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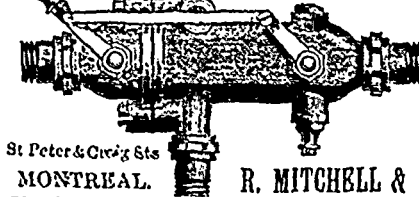
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Published by James E. Steen—Every Tuesday—Subscription, \$2 per annum.

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No. 9.

The Commercial

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WINNIPEG, NOVEMBER 23, 1886.

—DERY will open a bakery at Battleford.

W. A. KOKK, hardware dealer, Crystal City, has assigned.

Mrs. FERRETT, jeweler, Winnipeg, is selling out by auction.

J. CARBERRY, warehouse, Winnipeg, has given up business.

NELANDS & Co., druggists, Winnipeg, are giving up business.

G. R. F. HARRIS, broker, Emerson, has sold out to D. McArthur.

Jos. THOMPSON, general storekeeper, Carberry, was burned out.

Mrs. NAOLE, fancy goods, Winnipeg, advertises giving up business.

H. A. MELSON, fish and poultry, Winnipeg, has sold out to C. A. Breach.

JOHN LAW has purchased the hardware stock of F. & J. Skelding, of Neepawa.

DAVID COWAN, general storekeeper, Battleford, Sask. has admitted E. Richard as partner.

ESTATE of Thompson & Palmer, butchers, Rat Portage, has been sold to Holmes & Bulze.

BLACKWOOD & Co., aerated water manufacturers, Winnipeg, will open a branch factory at Calgary.

C. F. EWER, late of the *Manitoba* of this city, will start a paper at the Banff hot springs, Alberta.

WILSON & EMMETT have purchased the meat business at Calgary, carried on as a branch store by Dunn & Lineham, the latter firm continuing their main business.

MANITOIA 5 per cents. have risen a half per cent. in the London market, and are now quoted at 1.084. Winnipeg 6 per cents. are quoted at 1.20, and Winnipeg 5 per cents. at 1.12.

THE Massey Manufacturing Co., will erect a warehouse at Calgary to replace the one recently destroyed by fire. T. J. McBride, of Winnipeg, has gone to Calgary, to arrange for the new building.

THE steamer D. L. Mather, lying at Rat Portage, Lake of the Woods, was damaged to the extent of \$1,000, by fire, last week. Captain Hooper and Chas. McMurdie are the owners of the steamer, which was insured.

A COMMITTEE appointed by the Northwest Council has ascertained that \$31,193 worth of property has been destroyed in the territories by prairie fires, divided as follows: White-wood district, \$7,100; Broadview, \$2,338; Wapella and Moosomin, \$13,500; Carlyle, \$5,235; Wolseley, \$2,000.

THE Winnipeg pork dealers have memorialized the Dominion Government to allow them to participate in supplying the Indian department with bacon. Hitherto these supplies have been purchased east exclusively. The bacon supplied to the Indians has always been composed of short clear, whilst only long clear is produced here, which is said to be the reason local packers have been overlooked. The idea is said to prevail that the short clear has better keeping qualities in the Northwest climate, but the packers, who should know whereof they speak, ridicule such a belief, and claim that

the home-cured product is equal to the best in keeping qualities.

MILLER & Co have taken possession of the stock of Cameron & Cummings, of Brandon.

SMITH & BURTON, wholesale grocers, Brandon, commenced business on Monday of last week.

S. J. EMANVELS, late of the Grosvenor Hotel, Moosomin, has bought out T. Gillman's interest in the Queen's Hotel of the same place.

A FIRE at Carberry has caused the following losses: Smith & McColl, building, \$8,000; insurance \$1,000. — Thompson, general storekeeper, loss \$15,000; insurance \$2,000. — Dickey, loss \$800; Spiers, loss \$600; Maxwell, loss \$600.

The *Morden News* characterizes the report published in a Winnipeg paper regarding wheat becoming damaged from the smoke of the prairie fires as "too thin." The *News* says: "Probably the true explanation of the smoked wheat is that some one or more farmers had had their full granaries burned, and after the fire was extinguished, were able to gather from the inside of the scorched grain piles considerable quantities which seemed none the worse. This had been taken to market and sold without the buyer noticing the smoky odour which one would naturally expect such grain to have."

"A heavy failure is reported in the Winnipeg provision trade, Griffin & Douglas having suspended with large liabilities. The chief cause of the trouble is attributed to the speculative dealings of one of the partners in Chicago." The above paragraph from the *Toronto Monetary Times*, is true with the exception of the fact that there has been no failure in the Winnipeg provision trade, nor has the late firm of Griffin & Douglas suspended, with large or small liabilities. A disagreement among the members of the firm led to a dissolution of the partnership, and the closing of the business, a subsequent audit of the books showing that a very profitable trade had been done. The statement that one of the partners had engaged in speculation in Chicago is also untrue, though it is understood that a member of the firm had come out behind in some real estate transactions.

HAIL Davin! The ladies of the queen city of the plains have presented the Prairie Bard with an address, and in return for this distinction, we are told that the great Nicholas poured forth a *Flood* of eloquence for the space of two hours. Ye ds! What a world of tribute to the lady must have fallen from the lips of this Adonis. What wisdom! What advice! What--bosh. But what on earth could have prompted the Regina ladies to present this bald-headed (early piety) bachelor masher with an address? What has Davin done to the ladies that they should single him out for this distinction? But to be serious; would not the mothers and daughters of Regina appear more womanly in attending to their domestic affairs, than in presenting Nicholas Flood Davin or any other man with an address? "A place for everything and everything in its place" is a saying which never loses its force, and the place for woman is not to gain cheap notoriety in pushing herself before the public gaze. A modest woman will not do it. A wise woman will not do it; for she is aware that men have little respect for forward women. The more woman is unlike man, the more she will be admired by men; and modesty should be the main point of difference between the sexes. The men of Regina will not think any more of their ladies for this address business, and even Nicholas himself would probably smile loudly in his sleeve during its presentation.

EXCEPTION has been taken to a paragraph in a late issue of THE COMMERCIAL regarding Hungarian immigration. Evidence has since transpired to fully justify the remarks then made, and to show that the matter was dealt with in more moderate language than the circumstances of the case would warrant. In the paragraph referred to, it was suggested that the Hungarians who had been brought to Manitoba, might belong to a better class than those who in the United States have become noted for their wretchedness, viciousness, and immorality. However, such does not appear to be the case, as practical experience with the new-comers has speedily shown. The batch who arrived here were taken at once to the Saskatchewan coal mines, where they inaugurated their arrival by looting the neighborhood. The next thing in order was a strike, followed by an attempt to blow up with gunpowder some of their fellow workmen who had labored on a church holiday, against the wishes of the majority. This attempt proved a partial failure, through mismanagement or lack of knowledge in placing the explosive. It is time an outcry was raised against the system of giving Government assistance to speculative foreigners with a handle to the names, to aid them in dumping such refuse upon this province. Before aid is given to these colonization schemes, it should be seen that the settlers who are to be brought in will prove desirable additions to the population of the country. Otherwise our productive lands would be better lying idle or left to be inherited and peopled by the natural increase of population.

"Lo the poor Indian" is not to be entirely lost sight of in this practical age of industrial whirl and commercial competition. A beautiful work of art has lately been reared to the

memory of one of the greatest of Indians, Chief Thayendanegea, otherwise known as Joseph Brant. Second only to Tecumseh, the life of Joseph Brant is familiar to all those acquainted with Canadian history. His name already immortalized in our history, required not the bronze and granite memorial to prevent it from disappearing in oblivion. But the beautiful "Brant memorial," lately erected at the city of Brantford, Ontario, (which city and county bear the name of the great Indian), will exist as a memento of this truly noble man, long after the small remnant of the Mohawk race has vanished from the face of the earth. In the decline of the great nations of antiquity, as well as in those which have disappeared in more modern times, some great spirit has flashed out low upon the western horizon, to lend as it were a glow of splendor to their departing day, and give a beautiful sunset to an otherwise tragic picture. So with the poor Indian, whence came nobody knows, and who appeared to be in his decline ere the Pale Face landed on his eastern shores. His sun is setting rapidly; but his name has been preserved for future generations of the trespassing race, by the noble and heroic deeds of such of his people as Chief Thayendanegea. And in after years, when the mysterious Red Man of America, exists only in the fancy of the historical student, the visitor to Brantford will gaze with curious interest upon the work of art before him, and the departed Indian will live again in the memory of the observer.

"FASHIONABLE society" in England is just now having a sweet morsel of gossip, greatly to the delight of the aristocratic nonentities, who employ their degenerate intellects in discussing society scandals. We are told by a late despatch, that the Court of Queen's Bench is crowded daily by a fashionable audience, to hear the testimony in the suit of Charles Warren Adams against Lord Chief Justice Coleridge. The Lord Chief Justice is the unwilling father-in-law of Adams, and before the consummation of this event, the former made a strenuous but ineffectual attempt to break off the engagement between his daughter and Adams. The plaintiff charges Coleridge with having written letters alleging that he (Adams) was endeavoring to obtain money possessed by Miss Coleridge by compromising her character, thereby compelling her to marry him. Some "spicy" evidence is expected to be developed, hence the stir in society circles. When the so-called aristocratic society of England takes such great delight in scandal, as is shown by the rush of fashionable people (especially ladies) to the courts on the occasion of the hearing of a case bearing on human depravity, it would seem to be high time that such cases were heard in private. There is no question as to the baneful effects which the familiarization of vice exerts upon the community. The boy who imbibes dime novels until he imagines the *ultima thule* of his existence is to become a sea-pirate or an Indian-slayer, finds a counterpart in the precocious miss who must elope with her father's coachman, or the adventuresome madam who gratifies society with "something fresh," all brought about by becoming familiar with similar episodes through the press or otherwise. The saying that "forewarned is to be forearmed" evidently does not hold good in this case.

THE great damage which has been done by prairie fires during the past season, makes the question of additional legislation in regard to this matter of vast importance directly to the farmers of the province, and indirectly to the merchants and traders in the towns and cities. The laws now on the statute books appear to be totally inadequate to meet the exigencies of the case, as has been abundantly shown within the last few months. The demand for new legislation on this subject seems to be so general all over the province, that it is not at all unlikely that an effort will be made at the next session of the Local Legislature to provide some more efficient and practical measure to take the place of the existing act. A great many suggestions have been made through the press as to the nature of the law required, and the defects in the present law have been freely pointed out; and in this connection we would call attention to a communication, appearing in the last issue of THE COMMERCIAL, as containing some points worthy of consideration, bearing on this matter. Undoubtedly those who reside in districts where the fires have done the greatest damage, will be in a position to give the most valuable suggestions as to the means of preventing similar destruction in the future. The matter is undoubtedly of sufficient importance to warrant the appointment by the Government, of a commission, for the purpose of thoroughly investigating the subject and framing a practical measure for the prevention of prairie conflagrations. It is also imperative that some measure of relief should be extended to the sufferers, and such a commission could also take this matter into consideration. It may be a great many years before prairie fires again prove as destructive as they have done during the past season, but this does not at all lessen the necessity for taking active measures to prevent their recurrence in the future.

CANADIAN journals have been expressing a great deal of indignation at a recent occurrence in London, England. The authorities of that great metropolis conceived the idea of having the colonies represented at the Lord Mayor's "free" show, and the only way in which they considered this country could be adequately represented was in our great staple commodity of ice. Consequently a model of an ice palace was borne along in the procession, as a fitting symbolism of the greatest British colony. The ice feature in connection with that absurd and antiquated piece of tom foolery, the Lord Mayor's show, it is claimed would lend further credence to the belief that Canada is a dreary waste of ice and snow, and perhaps to the half-clad and half-fed multitudes of London, the spectacle would cause rather unpleasant emotions; but when rightly understood this ice idea is not a bad one after all. What would Canada be without ice and snow? Without these luxuries life would hardly be worth living in this country, and would indeed be a more dreary waste than some foreigners vainly imagine our country to be. What would be the use of our snow shoes and our skates and our "stanes" and our sleigh bells and a thousand other things, with all their attendant merriment and enjoyment, if we had no ice and snow? It is safe to say that right here in Winnipeg we have had more enjoyment during the past few days since the ice formed on the Red River firm enough to hold a crowd up, than during several months previous, and yet our winter sports have hardly commenced yet. It is estimated that there were 5,000 skaters on the river on Thursday last, all of whom were enjoying themselves as they have not done since the departure of Jack Frost last spring. Roller skating may answer for the effeminate south, but in Winnipeg the large Royal roller rink has been metamorphosed into an ice rink, and the building will henceforth resound with the clear ring of the steel instead of the deafening roar of the clumsy castors.

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JAMES HALL & CO.

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In Kid, Calf-Kid, Buck, Antelope, Goat and
Napa-Tan Buck, dealers in Moccasins and Snow Shoes.



Tanners Dressers Celebrated Dongola Goat

FOR THE SHEEP TRADE.

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Halifax Sugar Refining Company—Halifax Sugars.
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We are cutting Pine and Spruce and can
fill orders on short notice.

DAVIS & CO., 818 Main St, Winnipeg.

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Quality and Sizes guaranteed. **Brushes.**
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CHARLES BOECKH & SONS,

Office and Warerooms: 80 YORK STREET,

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TORONTO, ONT.

The Commercial

WINNIPEG, NOVEMBER 25, 1886.

THE BREADSTUFF TRADE.

Mr. Henderson, of the firm of Henderson & Greenwood, grain and flour merchants, London, England, has recently visited this province for the purpose of looking into the breadstuff trade here, and to see what may be done by his firm in the way of handling Manitoba wheat and flour. From what could be learned from a conversation with Mr. Henderson on the subject, it would appear that the British flour trade is at present in anything but a flourishing condition, and that the prospects for an immediate commencement of an export flour business from Manitoba to Great Britain are not at all hopeful. In the present demoralized state of the British markets, there would seem to be but little opportunity for Manitoba millers to develop a lucrative trade in that direction.

In Great Britain the main demand is for low grades of flour, and it is said that the Minneapolis millers are supplying this demand at prices which will hardly pay for the cost of production. British markets are said to be flooded with cheap American low grade flour, and the competition from this source is proving terribly destructive to British millers, who claim that they are unable to compete with profit to themselves, whilst the Minneapolis manufacturers continue to crowd the markets with stuff which they are offering at less than the cost of production. The Minneapolis men rely on their domestic trade for their profit, the demand for their high grade flours always being good from the New England and Eastern States. Thus they are enabled to crush out competition by using Great Britain as a slaughter market for their low grades. To compete with Minneapolis, Manitoba millers would have to sell also at a loss, which in the present condition of the milling industry here they are not in a position to do. Our millers would also be at a disadvantage in regard to freight rates, as compared with Minneapolis.

At home Manitoba millers are having a spirited contest with Minneapolis manufacturers for our domestic markets. Aided by favorable freight rates, Minneapolis high grade flours continue to sell

in Montreal and Eastern Canadian ports, in competition with the Manitoba product. Of course, the quantity of American flour now consumed in Eastern Canada is not large, and this season with the excellent quality of wheat grown in Manitoba the Minneapolis millers have had a struggle to maintain their hold upon such Canadian markets as they have been in the habit of doing business with. During the past few weeks this struggle for supremacy has become keen, and has been made apparent by the reported announcement from the Minneapolis men that they would hold out, even if they were compelled to slaughter their flour at less than cost. From their attitude in connection with their competition with the British millers, it is not unlikely that they would adopt this course, though as to the final outcome there is no reason to doubt but that the home millers must eventually come out ahead. What advantage it would be to the Minneapolis men to slaughter their high grades, it is hard to see, when they have a good market at home for such qualities. In British Columbia Manitoba millers are also having a contest with the Oregon manufacturers for the markets of that province, but in this direction the result will be easily decided in favor of Manitoba, as the flour made from our No. 1 hard requires only to be introduced to assert its superiority over the product of the soft wheat of the Pacific coast. Whilst, therefore, the Manitoba milling industry, yet in its infancy, is engaged in driving out the foreign product from our domestic markets, it is not likely that an attempt will be made to export to Great Britain, in the present demoralized condition of the flour markets there.

In connection with the exportation of wheat to Great Britain, the long haul and high freight rates must also operate greatly against such a trade. Mr. Henderson also intimated that in Britain there was a well-founded scepticism in regard to receiving the grain the same as graded here. The belief seemed to be general that Manitoba wheat shipped from the Atlantic ports, becomes materially reduced in quality, being mixed with other grains, and that this mixing is not always purely accidental. Indeed, Mr. Henderson expressed his belief that it becomes mixed in much the same way as the milk sold in London by the Middlesex dairymen, who on their road to town along the bank of the Thames, stop at

sundry convenient places along the route for the purpose of inspecting the river, such inspections usually resulting in increasing the quantity, but not the quality of their milk. The finding of a live minnow occasionally in the milk, is said to more fully account for the popularity of the river road among the milkmen.

Mr. Henderson was quite enthusiastic in regard to the Hudson's Bay route. He thought that, even with navigation limited to five months in the year, it would be sufficient to give British millers and grain dealers a strong hold upon our wheat and flour markets. By the opening of this route the length of haul by rail would be cut down over one-half. Besides, wheat shipped direct from here by such a route could not become deteriorated by a mixture in transit with eastern qualities. British millers would thereby be enabled to obtain an ample supply of our high grades of hard wheat by a short and direct route. This wheat could be mixed with their cheap Indian and other soft wheats, and enable them to compete to better advantage with the Minneapolis millers, by turning out a better article of flour than they can now do with the material they are compelled to work with.

The opening of the Hudson's Bay route would undoubtedly have the effect of bringing British millers and grain dealers directly into our markets. For instance, could we ship wheat from Winnipeg to Liverpool via Hudson's Bay at 7s per quarter, or 21c per bushel, this rate of freight, deducted from 33c per quarter, the lowest price No. 1 hard has ever reached in London, would leave say 75c per bushel for the wheat at Winnipeg. This would enable us to supply British millers with choice wheat at hard-pan prices, and still give our farmers a much better price for their grain than they are now getting. In the above calculation the allowance for freight is placed at a liberal figure, whilst the price of wheat is calculated at the lowest record for a quarter of a century. The depression in breadstuffs may soon pass away, and when that takes place, the present low range of values may not again be reached within the lifetime of the existing generation. One dollar per bushel for wheat may, therefore, be the standard of value at Winnipeg before many years have passed.

The opening of the Hudson's Bay route

would undoubtedly make Winnipeg the central market for the hard wheat belt. Foreign purchasers would place their orders directly in this market, and in time this would become the place where prices would to a great extent find their level. Our millers would also have advantages in regard to freight rates and length of haul which would enable them to compete with all comers for the markets of Great Britain, in the grades of flour manufactured from hard wheat. By the time the route is open and ready for traffic, our milling industry, now so rapidly developing, may be expected to have attained a position of solid strength. Competition for the home market will doubtless have been overcome, and this attained our millers will be better able to turn their attention to the foreign export trade, with a vigor which they could not at the present time muster. Whilst, therefore, the immediate prospect for an export trade in breadstuffs from Manitoba is not hopeful, the outlook for the more distant future is most encouraging, and in due time the wheat-growing and milling industries of this province will undoubtedly reap the reward in store for them.

THE NORTHWEST COUNCIL.

The Northwest Council closed its labors on Tuesday last, after a session lasting about thirty-five days. During this time considerable legislation of an important nature was enacted, and other matters of vital interest to the Territories were discussed, upon which the Council had not the power to legislate. Among these might be noted the Meti question and the liquor regulations. The legal system of the Territories has also received an over-hauling. An ordinance relating to civil justice has been passed, in accordance with the provisions adopted at the last Dominion Parliament, whereby the old system has been done away with and an entirely new *modus operandi* substituted. One feature which has marked the last session of the Northwest Council has been shown in the widespread dissatisfaction with the existing system of territorial government. It was readily ascertained that the representatives were imbued with a spirit of independence and a desire for a representative form of local self-government, which no doubt is the feeling not only of the members of the Council, but of the people of the Territories generally. It seemed to be the general belief that the time had come

when the Territories should be placed under a system of local self-government similar to that enjoyed by the Provinces, and with this object in view a deputation was appointed to go to Ottawa, to confer with the Dominion authorities in the matter. The Dominion Government will be asked to sanction a redistribution scheme, giving Assiniboia thirteen members, Alberta seven members, and Saskatchewan four members, and to constitute the members elected under this redistribution, an independent legislature for the Territories, having the powers of a Provincial Government. A memorial will also be presented to the Dominion Government, bearing on a number of other matters of interest in the Territories, among these the following:

That the Government use its influence with the C. P. Ry. Co to have the Southwestern Railway extended to the Souris coal fields and thence to Regina. The argument in connection with this request is, that settlers went into this region as early as 1882, with the understanding that the road would be pushed through to Regina. The immediate payment of all claims passed in connection with the late rebellion is urged upon the Government. An investigation is also asked for in connection with the "widespread dissatisfaction" existing in some districts, in regard to the awards made by the commissioners. The Government is further urged to at once dispose of its interest in town sites at reasonable figures, so that the lands may be made available for taxation. Another clause in the memorial asks that voting by ballot be instituted for open voting, in the act giving representation to the Territories in the Dominion Parliament. Some amendments to the homestead regulations are also asked, such as reducing the price of pre-emptions to settlers who may make certain improvements upon their land, such as tree-planting, etc. The Government is also asked to forego the collection of payments upon land occupied by settlers, until after the 1st of January, 1888, owing to the recent drought. Other requests are for grants to agricultural societies; grants for the construction of bridges, and for the establishment of one or more public high schools.

Perhaps the most animated discussion which took place during the session of the council, was on a motion to send a resolution to the Dominion Government, to the effect that the manufacture and sale of

spirituous liquors and beer should not be allowed in the territories until a majority of the people have declared in favor of such a course by popular vote; and that the O.P.R. Co. be prevented from selling liquors on their cars while passing through the territories. This motion provoked a good deal of discussion, but was rejected by a majority of fourteen to two. Though little objection could be taken to submitting the liquor question to the people, yet the large negative vote against the principle of the resolution, would show the territorial representatives to be either in favor of the present permit system, or in favor of a license law being substituted for it without reference to the people. That the councillors are not in favor of the permit system, it is only necessary to glance over their remarks on the subject and note the general dissatisfaction expressed against it. We must, therefore, conclude, that a large majority of the councillors are in favor of a license system without any ado about it. Indeed, this sentiment was freely expressed by the speakers, who used many arguments against the present system and in favor of license. Governor Dewdney stated during the debate on the question, that he had received intimation of the unpopularity of the permit system, and would be glad to see it abolished. One speaker asserted that in districts where the permits had been curtailed, the quantity of liquor to be had increased, owing to the fact that smugglers then plied their avocation more freely. It was urged that a properly regulated license system would do away with this illicit traffic in liquors, and it would also have the effect of keeping that every undesirable class of desperadoes out of the country who now engage in smuggling the stuff in from Montana. This argument in favor of a license system as a means of diminishing crime, will be a new thing to prohibitionists, but to those acquainted with the situation in the Northwest, the statement will be known to contain more truth than poetry. The desperate characters who now make a living by means of smuggling, and who are also ready to turn their hand to any other crime, such as robbery and even murder, would find their occupation gone and would be forced to leave the country. Then the horde of saloon and keepers of small hotels, who make a living out of the sale of "soft drinks," would give place to a few better class houses, which latter are now debarred from selling, to the advantage of the former.

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Manufacturers of
Brooms, Brushes, Woodenware,
ETC., AND IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
FANCY GOODS, TOYS, CLOCKS,
CIGARS,
TOBACCONISTS & DRUGGISTS SUPPLIES.
MONTREAL HOUSE. TORONTO HOUSE:
59 to 63 St. Peter St. 156 & 58 Front St. west
Represented in Manitoba and N.W.T. by
Mr R. B. LINTON

W. E. SANFORD & CO.

Manufacturers of Clothing.

45 to 49 King St., 24 McDermott St.,

HAMILTON & WINNIPEG.

CHARLESWORTH & CO.,
Manufacturers of  Maltoso Cross Brand

BOOTS & SHOES,
Noted for their Excellence of Fit and
Durability of Stock.

TORONTO - ONT.
Samples with **Peddie & Co.,** 9 McDermott-st west,
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WHOLESALE IMPORTERS OF

GENTS' FURNISHINGS,

Fancy Dry Goods,
SMALL WARES, & CO

Manufacturers of White Dress Shirts, Colored
Shirts, Woolen Shirts and Drawers, Overall
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WHOLESALE GROCERS

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Provisions, Wines and Liquors,
WINNIPEG.

D. D. DOYLE,
PORK PACKER,
WINNIPEG,

Is prepared to receive consignments of
Hogs, in large or small lots, for which the
Highest Market Prices will be paid.

PIONEER OATMEAL MILLS,

Portage la Prairie,
D. JOHNSON, PROPRIETOR.
Manufacturer of Granulated and Standard Brands
Oatmeal. Orders by Mail promptly attended to.

Henderson & Ball, Wholesale Agts. Winnipeg

Sparkling Lager Beer ! !

Is now ready for the Market at the
REDWOOD BREWERY
Delivered anywhere in the City at \$3.50 per keg
EQUAL TO ANY IMPORTED BEER.

Fine Stock Ales a Specialty
EXTRA PORTER AND STOUT
In Wood and Bottle always on hand.



REDWOOD BREWERY,
The Largest Institution of its class in Western Canada.
ED. L. DREWERY, Proprietor,
North Main Street, WINNIPEG.

TORONTO HIDE HOUSE,
88 Princess St., Winnipeg.

I am prepared to pay the Highest Market
Price for

HIDES !

PELTS, WOOL AND TALLOW.

 LEATHER FOR SALE. 

Either at place of shipment or delivered in
Winnipeg. Correspondence solicited.
Sacks for Wool supplied.

JAMES HALLAM, Proprietor.

James Bissett & Son,

TEA & COFFEE IMPORTERS

—AND—

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

NEW JAPANS SEASONS 1886-7

HAVE ARRIVED.

 We Offer Special Values. 

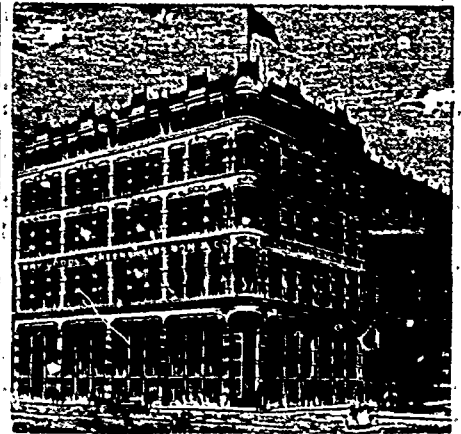
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MANUFACTURERS OF

Lumber, Shingles and Lath

DOORS AND SASH.

MILLS AT KEEWATIN. OFFICE: OPPOSITE C.P.R.
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S. GREENSHIELDS, SON & CO.,
GENERAL DRY GOODS,
17, 19 & 21 Victoria Square and 730, MONTREAL
732, 734 and 730 Craig Street,
Complete Set of Samples with
Mr. W. B. McARTHUR,
Donaldson's Block WINNIPEG

CARSLEY & CO.
Importers of British and Foreign
DRY GOODS

UPHOLSTERING DEPARTMENT:
Special value in Rami Cloths for coverings, Raw Silk
Curtains, Raw Silk Table Covers, also Embroidered
Cloth, Piano and Table Covers.

JULY TO HAND, EX. S.S. SARDINIAN
another lot of

FEATHER TRIMMINGS in all the leading
colors.

CARSLEY & CO.,
93 St. Peter St., MONTREAL,
and 18 Bartholomew Close, London, Eng.

KIRKPATRICK & COOKSON,
Established 1860,
MONTREAL,
Commission Merchants,
FLOUR, GRAIN, PROVISIONS, PRODUCE, &c.
Consignments and Orders Solicited.

Crathern and Caverhill,
WHOLESALE HEAVY HARDWARE
Metals, Window Glass, Paints & Oils, etc.

Caverhill, Learmont & Co.,
WHOLESALE SHELF HARDWARE,
WAREHOUSES, SAMPLE ROOMS AND OFFICES:
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Complete Set of Samples with
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The McClary Manufacturing Co.,
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Manufacturers of

McClary's 'Famous' Stoves

Pressed and Plated Tinware, Japanned Ware,
Stove Boards, etc., and Dealers in Granite and Agate
Ironware, and

Tinsmiths' Metals and Supplies.
WHOLESALE ONLY.

Warerooms: Cor. Rachel St. and Point Douglas Avenue.
Sample Rooms and Offices, 7 Spencer Block, Portage Ave.
J. W. DRISCOLL, Manager **WINNIPEG**

WINNIPEG MONEY MARKET.

Last week we noticed that there was a much better feeling in regard to collections and that remittances have been coming in from the country very freely. This seemed to be almost the general opinion at that time. This week the report is not so good, and it would appear that paper has not been met as readily as last week. The opinion was not general in this respect, but quite a number reported remittances from the country as rather backward. At the banks the feeling was somewhat quiet and there was only about the ordinary routine business doing, with rates of discount steady. The loan companies report a few calls for advances on farm property, but in this line there is also a quietness prevailing. Payments of interest, however, are said to be made freely.

WINNIPEG WHOLESALE TRADE

Dealers in some lines still complain of too fine weather to induce a large movement and active demand for their goods, and there is no doubt but that the weather, which so far has given little indication of genuine winter, is having a rather injurious effect upon business. However, we may have a change soon, and then we may expect a lively time for a while. Staple lines of every day consumption hold steady and move in ordinary volume, whilst other branches, which usually show a slackening up at this time of year, keep fairly busy.

BOOTS AND SHOES

Business in this branch continues decidedly dull and featureless. Travellers are now working for spring orders.

CLOTHING

Travellers on the road with samples for spring orders, have not been doing a heavy business, and it is thought that the date is too early to accomplish much, whilst stocks of winter goods have hardly yet come into demand. Sorting trade is still quiet and only small lots going out.

DRY GOODS

Sorting trade in this staple line has shown very little disposition to move yet, and dealers blame the weather for the tardiness shown in this respect. Some think that if we do not have a spell of cold weather soon, the season's sorting trade will be light, as people will not purchase heavily after a good portion of the winter is over. The tendency of prices continues the same in woolen goods, and cottons also strong. Collections poor.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS

In this branch trade continues steady and fairly active. Quotations are as follows: Howard's quinine, 90c to \$1; German quinine, 80 to 90c; opium, \$4 to \$4.50; morphia, \$2 to \$2.50; iodine, \$4.25 to \$4.50; bromide potassium, 60 to 75c; American camphor, 40 to 45c; English camphor, 45 to 50c; glycerine, 25 to 35c; tartaric acid, 70 to 75c; cream of tartar, 35 to 40c; bleaching powder, per keg \$8 to \$10; bicarb soda, \$4.50 to \$5; sal soda, \$2.25 to \$2.50; soda ash, \$3 to \$3.25; chlorate potash, 30 to 35c; alum, \$3 to \$3.75; copperas, \$3 to \$3.25; sulphur, flour, \$4 to \$4.50; sulphur roll, \$4 to \$4.25; American blue vitrol, 6 to 8c.

FURS

Indications in the fur trade continue as last reported. Quotations are: Beaver, per lb, \$2.50

to \$4.00; bear, per skin, \$5.00 to \$20.00; bear, cub, per skin, \$1.00 to \$6.00; otter, per skin, \$5.00 to \$10.00; mink, per skin, 30 to 90c; martin, per skin, 60c to \$2.00; fisher, per skin, \$1.00 to \$6.00; lynx, per skin, \$1.00 to \$3.00; racoon, per skin, 40 to 60c; skunk, per skin, 40-60-80; muskrat, per skin, 1 to 5c.

FRUITS

In this branch the mild weather is having a good effect upon trade, which continues active. Prices for the varieties now in the market are: Florida oranges \$8 to \$8.50; Jamaica oranges, in barrels of 300 to 350 count, \$14, or \$5.00 per 100. Winter apples, \$3.75 to \$4.50 per bbl, for good stock. Malaga lemons, \$8.00 to \$8.50 per box; Messina lemons, \$10.50 to \$11; California pears, \$5.00 per box; Malaga grapes, \$8 to \$8.50 per keg; Cranberries, \$10.50 to \$11 per bbl; Citrons, \$1.50 to \$2 per dozen; Figs, in 50 lb. sacks, 12½c; Golden dates, 12c; peanuts, roasted, 18c; peanuts, raw, 15c; walnuts, 15 to 20c; almonds 15 to 20c; filberts 13 to 15c. Dried fruits are quoted as follows: Valencia raisins \$3.15 to \$2.25; London layers \$3.75 to \$3.90; black crown \$5 to \$5.25; black baskets, ¼ boxes, \$1.30. Apple cider is worth \$10 a barrel, or \$7 per half-barrel; sweet potatoes, \$8.25 per barrel.

FISH AND GAME

Game has commenced to come in more freely. Fish quotations are: Lake Winnipeg white, 6c; Lake Superior trout, 9c; pickerel, 3c; salmon, 18c; cod, 10c; Haddock, 10c; Halibut, 17c; Flounders, 15c. Oysters, standards, 45c per can; selects, 55c per can; bulk oysters, \$2.35 to \$2.65 per gal. Cured fish are quoted; Labrador herrings, \$1.30 per pail; mackerel, \$1 30 kit; finnan haddies, 12½c per pound; codfish, 6c per pound; bloaters, \$3.00 per box; salt white 10c per pound.

FUEL

Quotations are as follows; Best tamarac wood, \$4.75, with some poor selling at \$4.25; sound poplar, \$3.50; poor, \$3.25. Prices for car lots on track. Coal on track sells at \$9.75 for anthracite, \$10.75 for smithy, and \$7.25 for American soft. Lethbridge coal is quoted at \$6.50 on track, or \$7.25 delivered in the city; Saskatchewan coal, \$6.25 on track.

GROCERIES

The movement continues steady and collections quiet. Quotations are unchanged and are: Canned tomatoes, at \$3.50; corn \$3.25 to \$3.50; peas, \$3.75; yellow sugar 6½ to 7c; granulated 7½ to 8c; lump sugar, 9 to 9½c; Coffee, Rios, 13 to 13½c; Government Java, 22c, other Javas, 22c; Mochas, 31 to 34c. New season's teas are now quoted as follows: Japan season 1886-7, 25 to 45c; Congous, 1886-7, 20 to 6½c; Indian teas, 35 to 50c. Old range, Moyunc gunpowder 25 to 70c; panfried Japan 23 to 45c, basket-fired, 25 to 40c; Ping Suey young hyson, 25 to 35c; Moyunc young hyson, 25 to 50c; Season's congous, 1885-6, 20 to 55c. Syrups, corn \$2.00 to \$2.35; sugar, cane, \$1.85 to \$2.00; T. & B. tobacco, \$10.

HIDES

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

HARDWARE AND METALS

The movement in this branch during the week has been rather light and the feeling quiet. Prices hold steady as follows: Cut nails, 10d and larger \$3.35 to \$3.75; I. C. tin plates, \$5.50 to \$5.75; I. C. tin plates, double, \$11 to \$11.50; Canada plates, \$3.50 to \$3.75; sheet iron, \$3 to \$4.50, according to grade; iron pipe, 50 to 65 per cent. off list prices; ingot tin, 26 to 30c per lb., according to quality; bar iron \$2.50 to \$3 per 100 lb; shot, 6½ to 7c a lb; tarred felt, \$2.60 to \$2.85 per 100 lbs; barbed wire 7 to 7½c.

LEATHER AND FINDINGS

Trade continues steady and in fair volume and prices are unchanged and as follows: Spanish sole, 28 to 32c; slaughtered sole, 33 to 35c; French calf, first choice, \$1.35 to \$1.50; Canada Calf 90 to \$1.00; French kip \$1 to \$1.10; B Z kip, 85 to 90c; slaughter kip, 55 to 75c; No 1, wax upper, 45 to 50c; grain upper, 55c; harness leather, 33 to 35c for plump stock. American oak sole, 45 to 60c; buffalo, 17 to 22c a foot; cordovan, 25 to 27c; pebble, 21 to 23c; colored linings 12c.

PAINTS, OILS AND COLORS

A fair movement still continues, with quotations steady as follows: Turpentine 75c; harness oil, \$1.10; Neatsfoot oil, \$1.50; linseed oil, raw 63c per gal., boiled 71c; seal oil steam refined, \$1.10; castor, 14c per lb; lard No. 1, \$1.25 per gal; olive, \$1.00 to \$2.00, according to quality; machine oils, black 25 to 40c; oiline, 40c; fine qualities, 50 to 75c. Coal oils, silver star, 26c; headlight, 28c; water white, 30c. American oils, Eocene, 36c; water white, 33c; sunlight, 30c; Eldorado, machine, 56c. Calcined plaster, \$3.75 per bbl; Portland cement, \$4.75; white lead, genuine, \$7.00; No. 1 \$6.50; No. 2 \$6.00; window glass, first break, \$2.25.

WINES AND SPIRITS

A moderate business continues to be done, with prices steady as follows: Gooderham & Wort's five year old, \$2.40; 7 year old, \$3; old rye, \$1.75; Jules Robin brandy, \$4.50; Bisquet Deboche & Co., \$4.75; Martell, \$6.50; Hennessy, \$6.50; DeKuyper gin, \$3.50; Port wine, \$2.50 and upwards; Sherry \$2.50 and upwards; Jamaica rum, \$4.00 to \$4.50d DeKuyper red gin, \$11 per case; DeKuyper green gin, \$6.50 per case; Tom Gin, \$9.00 to \$10.00; Martel and Hennessy's brandy, \$13.50 per case of 12 bottles.

WOOL

There is now only an odd lot occasionally coming in. Prices have not been altered and are as follows: Leicester and Cotswold, washed, 14c to 16c; cotted and broken, washed, 12c; unwashed 8c to 11c; unwashed and tags off, 10 to 12c; Montana sheep, unwashed, 11 to 12c.

THE MARKETS

WINNIPEG

WHEAT

The very steady and quiet feeling pervading outside markets has been reflected here to some extent, and several dealers have not indulged heavily in purchasing or shipping. Millers have done a good portion of the buying at provincial points, where prices have ruled much the same

as at the time of our last report. The close of navigation has operated against shipping to a great extent, though later on all rail shipments will probably be more active, especially if wheat should show a firmer tendency at outside markets. Deliveries by farmers at country points keep up at about the same rate and in fair amount, though there is no great rush. Car lots on track at provincial points are quoted at from 52 to 53c, f.o.b., for No. 1 hard. No. 2 hard and No. 1 northern, 50c. In the city there has been nothing doing in car lots. At the mills loads delivered by farmers bring 59c for No. 1 hard and 56c for No. 2 hard and No. 1 northern.

FLOUR

Prices have held steady at last quotations as follows: Patents, \$2.35; strong bakers', \$1.80; XXXX, \$1.20 to \$1.30; superfine, 90c to \$1.00.

BRAN AND SHORTS

Hold at the advance of \$12 for bran and \$14 for shorts; per ton.

BARLEY

There appears at last to be some indications of a movement in this grain. Cars have changed hands here at 41 and 42c, for feed purposes and for local malting. There is also a prospect that two or three cars will be shipped east within a few days, by way of experiment. These will be forwarded through from outside points, where the grain can be obtained at 30 to 35c.

OATS

The feeling continues easy, though prices do not show any material changes. Cars on track in bulk would range from 40 to 42c.

OATMEAL

Standard is quoted 10c higher at \$2.60. Granulated unchanged at \$2.75.

POTATOES

No car loss have not been offered. Loads on the market bring 50 to 60c.

CHEESE

Still holds steady at from 13 to 14c for imported. The home product seems to have been about all exhausted.

EGGS

Prices hold steady at 22c for fresh, with receipts light. Lined sell more freely at 20c.

BUTTER

Choice holds in good demand at about the same prices last reported. Some extra has brought 20c, but 18 to 19c is the usual quotations. Mediums may be had at any price from 10c upward, according to quality.

BACON

Prices have held steady for all grades. Prices are: Long clear, 8½ to 9c; breakfast bacon, 12c; spiced roll, 11c.

HAMS

For the home product the regular quotation is 14½c.

LARD

Has sold in 20 lb pails at \$2.15 to \$2.25; 3 lb pails have sold at 45c each, and 5 lb pails at 65c each.

POULTRY

Have commenced to come in freely, on the market. Choice dressed bring 10c per pound for chickens, 15c for turkeys, and 12½c for ducks and geese. These prices are for well dressed lots. Some poor lots have sold at considerable reductions on quotations.

DRESSED MEATS

Dressed pork is now coming in freely and packers are busy pushing their operations more extensively. With the increase in the supply prices have been easier. Country dressed is taken at the packing houses at from 5 to 5½c; and some choice has sold on the market at 7c above these figures, with the tendency easier.

Country dressed beef is now offered freely on the market, with the price steady at 4½ to 5½c. Butchers selling city dressed 5½ to 6c. Prices for sides. Mutton 9c.

LIVE STOCK

Live hogs are not now coming in as freely, receipts mostly being of dressed. However some lots have arrived and have been taken at 4c, which is the unvarying quotation for good mixed lots, off cars. Butchers cattle steady at 3c off cars; cows and heifers 2½c.

Wheat Requirements.

Analyzing the estimates on the lines of political or national divisions, the London Miller submits the following table of approximations of requirements and surplus of wheat for the current year, in quarters:

	Requirements,	Surplus,
The United Kingdom	18,079,110	.....
France	7,253,800	.....
Belgium and Holland	2,250,000	.....
Spain and Portugal	500,000	.....
Italy and Sicily	250,000	.....
Ottoman Empire	.....	3,000,000
Germany	3,250,000	.....
Switzerland	1,100,000	.....
Austria-Hungary	.....	1,000,000
Roumania	.....	5,000,000
Russia	.....	5,500,000
Persia	.....	500,000
India, etc	.....	5,500,000
Australia	.....	.....
United States	.....	14,921,000
Mexico	50,000	.....
West Indies	950,000	.....
Central America	950,000	.....
Canada and Manitoba	.....	700,000
Chili	.....	600,000
La Plata	.....	300,000
Bril and Columbia	250,000	.....
Peru and Bolivia	100,000	.....
South Africa	400,000	.....
China	450,000	.....
Egypt	.....	250,000
Total	35,632,916	33,271,695

From the above estimate it would appear that there is a shortage in the world's supply of 2,361,221 quarters or 18,889,763 bushels. This would look like a strong bull card, if the figures given could be taken as infallible, but this is only one side of the story, and figures sometimes lie, in spite of the "old saw" to the contrary. In the table given above, for instance, the surplus accredited to the United States could be easily extended to an amount sufficient to cover the estimated shortage, and still leave ample supplies for home consumption, besides a little balance of a few million bushels to commence next year's crop with. Taking the world together, there does not appear to be any great surplus of wheat, but latest reports go to show an ample quantity to supply all probable consumptive demands. For the present, enough is as good as a feast; but a short crop next year would make wheat worth something.

Grain and Milling News.

The crops do not appear to have been a total failure about Wapella, Assa, as large quantities of No. 1 hard wheat are said to be shipped daily from that place.

The Vancouver B. C. News, of November the 11th says: W. W. McMillan Winnipeg, arrived in the city on Tuesday. During his stay here he disposed of eight carloads of "McMillan's strong baker's flour" at rates as low as those supplied by the Oregon millers. It is claim-

ed that this flour, which is manufactured from 'No. 1 hard' Manitoba wheat, will produce twenty loaves per barrel more than Oregon flour.

As an evidence of the activity in the milling industry in the Northwest states the Northwest Miller says: The Willford & Northway Mfg. Co. of Minneapolis is selling nearly double the amount of machinery it was doing a year ago, and is running its roll department partly night time. Few other establishments of the kind are probably able to make such a showing.

The Montreal Trade Bulletin, in its weekly report of the flour market, says: In Manitoba flour there appears to be a disposition to put down prices to the lowest notch, in order to keep out the Minnesota product, but the great Pillsbury says he will never permit such a condition of things to be brought about whilst he remains at the head of affairs on the other side of the line. Sooner than permit it we are informed that he is prepared to engage in a terrific smash of values, which he claims will bring Canadian millers to their senses, if they mean fight. This is mighty tall talk; but let it be understood that we did not receive this information direct from Mr. Pillsbury, because he does not correspond with the Trade Bulletin. We have got it, however, from one of his old Montreal conferees. Well, we broke off our market report to indulge in a digression, as soon as we struck Manitoba flour, and getting back to business, we learn of sales of Manitoba Strong flour at \$4.25, which is a reduction of 5c on last week's figures. Low grades grades are still a glut on the market, and difficult to dispose of.

Items of Interest.

Jas. Parr, of Broadview, is erecting a building which he will use for a grocery store.

Mr. Dill, of Wolseley, has secured the contract for supplying the Crooked Lake Indians, with 30,000 lbs of fresh pork.

Medicine Hat has secured valuable fire protection apparatus, and now claims to be the best protected town in the Northwest.

Several lots of Winnipeg inspected hides have been received in the Montreal market recently and have sold for about the same as Montreal No. 1 inspected, sales of which have transpired at 9½c.

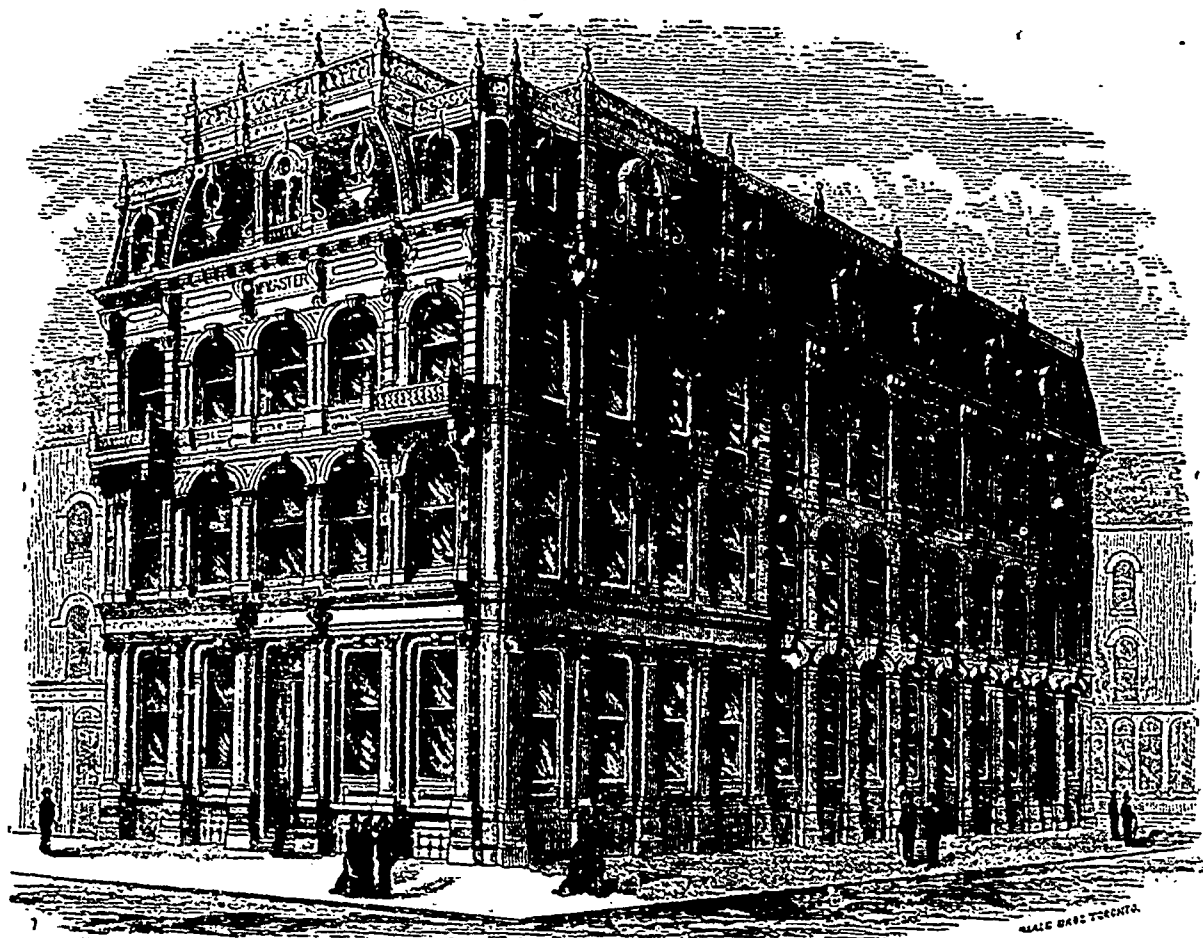
Application will be made at the next session of parliament for an act to incorporate a company to build and operate a line of railway from some convenient point on the Canadian Pacific east of Winnipeg to a point on Hudson's Bay near the mouth of the Albany river.

It is said that the Manitoba & Northwestern Ry. Co. have asked for a transfer to them of the land grant to the proposed Northwest Central Ry., the Manitoba Company having commenced the construction of a road over the route which would have been taken by the Central.

Mr. Jackson, of Qu'appelle, who has been at Ottawa in the interest of the Wood Mountain & Qu'appelle Ry., has returned home. He says he has arranged for a land grant, and that ample capital has been secured for the construction of the road, which will be commenced in the spring.

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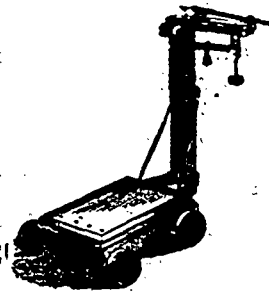
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EASTERN MARKETS.

CHICAGO:

There was but a moderate activity in the wheat market, and prices were weak and lower. Later the posting of the visible supply statement, showing but a moderate increase in stocks, produced a better feeling. December closed $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ lower than Saturday, with May option nearly unchanged. Corn and oats were steady and not greatly altered in price. Provisions were more steady, and firmer, but prices closed nearly the same as Saturday. Closing prices were:

	Nov.	Dec.
Wheat	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$ -74
Corn	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oats	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pork	9.50	9.50
Lard	5.92 $\frac{1}{2}$	5.90

Trading in wheat was dull on Tuesday, but the feeling was firmer, mainly owing to liberal clearances from the seaboard. During the forenoon prices advanced $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ for December, and in the afternoon a further gain of $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢ was made. Provisions very quiet. Closing prices were:

	Nov.	Dec.
Wheat	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	74 $\frac{1}{2}$ -74
Corn	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oats	25	26 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pork	9.45	9.45
Lard	5.90	5.90

On Wednesday wheat opened firm and higher and prices advanced $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. Then a large amount of long wheat came out, one trader having unloaded from one to two million bushels of December wheat. Bear advices from Minneapolis of large receipts helped the decline which free selling had started and prices sold down $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. In the afternoon wheat declined an additional $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢. Provisions neglected. Closing prices were:

	Nov.	Dec.
Wheat	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$
Corn	36	36 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oats	26	26 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pork	9.47 $\frac{1}{2}$	9.47 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lard	5.90	5.90

On Thursday wheat opened steady, sold up $\frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, fluctuated slightly, and closed $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ better. Foreign advices quoted steady and firm markets. Northwestern receipts have been checked by snowstorms. Exports from New York were large. Provisions were quiet. Closing prices were:

	Nov.	Dec.
Wheat	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	74-74 $\frac{1}{2}$
Corn	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oats	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pork	9.50	9.55
Lard	5.92 $\frac{1}{2}$	5.92 $\frac{1}{2}$

Wheat was firm on Friday and prices tended upward, with trading fairly large, at about 74 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 74 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢ for December and 81 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 81 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢ for May. At the close prices were $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ better. Provisions were dull and weaker. Closing prices were:

	Nov.	Dec.
Wheat	74	74 $\frac{1}{2}$
Corn	36	36 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oats	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pork	9.52 $\frac{1}{2}$	9.52 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lard	5.92 $\frac{1}{2}$	5.92 $\frac{1}{2}$

On Saturday prices closed lower. After the closing of the board on Friday, there was considerable trading on the curb, and values were strong, December selling up to 74 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. On Saturday the gain of Friday was entirely lost. Pro-

visions were fractionally lower. Closing prices were:

	Nov.	Dec.
Wheat	—	74 $\frac{1}{2}$
Corn	36	36 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oats	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pork	9.50	9.50
Lard	5.90	5.90

TORONTO.

STOCKS

Nothing of special importance has transpired in the stock market since our last report. The following comparison of prices for the dates named will serve as an index to the markets:

	Nov. 10.		Nov. 17.	
	ASKED.	BID.	ASKED.	BID.
Montreal	234	232	236	234 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ontario	119 $\frac{1}{2}$	118	113	112 $\frac{1}{2}$
Toronto	210 $\frac{1}{2}$	207	210	208
Merchants	124 $\frac{1}{2}$	124 $\frac{1}{2}$	127 $\frac{1}{2}$	126
Commerce	130	137	127	126 $\frac{1}{2}$
Imperial	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	109	—	133 $\frac{1}{2}$
Federal	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	109	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	107
Dominion	216 $\frac{1}{2}$	216	216 $\frac{1}{2}$	216 $\frac{1}{2}$
Standard	126 $\frac{1}{2}$	125 $\frac{1}{2}$	226 $\frac{1}{2}$	126
Hamilton	—	133	—	133
Northwest Land ..	65	64	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	60 $\frac{1}{2}$
C.P.R. Bonds	106	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	106	105

WHEAT

Offerings have not increased, but the feeling has been a trifle better, and holders have been less willing to make any concessions, due to some extent to the near approach to the close of navigation. Unless there should be some change in the situation in other markets, it is expected that a quieter feeling will prevail as soon as navigation has ceased for the season, which event at the time of writing is looked for very soon. No. 2 fall sold on track at 75 to 76c, at which prices red winter and No. 2 spring also ruled. The higher prices were paid for last sales.

FLOUR

Superior extra sold at \$3.40 to \$3.50, and extra at \$3.30 to \$3.40. The close was weak, but sellers holding at $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ over bids.

OATMEAL

Unchanged at \$3.60 to \$3.70 in car lots, and \$3.80 to \$4 in small lots.

OATS

Mixed brought 31 to 32c on track, with milling about $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ better.

BARLEY

High grades have held steady and in good demand. No. 1 sold at from 60 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 61c, f.o.b. No. 2 went off at 59c; extra No. 3 brought 52c to 53c. No. 3 was quiet and no movement reported. At the close the feeling seemed easier, and the prices were not so readily paid.

APPLES

Quiet and car lots moving slowly, with some quoted at \$2.00. On the street good to choice were worth \$1.75 to \$2.25.

POULTRY

Has usually gone off at 30 to 49c per pair for fowl, at 45 to 55c for ducks, at 5 to 6c per lb for geese and 8 to 10c for turkeys, with something more for choice on the street market.

BUTTER

Fine qualities have held in steady and good demand for local consumption. Selections brought 18 to 19c, and lots of good dairy sold at 15 to 16c. Shipping lots have sold but very little, with offerings of such grades of medium at 11 to 14c. Common obtainable at 10c. Rolls were coming in more freely and sold at 15 to 17c for choice, with poor not wanted.

CHEESE

Fine has been bringing 12 to 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ with dealers unwilling to sell under the latter price; some common have been offered at 10c but proved slow of sale. Factories firm: at London 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ was paid; at Ingersoll 21 fac-

ories offered 14,535 boxes September and balance, no sales reported and factory men still holding for about 12 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

EGGS

Fresh will bring 19 to 20c, with pickled selling at 17 to 18c in large lots.

PORK

Has continued quiet at about \$14 for small lots.

BACON

Generally quiet, with little movement in old long-clear here at 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. New long-clear has held steadily at 8 to 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. Some old Cumberland has been sold at 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ with some still offered at the close. Rolls have been quiet and unchanged at 9c and backs and bellies at 10 to 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

HAMS

Rather easy, with smoked going usually at 11 to 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

LARD

Has sold steadily at 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 10c for pails, the inside price for lots not under 25.

DRESSED HOGS

Some few rail lots have come forward and sold at \$5.50 to \$5.75; but this was unlikely to have been paid at the close, when street receipts had increased and prices declined to \$5.50 for the best.

LIVE STOCK

Medium fat in best demand. Prices for lots off cars are: Heavy fat, \$3.50 to \$3.75; medium fat, \$3.00 to \$4.15; light fat, \$3.60 to \$3.70. Butcher's cattle are quoted: choice picked, per lb., 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; choice, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; common to good, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 3c.

HIDES AND WOOL

Following are quotations:—Hides, No. 1 inspected steers, \$9; No. 1 inspected cows, \$8.50; No. 2 inspected, \$7.50; No. 3 inspected, \$5; calfskins, green, 11 to 13c; calfskins, cured, 13 to 14c; calfskins, dry, 11 to 13c; sheepskins, green, 65 to 90c; wool, super, 2, to 23c; extra super, 27 to 28c; wool pickings, 9 to 10c; tallow, rough, 2c; rendered, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢.

DULUTH WHEAT MARKET

Duluth has received 12,440,000 bushels of wheat for the three months of the crop year to date of Monday, Nov. 15th. At least 8,000,000 bushels more are expected, or 4,000,000 bushels more than last year. Winter rates of storage began on Monday. On warehouse receipts, of that date and later, storage will be charged at the rate of 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ per bushel for the first twenty days, and $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ per bushel each subsequent fifteen days or part thereof, until the storage amounts to 4c per bushel, and no further charge until May 15. On Thursday charters for shipping 100,000 bushels were reported, with lake freights stiff at 8c. The tendency of prices for the week will be shown by the following closing quotations for No. 1 hard:

	Cash	Dec.	May
Monday	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	81 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tuesday	74	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{1}{2}$
Wednesday	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	81 $\frac{1}{2}$
Thursday	73	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	81 $\frac{1}{2}$
Friday	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	75 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{1}{2}$
Saturday	—	75 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{1}{2}$

One of the unexpected uses to which natural gas fuel is put is in the manufacture of artificial jewels. The factories of Belgium and France have had a monopoly in this branch of business heretofore. The basis of these jewels is glass, but the art of glass-making can only be reached by the use of a hot, clear and steady fuel and this natural gas has furnished in a superlative degree. A Pittsburg paper claims that they now lead the world in the production of imitation gems.

Business East. ONTARIO.

Geo. Parrott, grocer, Glencoe, has sold out.
Wm. Rockett, grocer, Glencoe, has sold out.
A. Dick, general storekeeper, Alton, is selling out.
Jas. Beadle, bricks, Yarmouth, has assigned in trust.
John Shaw, miller, Normandale, has assigned in trust.
Alfred West, tailor, Chatham, has assigned in trust.
C. Topholme, hotelkeeper, Delaware, has sold out.
Mrs. Smith, groceries, Alton, has sold out to D. McLean.
Jas. Cameron, oils, Ayr, has sold out to A. Pemberton.
Jos. Lemon, butcher, Alton, has sold out to R. Houston.
Jos. Dickinson, harness maker, Springfield, has sold out.
J. & J. Muller, butchers, Waterloo, have assigned in trust.
Jno. W. Beadle, bricks, Yarmouth, has assigned in trust.
Wm. Ryan, hotelkeeper, Dresden, has gone out of business.
W. McMillan, grocer, Ayr, has sold out to W. D. Stewart.
Wm. Gordon, grocer, Peterboro, has sold out to Geo. G. Pope.
R. W. Mitchell, harness maker, Blyth, has sold out to C. Yates.
H. E. Hughes, saloon keeper, Toronto; called meeting of creditors.
Wm. Hart, general storekeeper, Grantley, has assigned in trust.
R. A. Owens, general storekeeper, Antrim, has assigned in trust.
Wm. C. Bell, confectionery, Whitby, has sold out to R. Brown.
J. F. Roblin, hotelkeeper, Picton, has sold out to Robt. Sullivan.
J. E. Arnold, general storekeeper, Forest; stock sold by assignee.
Brown, Wright & Co., slipper manufacturers, Berlin, have dissolved.
Parney & Duncomb, dry goods dealers, Waterford, has assigned.
C. Hammer, hotelkeeper, Newmarket, has sold out to P. J. Flangan.
S. A. Huntingdon, hardware dealer, North Bay, has assigned in trust.
D. A. McLeod, shoe maker, Woodstock; called meeting of creditors.
R. Lambert & Sons, dry goods dealers, Ailsa Craig, have assigned in trust.
L. Moonoy & Co., tailors, Cornwall; stock advertised for sale by trustee.
W. J. Trounce & Co., lumber merchants, Port Perry, have assigned in trust.
J. H. Dickson, grocer, Ridgetown, is selling off and intends going out of business.
Baker, Cox & Co., dry goods dealers, Port Hope, have dissolved; style now Baker & Co.
Wm. McIver, general storekeeper, Toronto; selling off by auction and intends giving up business.
McClellan & Richardson, general storekeepers, Sutton, have dissolved; Peter McClellan continues.

Henry Rowe, Ridley, reported sold out, should have read, Ransom Springsteen, has sold out to Henry Rowe.

The following were burned out at Dresden: Adelbert Hare, hotelkeeper; Jas. Hazzard, tins and grocer; Robinson & Lewis, carriage makers.

QUEBEC.

G. L. Wright, druggist, Montreal, is dead.
Wm. Boivin, contractor, Sorel, is compromising.
Thos. Spindle, baker, Montreal; damaged by fire.
L. Marion, & Co., fruiterers, Montreal, have dissolved.
Renaud & Gauthier, painters, Montreal, have dissolved.
F. X. Latour & Co., grocers, Montreal, have dissolved.
R. Smardon, dealer in wholesale shoes, Montreal, has suspended.
J. E. Beauchemin, agricultural implements, Sorel, is compromising.
Wilson & Cowley, printers and publishers, Montreal, have assigned.
Bourbonniere & Fraser, cigar manufacturers, Montreal, have dissolved.
Bolton Veneer Co., Montreal and Bolton; meeting of creditors held.
Wm. Knowles & Co., grocers and tailors, Montreal; Seath & Davelny appointed curators.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Jno. S. Dodd, dry goods dealer, Wolfville, has sold out.
Miles McMillan, harness maker, Annapolis, has assigned.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Hawes & Co., sashes, St. John, have dissolved.
J. K. Hamm, general storekeeper, Portland, has assigned.
C. W. Edgett, photographer, Moncton, has assigned.
The following were burned out at Dalhousie: Alex. Chisholm, general storekeeper; George Haddow, general storekeeper; Geo. Gordon, general storekeeper; Miss Bessie Johnson, general storekeeper; H. A. Johnson, general storekeeper; C. H. LaBillois, general storekeeper; John Miller, flour; John McAskill, hotelkeeper; Miss Annie McLay, milliner.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

P. Jordon & Sons, tailors, St. John's, have dissolved.

The State of Trade.

Special telegrams to *Bradstreet's* record a more widespread check to the movement of general merchandise than heretofore noted, due in almost all instances to the combined influence of the election, and a continuation of the unseasonably warm weather. The dry goods trade appears to feel the halt in buying as much as any one line, and the sales at Boston are less than for several preceding weeks. Prices are held steady, and on some brands of cotton are higher. Raw wool is quiet in all markets. There is an outlook for increased activity, and prices are generally well held, though soft in spots. Fine, fine medium and territory wools noticeably weaker. There is no likelihood of a near advance in eastern pig-iron prices, al-

though the demand warrants it. Rails are very firm. The Lackawanna Company has contracted 30,000 tons for 1887 delivery. American rail mills have already contracted for next year equal to one-quarter of their capacity.

Essence of Business Law.

Under the above heading the *Boston Journal of Commerce* publishes the following useful information:

The maker of an accommodation bill or note—that is, one for which he has received no consideration, having lent his name or credit for the accommodation of the holder—is as fully bound to all other parties as if there was a good consideration.

No evidence may be introduced to contradict or vary a written contract, but such evidence may be received in order to explain the contract when it is in need of explanation.

If one holding a check as payee or otherwise transfers it to another, he has a right to insist that the check be presented that day or, at the farthest, the day following.

Checks and drafts should be presented during business hours, but in this country—except in cases of banks—the time extends through the day and evening.

An oral agreement must be proved by evidence. A written agreement proves itself. The law prefers written to oral evidence, because of its precision.

"Value received" is usually, and should be, written in a note, but is not essential. If not written it is presumed by the law, or may be supplied by proof.

If a note is lost or stolen it does not release the maker. He must pay it if the consideration for which it was given and the account can be proven.

If the letter containing the protest of non-payment be put in the post office, any miscarriage does not affect the party giving notice.

A note endorsed in blank—the name of the indorser only written—is transferable by delivery, the same as if made payable to bearer.

An agreement without consideration is void; a note made on Sunday is void; contracts made on Sunday cannot be enforced.

If the drawer of a check or draft has changed his residence, the holder must use all reasonable diligence to find him.

A note made by a minor is void; a contract made with a minor is void; a contract made with a lunatic is void.

The time of payment of a note must not depend upon a contingency. The promise must be absolute.

An indorsee has a right of action against all whose names were on the bill when he received it.

Notice of protest may be sent either to the place of business or of residence of the party notified.

A note obtained by fraud or from a person in a state of intoxication cannot be collected.

A bill may be written on any paper or substitute for it, either with ink or pencil.

The payee should be distinctly named in the note unless it is payable to bearer.

No consideration is sufficient in law if it be illegal in its nature.

Principals are responsible for the acts of their agents.

COFFEE! COFFEE! COFFEE!

To the Grocery and General Store Trade:

If you want to furnish your customers with the very best goods obtainable, order and insist on having Coffees roasted and packed by

CHASE & SANBORN, Montreal, P.Q.

Our Coffees are handled and recommended in Winnipeg by the following representative wholesale grocers:

Turner, Mackeand & Co., Thompson, Codville & Co.,
Lyon, Mackenzie & Powis. Sutherland & Campbell.

Agent for Manitoba and Northwest Territories:

JOHN B. MATHER, 42 McDermott Street, Winnipeg.

Respectfully yours, CHASE & SANBORN.

Boston. Montreal. Chicago.

The law compels no one to do impossibilities. Signatures made with a pencil are good in law.

A receipt for money is not always conclusive. Notes bear interest only when so stated. Ignorance of the law excuses no one. It is a fraud to conceal a fraud.

The Human Family.

The following is clipped from an exchange, and the *Commercial* refuses to vouch for the accuracy of the statistics. It is said that the human family living to-day on earth consists of about 1,450,000,000 individuals; not less, probably more. These are distributed over the earth's surface, so that now there is no considerable part where man is not found. In Asia, where he was first planted, there are now approximately about 800,000,000, densely crowded; on an average 120 to the square mile. In Europe there are 320,000,000, averaging 100 to the square mile, not so crowded, but everywhere dense, and at points over-populated. In Africa there are 210,000,000. In America, North and South, there are 110,000,000, relatively thinly scattered, and recent. In the islands, large and small, probably 10,000,000. The extremes of the white and black are as five to three; the remaining 700,000,000 intermediate, brown and tawny. Of the race, 500,000,000 are well clothed—that is, wear garments of some kind to cover their nakedness; 700,000,000 are semi-clothed, covering inferior parts of the body; 250,000,000 are practically naked. Of the race 500,000,000 live in houses partly

furnished with the appointments of civilization; 700,000,000 in huts or caves with no furnishing; 250,000,000 have nothing that can be called a house, are barbarous and savage. The range is from the topmost round—the Anglo-Saxon civilization, which is the highest known—down to naked savagery. The portion of the race lying below the line of human condition is at the very least three-fifths of the whole, or 900,000,000.—*Buffalo Commercial.*

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STANDARD OIL COMPANY,
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ILLUMINATING OILS LUBRICATING
GASOLINE, AXLE GREASE, CANDLES and all
PRODUCTS OF AMERICAN PETROLEUM.
Our stock here embraces all the Manufactures of the
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SAMUEL HOOPER, DEALER IN MONUMENTS, HEAD stones, Mantle Pieces, Grates, etc. Special designs furnished on application. Cor. Bannatyne and Albert Sts. Winnipeg.

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Banker, Broker and Collecting Agency,
BIRTLE, MANITOBA.

Notes discounted. Money loaned on Real Estate. Drafts sold on any part of Canada or United States. School and Municipal Debentures purchased. Collecting a specialty.
Representatives—Manager Merchants Bank, Manager Federal Bank, Hon. John Norquay, Hon. D. H. Harrison, Winnipeg.

D. McCALL & CO., Wholesale Millinery Toronto.
CHARLES WORTH & CO., Boots and Shoes, Toronto.
FISHER & FISHER, Gents' Furnishings, Toronto.
JOSEPH HORSEFALL, Wholesale Clothing, Montreal.
A full line of samples of above lines may be seen at
9 McDERMOTT STREET WEST
PEDDIE & CO.,
Agents, Jobbers and Commission Merchants



BEST IN THE WORLD.
Each Package contains 10 ROUND CAKES, sufficient for 80 Loaves of Light Wholesome Bread. Will keep longer than any other Yeast. Try it and you will always use it.
SOLD BY ALL GROCERS.
E. W. GILLETT, Manufacturer, TORONTO.
GILLETT'S Mammoth BLUEING Cheapest and Best. Pepper Box.
GILLETT'S Powdered LYE, Purest Made.

MINNEAPOLIS.

Another quiet and uneventful week has gone by, and although wheat shows some firmness, there are no signs of a material change in values, or greater activity, save a slight improvement in the export flour trade. Millers are as yet undecided as to the nature of this change. The sales effected the past ten days at better prices than have been bid for some time, may supply the demand for the present, but if foreign buyers continue to take flour freely, they will have to pay for it on an ascending scale, owing to the uncertainty regarding freight rates. As has been heretofore pointed out, a lively, firm flour market will cause a boom in wheat, but when wheat must drag flour in its train, healthy progress upward is slow and difficult.

Receipts and shipments here the last week have been the largest ever recorded in a similar period, and there is over half a million bushels on track here now which has not figured in statistics.

The highest and lowest wheat prices by grade on change during the week ending Nov. 13th, closing prices, and the prices one year ago were.

WHEAT—	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.	Nov 13 1885.
No. 1 hard	72½	71½	71½	59
" 1 northern	70	69½	70	56
" 2	63	61½	63	50

Futures were rather quiet, December 1 hard closing at 71½c, January at 72½c, and May at 73½c; December 1 northern at 70c, January at 71c, and May at 76½c.

MILLSTUFF—Has been weak and declined a dollar early in the week, bulk bran closing at \$7.50@8 and shorts at \$8.50@9.25 per ton.

FLOUR.—Domestic business is still restricted by the apathy of buyers, who demand liberal concessions, while millers are quite firm in their views. Exporters are bidding higher and some good sized sales have been effected, the past ten days, at an advance of a shilling over previous bids, the bulk of sales being, as usual, of bakers' grades. Shipments keep very close to production, leaving little in store. A Dakota blizzard has raged here for the past 24 hours, and at 4 p. m. to-day work in the milling district was practically suspended.

Quotations at the mills for car or round lot are: Patents, \$4.15 to \$4.30; straights, \$3.95 to \$4.15; first bakers', \$3.40 to \$3.60; second bakers', \$2.80 to \$3.00; low grades, \$1.70 to \$1.90, in bags; red dog, \$1.30 to \$1.40, in bags.

These quotations are on flour in barrels, except as stated. The rule is to discount 25c per bbl for 250 and 149 lb jute bags, 20c for 98 lb cotton sacks, 15c for 49 lb cotton sacks, 10c for 24 lb cotton & cks. In half barrels, the extra charge is 30c per bbl
—Northwest Miller.

The Visible Supply.

The amount of wheat in store at principal points in Canada and the United States, on November 16th, was as follows:

Total in store	55,514,434
Afloat—	
New York	520,000
Total in store and afloat	56,034,434
On lakes	866,709
On canal	1,408,000

Grand totals..... 58,309,144
Correspond'g week last year 53,110,805

By this statement it will be seen that the visible supply of wheat increased 749,498 bushels over the previous week.

The following shows the exports of wheat, including wheat in flour, from all American ports and Montreal from September 1 to October 16, for the years named:

	Wheat, bus.
1886.....	22,747,000
1885.....	9,032,000
1884.....	18,973,000
1883.....	17,365,000
1882.....	27,810,000
1881.....	19,520,000
1880.....	29,838,000

British Columbia.

Geo. Feuson, saw mill, Nicola, has sold out. John Fannin, boots and shoes, Hastings, will leave here.

S. Pedgriff, boots and shoes, Vancouver, is reported away.

Robt. McGill, of the firm of Johnson & Co. tanners, Vancouver, is dead.

A. W. Huson, grocer, Vancouver, has sold out to his son, C. L. Huson.

J. A. Finney, auctioneer, Vancouver, has sold out and gone to the United States.

Taylor & Holmes, oils, Vancouver, have dissolved partnership, C. M. Holmes continues.

The Vancouver House, Victoria, has changed hands, B. Wrede having sold out to John Hill, of San Francisco.

The Vancouver Gas Co., incorporated with \$100,000 capital, will, it is said, shortly commence operations.

JAMES B. LANG, of Lang & Son, Golden City, has been appointed a justice of the peace for the district of Kootenay.

Langly & Co, druggists Vancouver, have admitted Y. M. & J. M. Henderson into partnership. Style remains the same.

B. Gordon, of Winnipeg, has arrived at Vancouver, where he will open a wholesale grocery in company with another gentleman.

W. Howat, late of Brandon, Man., where he carried on a pork-packing business, has arrived at Vancouver, where he will engage in business.

Miller & Vair, hardware, Kamloops, will close their branch at Vancouver. The business will in future be carried on under the style of James Vair.

W. Heathorn, wholesale boot and shoe manufacturer, has about completed the restoration of his large block at Victoria, burned a few months ago.

The Victoria *Standard* man calls the Quebec Liberals "rogues." This might constitute ground for a libel were it not that in politics everything goes.

The British bark Glen Lyon was towed out recently from Moodyville; loaded with 437,106 feet of rough lumber valued at \$3,843.94. Her destination is Buenos Ayres, South America.

The Vancouver city council have offered to exempt the proposed C.P.R. work shops from taxation for twenty years, provided the Company will locate the shops to the satisfaction of the council.

The Vancouverites are beginning an active opposition to the Chinese. The Knights of Labor have passed strong resolutions against them and a general system of boycotting will be inaugurated.

The C. P. R. contemplate building a branch road four miles in length, starting from Vancouver, to open up a section said to be well adapted to agriculture. The tract is said to contain 50,000 acres of good arable land.

— MERRITT is opening a furniture store at Brandon.

DR. SANDERSON, Emerson, will move to Park River, Dakota.

Geo. PHILLIPS will establish a machine shop at Selkirk. The large shipping interest centred at Selkirk makes the establishment of such an institution necessary.

The *Canadian Gazette* London, England says: Further inquiries have been made during the past week in the Canadian Agricultural Court in regard to the possibilities of extended flax culture in the Northwest. There would indeed seem, judging from the nature of the inquiries, to be a probability of a genuine start being made with the industry next year in the Northwest.

A WINNIPEG merchant tailor was lately heard to engage in a lengthy declamation against those who have been in the habit of sending east for their ordered clothing. These people were denounced in unmeasured terms by the justly indignant knight of the shears, who wound up by declaring them as unworthy the name of citizens of this great western metropolis. And all the time the tailor's desk was covered with letter heads, bill heads, envelopes, and other printed stationery procured from the East. "O Consistency, thou art a virtue."

Selections.

The *Toronto Monetary Times* publishes the complimentary notices received from subscribers, accompanying remittances for subscriptions. THE COMMERCIAL could fill its columns with this kind of matter about this time of year, but for its innate modesty.

An English exchange remarks that as a result of the paper read at the Iron and Steel Institute meeting at London on Friday last, experiments are about to be tried to make steel by eliminating the phosphorus from the Cleveland iron ore by the Siemens-Martin process, which, it is expected will be a cheaper method than that which has hitherto been adopted.

Gift Allurements.

The *Leather Gazette* comments on the custom of giving presents with purchases in the following pertinent manner, and the remarks will apply with equal force to all legitimate lines of trade: "We regret to notice the gift business being introduced into the shoe trade. The legitimate developments of the business will bring more than enough complications into it, without encumbering it with such catch-penny arrangements as giving away knives. It may be only because that sort of thing has been heretofore associated with Cheap John enterprises, but it has an unsavory odor that does not sit well on a straight business, such as shoe manufacturing. And really we are disposed to think the enterprise will be a failure. Gift schemes may prove a drawing card with consumers of goods, but it is doubtful if they commend themselves to dealers. No merchant needs to be told that the price of the knife is taken out of the shoe, and in the case of a cheap shoe even a very poor knife will cut deeply into the quality. There will never be any objection to legitimate enterprise in the development of the shoe trade, but we believe both manufacturers and dealers, as well as trade journals, should use their influence against the introduction of such methods."