to 18c. Bacon was becoming plentiful and sold, long clear 12c to 12½c, Cumberland 11½c to 12c. Smoked hams sold from 14½c to 15½c.

STOCKS.

Wednesday's market opened with a decidedly weak feeling, and telegrams from Montreal announcing a feverish feeling there did not improve matters. In the early portion of the day there was a general decline, but in the afternoon a slightly firmer feeling was developed, and a slight recovery took place. Transactions were not numerous, and no sales of Montreal, Ontario or Merchants were reported. Closing quotations: Montreal, 202½; Ontario, 119; Toronto, 174; Merchants, 123½; Commerce, 136½; Imperial, 138; Federal, 145½; Dominion, 199½, Standard, 118; Hamilton, 120; British America, 130. Sales during the day were made as follows: Commerce at 131½ and 130; Federal, 155½ and 155½; Standard, 117½ and 117; Imperial, 138 and 138½, Dominion at 199½.

Markets by Telegraph.

Special Despatch to The Commercial.

TORONTO, Nov. 27.—The unsettled feeling of the last few days prevailed to-day. The day's transactions light and the market closed very weak. Closing bids: Montreal, 199½, sales at 200 and 199½; Ontario, 116, sales at 116; Toronto, 170½, sales 171½ and 170½; Commerce, 133½, sales 134½ and 134; Imperial, 139; Federal 154½, sales 155 and 154½; Dominion, 197½, sales 198 and 197½; Standard 117, sales 117½; and 117½ Merchants offered at 120½; Manitoba loan wanted at 121; heavy break in North-west Land Co. shares, closing bids 52½. Imperial declared 8 per cent. dividend; Standard 7 per cent.

Special Despatch to The Commercial.

CHICAGO, Nov. 27. Grain market to-day weak, especially in wheat. Washington estimates of crop have strengthened bears. Transactions of the day were heavy, but no firmness ensued. Pork still holds its downward tendency but closed rather firm. Wheat sold, cash 92½c, November 92½c, December 93c. Corn sold, cash 69½c, November 68½c, December 60½c. Oats sold, cash 35½c, December 35½c. Pork was quoted, cash \$17.35, November \$17.30, December \$17.15. Lard, cash \$11.10, December \$10.70.

Special Despatch to The Commercial.

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 27.—Liberal receipts of grain to-day made buyers shy, and there was a slightly weak feeling, but no decline in prices. Flour remained stationary. No. 1 hard wheat sold in elevator at \$1.04 to \$1.04½; No. 2 \$1.00 \$1.01; No. 1 regular 97c to \$1.00. Corn was quoted, old No. 2 69c; new No. 2 55c to 94c; new rejected 45c to 55c. Oats sold No. 2 white 35½c; No. 2 mixed 34c; Rejected 32c to 35c. Flour was quoted patents \$6.25 to \$6.65, straights \$5.50 to \$6; Clears \$5 to \$5.50; low

grades \$2 to \$3 Bran was firm and sold up to \$10.90

We regret that we are unable to supply the Toronto grain and produce markets of yesterday, owing to some hitch in telegraph arrangements. We were fortunate enough to receive stock quotations all right, but the grain markets, although forwarded by the same agent of THE COMMERCIAL, are still in course of transmission. This only adds another proof of the necessity for direct telegraphic communication with the older provinces of the Dominion.

That Cheap Excursion.

Assistant traffic manager Harder, of the C. P. R., returned on Saturday from a trip east, one of the objects of which was to make arrangements for a cheap excursion to Ontario, Quebec, and other eastern provinces. He reports arrangements easy of consummation as far as Chicago, but beyond that he can secure no arrangements with the roads running into Eastern Canada. Neither of the lines from Chicago, east, care about making any special arrangements for the excursion, and the matter is now in a fair way to a fizzle. Eastern railway companies, Mr. H. says, are in the habit of issuing cheap excursion tickets without scarcely consulting the managers of the western division of the C. P. R., and now that a return favor is asked from the North-west, they oppose the same, when every facility is afforded by lines in the United States. And yet the Grand Trunk, the leading obstruction to this excursion, is the corporation that advocates of provincial rights look to as the coming saviour of the North-west. Verily the salvation coming from such a source will be great.

Morris by Rail.

On the first of December a regular service of trains will be commenced between Winnipeg and Morris on the C. P. R. South-western branch. The road between these two places being sufficiently well ballasted to be taken off the hands of the contractors. It is expected that a very few days thereafter the balance of the road to Gretna will also be finished and taken over, so that making allowance for unforeseen delays, we may safely calculate upon through trains being run over the C. P. R. and St. P. M. & M. along the west bank of the Red River by Dec. 15th. This will certainly be a great relief in the through traffic.

Grocers' License.

On Thursday morning a case came before Col. Peebles, in the police court, in which the extent of a grocer's liquor license was in question. A professional informer had obtained a drink of spirits from one Ripstein, a grocer on Main St., and paid ten cents for the same, or at least he swore to that, while Ripstein swore to being twenty-one miles from town on the night on which the informer called at his store. The prosecution argued that nothing less than a quart could be sold under a grocer's license, while counsel for the defence maintained that a license must have stated upon it the minimum quantity allowed to be sold, and quoted a case in point. His Honor reserved judgment until he made inquiry into the point.

## PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE.

Business has been very lively in this town during the past week, and grain receipts have increased very rapidly. Prices have come down a little and wheat is now worth only 75c. Oats still sell from 45c to 48c, and barley 50c to 55c. Potatoes have sold up to 70c a bushel, and shipments which have been made and are still being made to new points west have caused quite a scarcity, and prices are likely to hold firm.

The Portage, Westbourne & North Western railway proves to be a valuable line for supplying fuel to this town. Large quantities of wood are now being brought in over it from the White Mud River district.

The late fire is now beginning to be nearly forgotten, and the sufferers have mostly found new quarters. Adamson & Co. have located in the Lafferty Block on Dominion St., and Dr. Macklin is nearly opposite his old stand.

There is considerable talk of establishing regular telephone communication between this town and Winnipeg, and experiments lately made by using the telegraph go to prove that the scheme is a practical one.

John Dallimore butcher has given up business in this town.

Dr. A. DeConagne, dentist, has been absent from town for some time, and reports are current that he is not likely to return.

The provincial rights excitement still prevails here, although the movement does not show the combustible traits which it did a few weeks ago. Disinterested parties cannot help seeing that the noisiest opponents of disallowance are those whose real-estate schemes are most affected by the same.

## EMERSON.

Politics and business are both lively in this town at present—the latter particularly so. Grain comes to town in greater quantities each succeeding day, and the new rates via Chicago, east, has made this a prominent point of direct shipment. The bulk of the wheat at present goes south over the St. P. M. & M. in bond. Wheat is selling at 75c, oats at 45c, and barley 50c to 60c. Flax is selling at 80c to 90c, but very little comes here, although one firm in West Lynne received two thousand bushels one day last week.

Jerry Robinson from Winnipeg is now in town, and in company with Kier & Aikins will take possession of Ashdown & Co.'s retail business this week.

The capital stock of The Emerson Agricultural Works, limited, has been liberally taken up, and an application has been made for a charter for the company. The application is published in the *Manitoba Gazette* of the 18th, and Messrs. P. S. Chalmers, Thos. Carney, J. J. Dewey, W. H. Nash, and E. W. Farmer, are the first directors mentioned therein.

The candidature of Mr. F. E. Burnham for M. P. for this district, is taken as a pledge in favor of moderate action on the part of the extreme provincial rights party. Mr. R. S. Chalmers is talked of as his opponent, and the

difference between the two will be very difficult to distinguish, only that each will doubtless bear his party label. No disallowance candidate would have any chance of success in this constituency, as the commercial progress of Emerson depends upon the construction of some line of railway which will make Southern Manitoba tributary to the city in a trade way.

## BRANDON.

At the Conservative meeting held here last week it was decided to put Mr. J. E. Woodworth in the field at the coming local election, he having been chosen in preference to a Winnipeg politician. Mayor Daly has signified his intention not to again seek the position of Chief Magistrate of this city for the coming year. Alderman Winter is in the field for this office and it is expected that others will contest the seat.

The proprietors of the *Brandon Mail* are now hard at work soliciting advertisements and subscriptions for their paper. It has been decided to print a daily sheet as well as a weekly. The Reformers not wishing to be behind have formed a joint stock company and have bought out the *Brandon Sun* and will also edit a daily paper. Mr. W. J. White will still manage the business.

The fall in wheat from 67c to 63c and then to 60c is making the farmer's lot an unhappy one. Considerable dissatisfaction is felt at the lowness of the prices and they are trying to hold for a raise which must soon come.

Notwithstanding the rise in coal oil in the east, Winnipeg dealers have been forcing sales here. A number of carloads arrived last week which sold at 35c to 37c laid down.

Work progresses rapidly on the water tanks, and the citizens are looking forward to the time when they can feel more secure against fire. A fire brigade is being formed.

The new City Hall is approaching completion. The Council met in the new building, for the first time, last week.

The Ogilvie Milling Company are considering the question of building an elevator here next summer. It is expected to be a monster one.

The Club was opened on Saturday, although not quite finished, it is found to be a great convenience.

A number of persons are engaging in the wood business, which has somewhat lowered the price. The lack of coal is not greatly felt.

Shillinglaw & Son have suspended. Their assets will cover all liability. Too much property is the cause.

Messrs. J. Rounsefell and J. E. Woodworth are getting in a stock of general goods which they intend opening out in Mr. Woodworth's building on First street.

The C. P. R. have fully decided not to allow L. M. Fortier & Co. to use their new warehouse as it is claimed that they have not fulfilled their contract with the company. This treatment to a firm who have been foremost in making Brandon a market town is to say the least unjust, and will shake the confidence of business men who have dealings with the road.

## Saskatchewan Coal.

A sample of coal has been left at the office of THE COMMERCIAL which was taken from a four feet vein at Medicine Hat, where the C. P. R. crosses the Saskatchewan River. It is a fine specimen of bituminous coal, containing a heavy percentage of carbon, and would, we believe, do for the manufacture of coke. It burns with a clear blaze, and is almost entirely free from sulphur. It contains considerable iron ore, but not enough to create clinker. The seam from which it was taken, we are informed, is an extensive one, and can be easily and cheaply worked. If such be the case, and our information is from a reliable source, the lack of fuel so much urged as an argument against the settlement of the North-west territory, is practically overcome, as we understand that millions of tons can be secured in and around the district from which this specimen was taken.

A second sample of coal from the Saskatchewan valley has been shown us by Mr. J. R. Cameron of Winnipeg. This is decidedly the finest specimen of North-western coal that we have seen, and contains at least 75 per cent. of carbon. It is brilliant in polish and wonderfully clear of sulphur or other mineral. The mine from which it was taken is, we are told, over 8 feet in thickness and being located on the face of a hill can be worked without shafting, and at a small expense. The location of the coal is of course a secret, but Mr. Cameron informs us it is within one mile of the C. P. R. track. There is a company being formed for the working of the coal, but the movers in the matter are very reticent on the subject, and refuse to give any particulars until their arrangements are more matured. They say, however, that the quantity of coal is practically unlimited, and by June next, by which time they intend to have mining operations in full blast, there will be no fuel difficulty in the North-west. It is to be hoped that they will fulfill all their expectations.

## That Little Bale of Hops.

To illustrate the exalted ideas which some of our country friends entertain on the price of their precious hops, we quote the following contents of a letter received yesterday morning by a dealer in this city:—"I forward you by express a little bale of hops, of thirty-six (36) lbs; you will kindly hold till you can afford to send me a post office order to the amount of \$1.25 per lb." This miniature bale has been received, for which the shipper requests the modest little sum of \$45. For a similar parcel, he would not have expected more than \$8 at this time last year. Last week a cable was received in this city quoting a decline of £6 per cwt. in Bavarian hops, which is equal to about 24c per lb—that's all. Should the scare in the foreign market extend to this continent, there is plenty of room for a similar depreciation here, and in that event the shipper referred to would have to materially modify the value he has set upon his "little bale of hops."—*Montreal Gazette*.

R. J. SIMON, dealer in lumber, Morris, has sold out his business in that town.

# 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 con-  
nection formed throughout the Province of Manitoba and the North-  
west 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 de-  
livered at Warehouse on switch of C. P. Railway, thus saving cartage charges.

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 guar-  
anteed.

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.

# EDWARD LLOYD

Takes the opportunity of informing his friends and the  
public of Winnipeg generally that he

Has purchased the entire interest of  
Mr. T. P. Murray

In the business of Real Estate Agent lately carried on  
at 436 Main street. Also that of

ACCOUNTANT AND COMMISSION AGENT,

and that he will continue the said business at the same  
offices, and hopes to receive the same support so liberally  
given to his predecessor.

**EDWARD LLOYD,**

436 Main St. Winnipeg.

C. H. FIELD & CO.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Saddlery and Carriage Hardware,

HARNESS, SADDLES,

Whips, Trunks, Valises, &c.

471 MAIN ST., WINNIPEG.

# G. E. MANUEL,

MANUFACTURER OF

**BROOMS AND BRUSHES**

68 WILLIAM ST. WEST.

P. O. BOX 598,

WINNIPEG, - MANITOBA.

W. R. LANGRIDGE

A. McD. WILSON.

**LANGRIDGE & WILSON,**

**WHOLESALE  
DRUGGISTS,**

**PRINCESS ST**

Between McDermott & Bannatyne,

WINNIPEG.

SEND FOR QUOTATIONS.

**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.

**PALMER HOUSE.**

POST OFFICE STREET,

WINNIPEG,

JOHN A. BROOKS, PROPRIETOR.

"TECUMSEH HOUSE,"

DIRECTLY OPPOSITE C. P. R. STATION,

MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG.

H. W. SMITH & CO., PROPRIETORS.

# STEEN & BOYD,

16 JAMES STREET, EAST.

## STEAM PRINTERS, BINDERS AND ENGRAVERS,

Are prepared to turn out on the shortest notice, every description of

### FINE JOB PRINTING.

We carry a large stock of Papers, Envelopes, Advertising Cards, Gold Bevel, Plain and Scored Visiting Cards, Business Cards, Folders, Programmes, Wedding Cards, Paper and Envelopes, Papeterie, Tags and Labels; also a full line of J. A. Lowell's Covers.

Our prices are as low as are consistent with a legitimate business, and the class of work expected.

**ROLLS & NEELANDS,**  
IMPORTERS,  
**Wholesale Druggists**  
AND  
**Manufacturing Chemists,**  
WINNIPEG.

**WAGSTAFFS'**  
**RAPID-INDEX**  
CAN NOW BE HAD BY APPLYING TO THE INVENTOR,  
J. H. WAGSTAFF at OFFICE OF  
I. & F. BURPEE & CO., or  
J. & A. McMILLAN,  
St. John, N. B.

**TO CORRESPONDENTS.**

J. C.—YORK. We are not familiar with the American publications you name. The best thing of the kind we have seen, especially valuable to companies or firms which deal with a large number of names, is the "Rapid Index" of J. H. Wagstaff, St. John, N. B.—*Monetary Times, Toronto, Oct. 13, 1882.*

**Commercial Travellers' Association,  
OF CANADA.**  
(INCORPORATED 1872.)

Reserve Fund,	\$60,000.
Accident Benefit,	1,000.
Mortuary Benefit	1,000.

**\$50,000.**

Deposited with the Dominion Government to secure Members' Accident and Mortuary Certificates.

**WINNIPEG BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.**

J. B. STEVENSON	Vice-President.
T. H. DORRITTY,	Directors.
GEO. MCLEAN,	
M. BULL	Secretary.

**1883 CERTIFICATES**

Now ready and can be obtained at the Secretary's Office, No. 10 Donaldson's Block, Main Street, Winnipeg.

W. F. McMASTER,	JAS. SARGENT,
President.	Secretary.

## BISHOP & SHELTON,

**Steam Cabinet Works,**  
WINNIPEG.

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

**MANUFACTURING A SPECIALTY.**

295 MAIN STREET.

W. S. TRAILL. GEO. J. MAULSON. WM. CLARK.

**TRAILL, MAULSON & CLARK,**  
EXPORTERS OF

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

General Commission Merchants.  
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

**BUYES AT**

West Lynne, Brandon, Dominion City,  
Emerson, Portage La Prairie, Niverville,  
Smuggler's Point, Carman, Chater, Carberry,  
And other Points on Railway and River.

**— WINNIPEG —**

**COFFEE, SPICES AND VINEGAR WORKS,**  
SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO  
ROASTING AND GRINDING COFFEES.  
C. H. GIRDLESTONE, Proprietor.  
N. B.—Manitoba and Northwest Agent Globe Tobacco Co., and Cuban Cigar Co., Detroit, Mich., and Windsor, Ont.

**THE QUEEN'S,**

The Palace Hotel of the Northwest,  
WINNIPEG.

**O'CONNOR & BROWN, Proprietors.**

**THOS. W. TAYLOR,**  
BOOK BINDER, PAPER-RULER AND  
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER  
AND STATIONER.

OWEN ST., IN REAR OF POST OFFICE.  
WINNIPEG.

# Canadian Pacific R'y Co.



(WESTERN DIVISION)  
TRAIN SERVICE.

## CHANG 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	3.55 "	
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.	Wittemouth	12.20 "	
3.45 "	Seikirk	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.
		Otterburn.	
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.	10.23 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. GIRDLESTONE, INSURANCE & GENERAL AGENT

ROYAL OF ENGLAND, Assets \$34,000,000  
CITIZENS OF MONTREAL, Capital 2,200,000  
CITY OF LONDON, of England 10,250,000

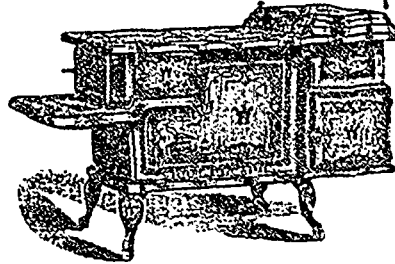
### Fire, Life, Marine and Accident Insurance.

Cunard Steamship Line passage tickets granted.  
Agents for Collingwood Lake Superior line of steamers.  
GOLDIE & McCULLOUGH'S SAFFS, 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.  
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MONEY TO LEND ON CITY OR FARM PROPERTY  
at lowest current rates and on favorable terms.  
MORTGAGES BOUGHT.  
CAPITAL \$2,000,000  
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TURNING AND BAND SAWING.  
NORTH STAR PLANING & SAW MILLS,  
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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. 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 lines 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 8.00 m.; and St. Paul, 1.45 p.m. and 8.45 p.m.; arriving in Chicago at 7.00 a.m. and 2.00 p.m.

**COMING WEST.**  
Express trains leave Chicago at 11.30 a.m. (except 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.

## Michigan Central.

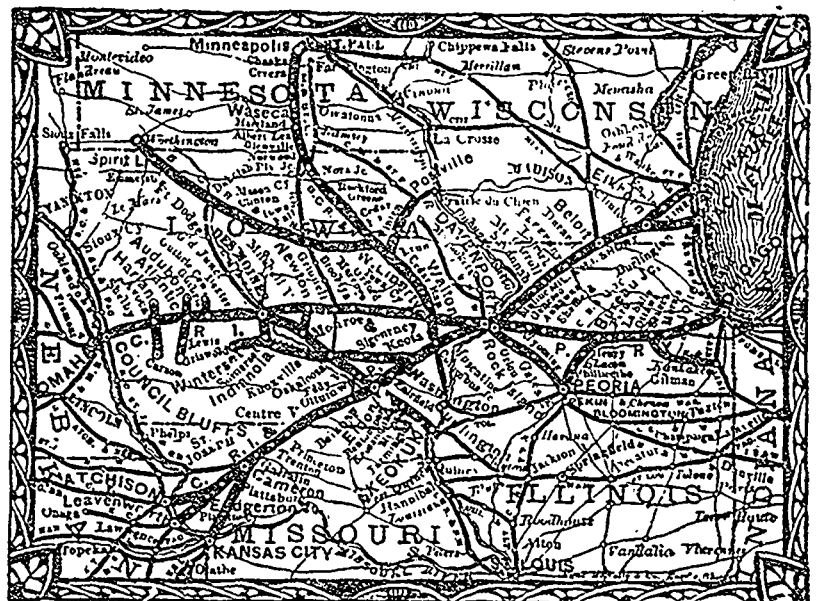
**EASTWARD.**  
Express trains leave Chicago at 6.45 a.m., 9.00 a.m., 3.30 p.m., 5.15 p.m., and 9.10 p.m.; arriving at Detroit at 6.15 p.m., 6.30 p.m., 11.40 p.m., 4.35 a.m., and 8.00 a.m.

All trains make close connection at Detroit with the Great Western, and Canada Southern for points east, through sleepers being attached.

**WESTWARD.**  
Express trains leave Detroit at 7.00 a.m., 9.30 a.m., 8.00 p.m., and 9.50 p.m.; arriving in Chicago at 6.50 p.m., 7.40 p.m., 7.30 a.m., and 8.00 a.m.

These trains take the through sleepers from Great Western, and Canada Southern, and make close connection at Chicago with the trains of other roads.  
Dining cars on trains for breakfast and supper.

## MAP OF THE



## ALBERT LEA ROUTE

The favorite route from the North to Chicago and the East. Chicago fast express leaves Minneapolis at 6.30 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 3.30 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. & C. R. I. & P. RY. B. F. MURPHY & CO. B. C. RY. S. F. BOND, G. F. M. & C. R. I. & P. RY.



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TEAS, SUGARS,

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SILVER-PLATED WARE & FANCY GOODS.

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MINERALOGISTS & ASSAYERS.

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A. T. McNABB,

A NO. 1 CARRIAGE WORKS

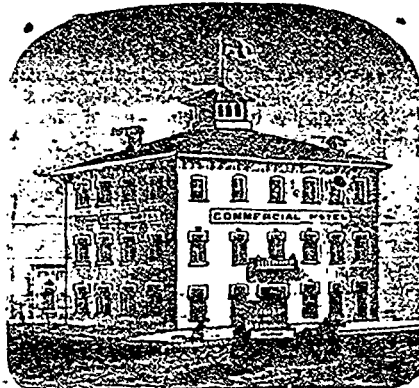
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GOOD ACCOMMODATION FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS. SPLENDID SAMPLE ROOMS.

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WINNIPEG.

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PLANING MILLS,

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THE HOWE SCALES AND BEAMS,

THE FOREST CITY OIL COMPANY,

THE STANDARD LIFE INSURANCE CO

Wholesale dealers in Tobaccos, Cigars, Spices and Vinegars.

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THE PORTAGE LA APRILIE MFG CO., LIMITED

MANUFACTURERS OF

BISCUITS & CONFECTIONERY.

WE CARRY IN STOCK A FULL LINE OF

Biscuits, Confectionery, Jams,

Jellies, "Old English Mince Meat,

Flavoring Extracts,

Baking Powders, Licorices, &c.

GOODS SENT OUT FRESH AND IMMEDIATELY UPON RECEIPT OF ORDER.

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W. P. NILES,

MANAGER, PORTAGE LA APRILIE