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## WHOLESALE GROCERS

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### COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

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PRICES LOW TO CASH AND  
PROMPT MEN.

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Valentias in Half Boxes,  
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Currants in Half Barrels.

MALAGA FRUIT EXPECTED DAILY.

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# THE COMMERCIAL

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

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

VOL. 1.

WINNIPEG, DECEMBER 12,

NO. 11

## The Commercial

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

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Publishers.

WINNIPEG, Tuesday, Oct. 3, 1882.

WINNIPEG, DEC. 12, 1882.

GEO. MACKIE, hotel keeper, St. Boniface, has assigned in favor of his creditors.

BEHAN & McINTYRE, grocers, Winnipeg, are about to dissolve partnership it is understood.

A NEW drug store has been opened on the west side of Main Street a few doors from the C. P. R. track, by — Gordon.

TIMS & BURN, grocers, of Regina, have dissolved partnership. Burn retires and F. F. Tims will continue the business.

THE Ogilvie Milling Co., have moved into their commodious new offices and stores at the corner of Maria and Alexander streets.

THE *Manitoba Gazette* of the 2d inst. contains a notice of applications for a fresh charter for the Emerson and North-western railway.

SMITH & DAVIS, grocers, of Prince Albert, have dissolved partnership, Davis going out of the business, and E. W. Smith continuing the same.

THE Grand Union Hotel has been sold by the sheriff, and we understand that Mr. Bennett,

of Douglass & Bennett, of the Douglass House, will be the new proprietor. The price paid for furniture, good-will, etc., was, we are informed, \$17,000.

C. PHILIP, wholesale dealer in oysters, has opened up on Main Street in the premises formerly used by the Ogilvie Milling Company as offices.

McKINNON & McDUGALL, grocers of Broadview, have dissolved partnership, McDougall retiring while P. D. McKinnon will continue the business.

THERE is to be established very shortly at Regina, a branch of the Merchant's Bank of Canada, a very necessary institution for the capital of Assinibon.

CARNEY & WATSON, lumber dealers of this city have opened up a branch house at Darlington, 65 miles west of here, and have been busy for days transporting stock.

CAPON & Co., painters, are about to close out their business in Winnipeg, and concentrate their business efforts at Barrie, where they have a branch establishment.

DOUGLASS & JOHNSON dealers in grain, flour and feed, Main street, Winnipeg, have dissolved partnership, and the business will in future be carried on under the firm name of Douglass & Co.

THE *Manitoba Gazette* of the 2nd inst., contains Governor Cauchon's proclamation dissolving the Provincial Parliament. The election proclamation fixes January 16th, as the nomination day.

THE *Marquette Review* is responsible for the rumor that Justice Miller is to be appointed Chief Justice of Manitoba, and that Mr. Boulton, of Portage la Prairie, will be appointed to the pusine judgeship.

We have received the first copy of *The Herald*, a new Winnipeg weekly devoted to the interests of the Catholic element of the Province. The sheet is well gotten up mechanically, and from the tone of the first number, it promises to be a live journal and not a religious monomaniacal circular.

THE mails from the south have been very irregular during the past week, but the irregu-

larities have been owing to detentions in Minnesota, the main line of the C. P. R. having been worked through the week without any noticeable difficulty.

A TELEGRAM appeared in the *Times* of yesterday dating from Toronto, which announced the protest of \$100,000 of one real estate man's paper in Winnipeg.

It is singular how irresponsible parties in Toronto should know all about this great collapse, and the Winnipeg bankers be left in ignorance. The telegram has its origin in the *Toronto World* which has not always abided by truth in its efforts to injure the North-west.

THE Portage Milling Company have appointed Traill, Maulson & Clark their agents in the city of Winnipeg, which means for this district of Manitoba. They have also entrusted to the same firm their whole export business to the East and Europe, who will doubtless soon make the flour of these mills well known in distant markets.

JAMES O'BRIEN & Co., wholesale clothiers, have removed into their new quarters on Princess Street, directly west of the City Market. Here this firm will have spacious premises, well arranged and built specially for themselves, so that their rapidly increasing business will not now be hampered by insufficient space.

THE *United States Miller* for December says, the total exports of wheat from the United States for the months ending October 31st were 100,106,840 bushels, valued at \$116,741,005; and of flour 5,465,740 barrels, valued at \$33,416,661. The total value of breadstuffs of every description during the same period was \$149,737,960 compared with \$192,292,552 during the corresponding period of 1881.

THE *Manitoba Mountaineer* of Nelson says, Farmers generally complaining of the low price of wheat, and with very good reason too, seeing that flour retails at \$4 a sack in Winnipeg, the *Mountaineer* fails to state the size of the sack. But if it mean a hundred pound sack, \$4 is about the retail figure for a sack of the finest patent. Another grade can be had for \$1.00 less, and still another for \$2.00 less. We fear there has been some hitch in the postal arrangements of late, by which THE COMMERCIAL has not reached Nelson.

### The Grand Trunk and the North-west.

On this subject an article appeared in the *Canadian Manufacturer* of the 1st inst., which touches a little on the subject of disallowance in the North-west. It is a noticeable fact that almost every Canadian commercial or trade journal takes the same view of this question, different opinions upon the subject being confined as a rule to the columns of papers advocating political creeds. We publish a portion of the *Manufacturer's* article.

"There being a positive agreement between the Pacific Railway Company and the Dominion Government, ratified by Parliament, to the effect that no other competing road is to be allowed in the new territory for a period of twenty years, it is not easy to see how any arrangement evading this stipulation can be made. The Syndicate and the Grand Trunk are, or are supposed to be, engaged in a bitter war of rivalry and competition, and how the two belligerent powers are to be reconciled does not very clearly appear. It is in the interest of the Syndicate to keep the North-west all to itself and to allow no rival within the boundaries. The agreement with the Dominion guarantees that no competing road is to be allowed in, and where, then, can any prospect be seen of compelling the Syndicate to forego its advantage. Such is the situation as it appears at present on the surface of things.

If, however, we look below the surface, we may see reason for surmising that the contingency of an arrangement for letting the Grand Trunk into the North-west is not so remote as on the first blush appears. The Syndicate's interest is to get its lands sold as soon as possible at a good price, and converted into cash. And a still greater interest that the Syndicate has is to get the country settled and filled up, so as to create a large and permanent traffic, out of which dividends can be paid and continue to be paid. Now, it is no secret that up to this time the Grand Trunk, with all its vast influence in the mother country, but especially with reference to matters financial in London, has stood as a lion in the path to bar the success of Syndicate schemes on the London money market. It was this influence mainly that barred the success of the Allan Pacific Railway scheme ten years ago, and the same power has since strangled several other enterprises threatening competition with the Grand Trunk. Of late it has not been powerful enough to stop everything, as witness the success of the Canadian Pacific and the Ontario and Quebec against Grand Trunk opposition. Still, this hostile influence is great and powerful in England, in Canada, and in the United States. And there need not be any doubt of the fact that the settlement of the North-west—the great means which Canada as a Dominion is striving to use towards a still greater end—is considerably retarded by the circumstance that the Grand Trunk and the Syndicate are at war."

A HALIFAX exchange says that at the next session of parliament application will be made for an act to amalgamate the Union Bank of Prince Edward's Island and the Bank of Nova Scotia, on a basis adopted at a special joint meeting of shareholders.

### European Estimates.

Under this head the *New York Miller's Journal* publishes a letter from a Whitley, Ontario, correspondent, which criticises rather severely an estimate of the wheat crop of the World for 1882, published by the *French Bulletin des Haïles*. The letter is too long to allow of our publishing it in full, but we give the portion relating to Canadian estimates:

"In the columns above referred to the wheat crop of Canada is placed at 1,715,000 qrs., as average production, and for 1882 as 2,058,000 qrs., the latter equal to 16,464,000 bush. By taking the wheat consumption in Canada at five bushels per capita, on a population of 4,500,000, adding 2,500,000 bush. for seed, and the net exports of wheat and flour, the wheat crop of the Dominion from crops 1875 to 1881 is ascertained to have varied from 28,500,000 to 31,500,000 bush., except on the poor crop of 1876, when it was considerably under 25,000,000 bush. The crop of 1882 is above the average. I estimate it at 35,000,000 bush., or nearly 19,000,000 bush. over the estimate of *Bulletin des Haïles*.

Our Bureau of industries in Toronto estimates the wheat crop of 1882 in the Province of Ontario alone, at nearly 42,000,000 bushels; but this is evidently an exaggeration. But even at my estimate, our crop is about 2,225,000 qrs. more than in the Paris journal, and a discrepancy of this magnitude in a small crop like ours goes to show how very little reliance is to be placed upon European estimates of American crops or surplus. In case of the United States, the *Bulletin des Haïles* has pretty closely adopted the estimate of the Bureau of Agriculture at Washington. In the case of Canada, it has apparently never heard of the estimate of our bureau in Toronto, or having seen it, it has thought fit to utterly discard it."

### Creamery Butter.

The *Montreal Times* of the 1st inst. contains a portion of an article on "The improvement of the butter industry," which aims to set forth the incompleteness of the remedy supplied by the creamery system. An extract from another journal is made to show its probable decline from which we extract the following: "The gradual withdrawal of the patrons whose cream is of the best quality, will have the effect of lowering the average quality of the product of the creamery, and will be the beginning of its end. The history of the associated system of butter-making points more strongly to this termination as its future, than to any promise of such success as was attained by the other and more stable system of associated cheese-making. The best that can be expected of the creamery is improvement, partial as to time and place; and it will be temporary, giving place to something else ultimately to supersede it."

This is certainly a strong plea for the private dairy and against the creamery system, but unfortunately it is not exactly in accordance with the quotations of different butter markets, and especially of those whose supply comes from the west. A steady lead in figures is held by creamery over dairy, and the gap between the two does not seem to lessen as time advances. The history of the creamery system in the West

States, and particularly in Iowa where its development has been most rapid, goes to prove not only that creamery products have held their superiority in quality over those of home dairies but they have had the effect of improving the quality of dairy butter in the localities in which they are established, by raising the standard of competition. The high standard taken by Iowa butter of every description now, compared with a few years ago, when few if any creameries existed in the State, is a very convincing proof of this.

There certainly can be no more than improvement expected from the creamery system, as perfection is a state not to be reached in this world in butter-making more than anything else.

### Mining.

Mr. W. D. McGregor, mining expert, lately of El Paso, New Mexico, is at present in Winnipeg, and has visited the Lake of the Woods district, and made a rough inspection of the mining prospects there. He is satisfied that operations there will soon prove profitable, and that a mining boom is not at all improbable during the next six months.

Mr. McGregor has joined with Messrs. Van Buskirk & Keiser, of this city, in the work of getting up a metallurgical map of the mining districts of the Lake of the Woods, and operations will be commenced without delay. At present no reliable map of any portion of this district is in existence, and parties owning claims there in many cases scarcely know where they are located. The map proposed to be gotten up by these gentlemen would at least obviate that difficulty, and would doubtless aid greatly in simplifying matters in Kewatin. Although it is almost without a doubt, that great mineral wealth exists in this district, there is a great haziness around the whole affair, and the undertaking of Messrs. McGregor and Van Buskirk & Keiser will do much to clear this away.

### Commercial Travellers.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. Stephenson, of the Grand Trunk Railway, was waited upon by a deputation consisting of Messrs. Black, Findlayson and Sargent of the Toronto Commercial Travellers' Association, and Messrs. Gowdey, Massey, and Simpson, of the Dominion Travellers' Association, with reference to certain desired improvements in connection with the transport of travellers' luggage by that line. After explaining the reason prompting the request, the deputation asked that through baggage tickets with stop over privileges should be granted. This was at once agreed to by Mr. Stephenson, and on and after January 1st members of the above associations can purchase a through ticket instead of the old one from station to station.—*Montreal Witness*, Dec. 22.

A prominent Montreal pork packer gives it as his opinion that the prices of hog products and live hogs will be high during the entire winter in that city, although not so high as at present. He bases his judgment upon a heavy demand from Toronto dealers for cut meats to supply an increasing Manitoba trade.

### Winnipeg Commercial Travellers.

It would be difficult to find a better illustration of western push and go-aheadism than is furnished by the North-west Commercial Travellers' Association of Canada, which has its headquarters in Winnipeg. It is only a little over two months since the first meeting for the purpose of organization of the association took place. But the meeting was called for the purpose of organization, and not to add to delays upon the principle of taking mature consideration. In one week from the first meeting was held, the association was in working order, and in two weeks its membership was over seventy. The principals of wholesale houses in town when waited upon, almost to a man subscribed, and became life members, and the increase to the association's membership has been so rapid, that the two hundred membership cards prepared by the Secretary are about all applied for or supplied to members, and a new supply is now necessary. The treasurer of the association has ample funds on hand to meet all demands, and a surplus, which will be employed in securing a reading room and library. All this has been accomplished inside of three months, and while outsiders laughed at the movement, and thought it folly.

### The Railway War.

The fight between the lines leading from St. Paul and Minneapolis to Chicago still continues, and there is no hope of an early settlement of differences. At the conferences of managers held during the past week a feeling of friendliness prevailed, but any attempt to bridge over the difficulties seemed impossible to secure any agreement upon. The question of divided territory gives much trouble, and the policy of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul to be barred from no work of railway construction they wish to carry out. The Omaha managers, on the other hand, insist on having reserved to them certain stretches of territory. All these side issues are imported into the struggle and assist in making it a stubborn one, but the real *causæ belli*, namely the struggle between the two great railway combinations for the trade of the North-western States, must be decided before any permanent settlement of the struggle can take place.

There has been no extra cutting indulged in by any of the roads during the past week, and the cut passenger rates from Chicago north have been abandoned. The fare from St. Paul to Chicago is now fifty cents, and all competing lines have the same rates. The cuts in freights are by no means so even over the different lines, and the practice of discrimination is no doubt being extensively carried on. The war still rages from Chicago to St. Paul on the north, and to the Missouri River towns on the west.

### North-western Post Offices.

It is difficult at all times to impress upon the sleepy officials of a capital the rapidity of progress in new western countries, and this has been specially so in connection with the post office facilities of the North-west. It is only after repeated representations have been made,

that the department have decided upon establishing a weekly mail between Winnipeg and Prince Albert. Hitherto a mail every three weeks was all that the people of the latter town had as a means of communication with the outer world. The town of Brandon had no money order office until last summer, and notwithstanding all the rapid progress of that place, it had a population of nearly 2,500 people before a post office order could be purchased at its post office. Over forty applications for new post offices are now under consideration at Ottawa, and the number will in all probability be a hundred before these forty get attended to.

It would be sheer folly to attach any political importance to this slowness, as a change in parties would not likely make any change for the better. The facts are, the people who live in eastern provinces cannot comprehend the magic growth of the North-west, and at Ottawa they are a little worse than any where else.

### The Hop Famine.

Evidences are at hand that the famine in hops is not likely to creat such high prices as were expected by many. A few weeks ago it was confidently asserted by parties whose wishes were parent to their thoughts, that hops would sell before January 1st. in Montreal and New York, at \$2.00 a pound. Prices did reach \$1.35 at one time, and these prophesies seemed in a fair way to be fulfilled. The European demand was calculated as a powerfully bullish element, and the cry was raised against the exportation of what was so much wanted at home. The whole movement for hoisting prices was well managed, but unfortunately the elements interested were too varied, and the decline of some 20c from the highest figures is rather a surprise to those who were waiting for a hop famine. It now turns out that the demand in New York for export purpose is not quite so great, and dealers in that city can even afford to sell and press business in Montreal. There will doubtless be very light prices for hops until a new crop is secured, but the fancy figures talked of a few weeks ago are evidently not going to be reached just yet.

### The C. P. R. Capital.

The increase of the C. P. R. capital stock from \$15,000,000 to \$100,000,000 seems to be a great puzzler to most of the wiseheads of the eastern press, and some of the reasons assigned for the increase are really amusing. One Montreal journal hints that the Syndicate, having difficulty in securing money in England, owing to Grand Trunk opposition, have decided upon this expansion of capital. This theory carries absurdity on its face, as \$100,000,000 would certainly be much harder to float than \$15,000,000, and the subscribed capital of a railway corporation is by no means generally accepted as a proof of its solidity and safety of investment in its stock.

Other journals have advanced what seems a much more reasonable theory, namely that the C. P. R. Syndicate anticipate hard times to overtake them long before their work of railway construction is completed, and the present

close state of the money market they accept as a sure indication of the near approach of the same. Their aim in increasing their capital therefore is to have sufficient funds at their disposal in the way of subscribed capital to enable them to prosecute their work with vigor even through a period of commercial depression. It has been too frequently the case that great railway undertakings have been brought to a standstill by the advent of such periods, and the Syndicate wisely wish to avoid any such consequences.

There is no doubt some truth in this theory of financial precaution, but it is more likely that even the C. P. R. Syndicate are only becoming aware of the magnitude of the work they have on hand. They find that the construction of a single line across the continent is not all that is necessary, although it is all that the contract binds them to. Numerous branches are wanted throughout the North-west, which it seems private railway enterprise is powerless to undertake. And these branches must each and all prove of great value as feeders to the company's main lines, and contribute much towards making good dividends as well as satisfying the general cry for railways in the North-west.

There is no doubt but the C. P. R. Syndicate have been looking ahead to the construction of these branches, and the energy they have displayed hitherto in the work of construction would indicate that they above all other corporations are prepared to grapple with the railway wants of the North-west. While therefore there may be some talk in the financial precaution theory, it is more probable that an intention to greatly extend the work of railway construction is the principal reason for the enlarging of the C. P. R. capital.

### Railway Rumors.

Every week we have rumor after rumor of railway schemes for the North-west, and week after week we meet disappointment by finding that they are without foundation. The latest that has reached the city of Winnipeg is, if anything, the wildest that has yet went into circulation, and it is to the effect that a certain officer of the Northern Pacific had by secret and subtle working managed to secure enough of the stock of the St. P. M. & M. to give the Northern Pacific element a controlling power in the management of the former company's lines. The rumor is too wild to be worth much consideration, but assuming it to be a fact, we can smile at the change which would take place in the anti-monopoly cry throughout the North-west. The Northern Pacific has hitherto been looked to as the probable saviour of Manitoba and Northern Dakota by opponents of railway monopoly. With a controlling power in the St. P. M. & M. the Northern Pacific would be the greatest monopoly the North-west ever had, add the high rates of freight and passenger travel west of Fargo, where the N. P. have no opposition is an index to how they would act with this rumored extension of their monopoly.

J. & W. Humberoff have opened up as general merchants at Auburn.

# The Commercial

WINNIPEG, DEC. 12, 1882.

## THE MAYORALTY CANDIDATES.

The commercial circles of Winnipeg were not a little disappointed on Thursday evening, when the news spread that Mr. Joseph Mulholland had retired from the contest in the Mayoralty, and the disappointment of a number reached astonishment when the reason assigned was that Mr. Mulholland not being an owner of real estate, was disqualified for the office.

There has been may a fierce debate over property qualifications in the British Dominions since the anti-reform bill days preceeding 1832, and the gradual obliteration of such qualifications has become a recognized political necessity in all countries where representation of the masses in the councils of the nations are an admitted fact, the retention of such qualifications being considered items of expediency.

We have no desire or object in discussing municipal affairs from any other than a commercial stand-point, and this disqualification of Mr. Mulholland comes within that limit. By the principal on which he is barred from holding a municipal office, the man who invests hundreds of thousands of dollars in mercantile or manufacturing undertakings, and supplies labor for hundreds of operations is barred from occupying a place of civic honor and trust, although his local taxes may amount to an enormous sum every year; while the irresponsible speculator who owns fifty feet square of a mud-hole in the suburbs of the city is eligible for the highest office within the gift of the people. This is property qualification with a power and forcibly reminds us of the statement of a political orator of a wag-gish turn of mind, made some years ago in Ontario, to the effect that he (the orator) had a property qualification, and the sheriff after a six months' search had failed to find it.

But outside of the absurdity of such a qualification in a western city like Winnipeg, the question has a bearing upon the commercial prosperity of the city. A very large portion of the leading merchants and manufacturers in Winnipeg are not owners of real estate, and have neither the time, attention or means to spare in such transactions. In a former

issue we showed the necessity for a majority of commercial men in the City Council of Winnipeg, and still claim that the interests of the city demand the same, as its prosperity depends upon commercial progress, which can be best secured under the guidance of men actively engaged in pursuits of that class. With the present property qualification, however, a great number are barred from holding civic offices, whose services would be of inestimable value in that respect. There can be no doubt that such a qualification is a relic of the days of a landed aristocracy, and it requires to be swept from the statute book, at least so far as the government of cities is concerned. Commerce and industry are the fields in which North-western cities must look for their greatness. The destinies of such cities are safest in the hands of those actively engaged in such pursuits, and any qualification which holds back men of that class from civic powers, is unquestionably an obstacle in the way of progress, which must be removed.

## RUINOUS RENTS.

It is generally accepted as a fact in Eastern localities that real estate in Winnipeg has reached fancy prices, and not a few people possessed of business shrewdness look forward to a sudden collapse in the prices. The number that have these expectations is certainly not so great as during the excited months in the beginning of the year, and it must be acknowledged that they are confined to a great extent to those who view western affairs from an eastern stand-point, and the views are of correspondingly less value than those of others whose experiences of the North-west have been more extended. Taking the most favorable view of real-estate matters in this city, however, it is plain that city property is at its full value, even taking that comparison of value at a time when prosperity is general, and in the event of a commercial depression they would certainly be beyond their value. At present a large proportion of the central city property is owned by parties who have purchased at prices such as we have described, and holders of a speculative turn of mind naturally expect to make a liberal profit by sale, or a heavy per centage on their investments in case of renting. Such persons do not bear in mind that the high prices of real estate in the city depend much upon prospects

and not upon immediate returns. The prospects of Winnipeg's rapid growth are certainly brilliant as those of any city in the world, but as yet, it is a city of less than 30,000 people, and the figures at which its central property is held, are as high if not higher, than those of any city of this continent with 100,000 population. While, therefore, property may be good value leased upon the prospects of the city's growth, very little of it can be expected to pay heavy returns from rental at present.

In the Eastern Provinces capitalists are content with 6 and 7 per cent. returns for their investments, and when 10 per cent. is secured they consider themselves peculiarly fortunate. In the North-west, however, no such returns are considered satisfactory. The speculator who purchases property at a prospective figure expects to realize as liberally as in an investment based upon actual and present value, and as a natural consequence rent in the city of Winnipeg, and especially in the central business portion of it are as high if not higher than in the city of Montreal with its population of nearly a quarter of a million, and if the solidity and safety of the buildings in the latter city are taken into consideration, Winnipeg rents are decidedly higher. The same is true to some extent in residence property, although instances are not so glaring in this line.

While we have the fullest faith in the commercial future of Winnipeg, we have no hesitation in stating, that this system of basing the rental of business buildings upon the inflated hopes of real estate speculators will cause, and is at present causing great injury to the city's commercial prosperity, and if persevered much longer it will rest like a nightmare upon its whole commercial system. Among the few insolvencies which have occurred in Winnipeg during the last few weeks quite a heavy proportion attribute their misfortunes in a measure to exorbitant rent; and one or two cases would leave the impression that the property owner had based his rent upon the gullability of his tenant instead of upon the value of his property. Unfortunately such property owners can find too many dupes, among the men with limited means and still more limited commercial tact and experience, who are anxious to rush into business in a new country, and start out with the idea that commerce of any description is in the

North-west a kind of alchemy. The laws of hypochie in this as in other provinces makes the property owners perfectly safe in most cases, and lends encouragement to the practice stated. It is not to be assumed, however, that all, or even a majority of the city's property owners belong to the class described: but personal gain is too apt to make the most scrupulous drift with the movement, which in the end must prove a short-sighted and suicidal policy even for property owners themselves. The commercial and industrial growth of the city is what real estate owners must depend upon for any increase in the value of their property, and ruinous rents such as are now too frequent in Winnipeg must act as a dead weight upon these. Age can sometimes look to childhood for genuine wisdom, and the property owners of the Manitoba Capitol might profit by going back to the literature of their childhood, and re-reading the story of "The goose that laid the golden egg."

### ONTARIO AND TARIFF.

The *American Mail and Export Journal* for November, in an article headed "Our Commercial relations with Ontario," makes the following comparison of the trade of that province with Great Britain, and with the United States in 1881:

Imports from Great Britain	\$14,112,000
Exports to Great Britain	6,474,000
<b>Total trade with Great Britain</b>	<b>\$20,586,000</b>
Imports from the United States	\$17,466,000
Exports to the United States	20,063,050

The same article contains an amount of pleasing vituperation against Canada and Canadians, worthy of some insignificant western country paper rather than a leading American trade journal. The cause of all the spleen is evidently the fact that the present Canadian tariff system gives to the Dominion an advantage which throws the balance of trade with the United States in favor of the former. At the same time asserting that Ontario is commercially a portion of the United States; that, shut out from United States markets the province would only be an isolated portion of the Dominion, and belaboring Canadian protective ideas generally the writer finishes up with the following patronizing bluster:

"As we said before, the puerility and insignificance of the press of Ontario, and of the 'public voice' which it is supposed to express, should not be relied upon for continued impunity. We should rather hold the closest and

friendliest relations—homogeneous relations, in fact—with all peoples on this continent; but when they cast reproach upon the spirit and embodiment of Americans, they become as vipers fang the bosom which warmed them into life.

For these reasons we trust that our next Congress will take up this question of our commercial relations with Canada and place our exporters on equality with the Canadian exporters. We should prefer a hundredfold to deal directly with England, and show her special favors, in the lines of imports, if such a thing were possible, than to permit Ontario to flood our markets with her products, the while her press and people are full of bitterness against us.

An American trade journal which asks for a protective tariff, and maligns another country for adopting a similar policy is probably one of the best instances on record "Satan reproving sin." The commercial legislation of the United States for the past twenty years has shown more dishonest selfishness than can be found in that of any constitutional nation in the history of the world; and Canadians in adopting a protective policy are only taking a lesson from Americans and taking care to leave the dishonest portion out.

### AN ELEVATOR SYSTEM.

We made a plea for an elevator system for Winnipeg some weeks ago, and it seems like importunity to again refer to the subject, but the grain business of the past week makes the re-opening of the question imperative and affords a clear proof of the necessity for taking prompt action in the matter.

During the past few weeks grain shipping to the Atlantic seaboard has been possible and paying, owing to reduced freight rates between Saint Paul and Chicago, which made through freights 10c per 100 pounds less than formerly. The consequence has been that a quantity of wheat has been shipped from the province, beyond what was anticipated, and quite a firm tone was given to the grain markets of Manitoba. With the opening of the present week this advantage in freights is likely to cease, and the old rates, or at least a material advance upon those of the last three weeks are likely to be put in force, and as a natural consequence shipping from the North-west will not be possible at present prices.

The alacrity with which the grain shippers of this city took advantage of the recent cut rates is proof of the surplus wheat which is this winter held in

Manitoba, and with the increased farming operations that will be carried on next season, the surplus next winter will be much greater. At present rates wheat has to pay 62c a bushel freight from Winnipeg to New York, even taking into consideration the cut mentioned. Such freights are certainly burdensome upon agriculturists in the North-west, and while they exist must make wheat raising a poor paying undertaking at anything like the Eastern prices of the present season. There is a hope held out of lower freights by the opening of the Thunder Bay route next summer, but this route will be closed for winter before any great portion of the North-western crop of 1883 can be shipped, and shippers will then be at the mercy of railways running through the United States, and to the 62c rate, if not a higher. The inference to be drawn from this is very plain. Some system of grain storage for the crop of 1883 is necessary to enable the country to reap the benefit of cheaper transportation, and a glance at the map of the North-west shows that Winnipeg is the point where that system should be centered. One milling company is making arrangements for the construction of an elevator of 100,000 bushels capacity, but this is altogether inadequate to what the storage demand will be, and a company organized specially for the purpose with ample capital to meet the demands of the country is an absolute necessity. A charter has already been granted to one company for warehousing purposes, which could be easily amended and the capital extended to overtake the necessities of the case; but if it is not sufficient a new charter can be easily secured for such an object.

It is high time some movement was set on foot in this direction, otherwise the farmers and grain dealers of the North-west must ever remain at the mercy of grain speculators in the East, and extortioning railway managers.

The *Chicago Tribune* in an article on grain prices has the following: "Great crops have never been harvested and brought to sale in the United States with a more general feeling of business mistrust, than exists this fall and winter. Prices of breadstuffs have strengthened in Liverpool when there was no response in Chicago. Exports from the Atlantic ports have fallen off, but supplies afloat and on their way to the United Kingdom have increased. In other words while present prices do not tempt farmers to sell in Chicago, they satisfy those who sell at Odessa and San Francisco.



## PROHIBITION.

In view of promised legislation by the present Dominion government upon the retail liquor traffic many journals of Ontario are taking time by the forelock, and discussing the question of prohibition or restriction of that traffic, and defining, according to their different views, the powers of the Dominion and provincial governments in connection with such legislation. The political, more than the social bearings of the question are the subjects of discussion, and few, if any, journals attempt to reason from a commercial stand-point. That such a subject should be considered one of great importance by social philosophers is very natural, and is a proof of the healthy state of the social atmosphere, but that it should be made a matter of party politics is much to be regretted, and lessens the chances of an early and permanent settlement of the question. This is made evident in the results of some of the late American elections, more particularly in Ohio, Iowa and Kansas, where the question has been made a political test of parties, and as a natural consequence, intolerant fanaticism and defiant drunkenness have collided and produced a state of legislative chaos on the matter. Such a course it is to be hoped will be avoided in all the Canadian provinces.

It is impossible to discuss the question of liquor prohibition from a purely commercial standpoint without being accused of being sordid by a certain class of philanthropists so called, and indeed it is necessary to view it socially even for commercial purposes.

There can be no doubt but a great amount of evil must ever be connected with the liquor traffic, so long as one class of mortals are inclined to the excessive use of alcohol, and another to make money by questionable means. The complete eradication of these evils it is safe to say cannot be accomplished, and the social philosopher must look for the best means of mitigating them. Two systems of securing this end have been tried, one in Europe and Great Britain in particular, and the other in some of the United States. The first of these is to legislate the liquor traffic into respectability; and the other is to crush it out of existence, or if that be impossible to degrade it so that no respectable and reliable man will engage in it. It is an axiom of commerce that a traffic which is not directly

criminal, may be restricted, but must be tolerated; and any violation of this principle on the plea of philanthropy has as yet proved impracticable when enforced by legislation. Such legislation has only driven the traffic into the hands of more unscrupulous parties than would otherwise engage in it, and by the degrading process in some portions of the States above mentioned the dealers in liquors and their patrons have become a strong and unscrupulous organization that puts law at defiance. Such a state of affairs is by no means to be wished for in Canada, and it is safe to predict that any legislation upon that subject the representatives of the people will act upon the elevating principle, and secure for liquor dealers a class of men whose reputations at least are some pledge for the conduct of their business in a manner that will reduce the evils of drunkenness to a minimum.

In the North-west prohibition is enforced in certain parts for the protection of a weaker race, for whose moral welfare the invading whites are to some extent responsible. As the work of settlement progresses it must vanish before the march of civilization, and the efforts made by some to enforce this law, which was meant only for Indians, upon intelligent communities, only has the effect of driving a perfectly legitimate traffic into illegitimate channels.

## Winnipeg Wholesale Trade.

### AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY, CARRIAGES, ETC.

Agricultural machinery of every description is out of demand at present, and trade in these goods may be said to be at a standstill. City houses are getting matters ready for spring consignments, and calendars and other ornamental advertising matter are beginning to make their appearance. The snow of the past week has stirred up the trade in sleighs and cutters, and orders for fresh supplies have been received from different points of the country. This is the only branch of the trade showing any life, and wholesalers calculate upon that demand being soon over.

### BOOTS AND SHOES.

The winter trade in this branch of business is virtually over, and the present volume of business is confined to a few orders for sorts, and these come almost entirely from the country. A few spring orders have been received during the week, but spring trade cannot be said to have commenced. Wholesale houses are receiving their consignments of goods for that season, but are not yet ready to launch fully into that trade. The fruits of the fine fall trade are now being received in the form of

free collections, which are reported by all dealers.

### CLOTHING.

There has been quite a little bustle in this line during the latter days of the past week. Sorting up orders caused by the sudden cold created one of those hectic rushes, which resembles, while it lasts, the heat of an opening season period. The wholesale dealers of the city were previously very low in winter stock, but they are now almost cleaned out, and they have found themselves deficient in numerous lines of goods. Travellers are now out with their spring goods, and some have tapped Prince Arthur's landing and other towns of Lake Superior, where they are competing with houses in Ontario. Quite a number of spring orders have come in during the week, but the general trade in these goods will not open until January. There is a general feeling of satisfaction over the results of the fall and winter trade among the wholesale men of the city.

### CROCKERY AND GLASS WARE.

During the week there has been a steady continuation of the rushing business of the previous week, and the trade generally is in a most encouraging state. Country orders are still numerous and heavy, even for the finer grades of goods, and the city trade is good. The demand for Christmas goods is still in full volume, and will continue right into the holiday season. The outlook therefore in this line is a bright one.

### DRY GOODS.

This line of trade like several others has profited by the cold spell of last week, and quite a little rush has been general in winter goods. Orders for sorts have been numerous, and have greatly lessened the limited stocks of winter goods which were held. The demands of this class are still coming in from the country, and will probably continue during the present week. Spring orders are beginning to be heavier and more frequent, but the trade in these has not opened fairly up. Collections are reported fair to good, and there is a feeling of general satisfaction pervading the trade mingled with good hopes of a prosperous business as soon as the spring demands fairly set in. The fall and winter trade, now about over, has far exceeded the most sanguine calculations of every house in town.

### DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

The report of the week from this branch of business is a very favorable one. There has been a steady demand from both town and country, and in certain classes of goods there has been a livening up caused by the advent of extreme cold weather. Travellers are at home at present, but will start out generally in a few days, when an increase to the already brisk country trade is anticipated. There are no new features connected with the trade except an extra demand for tent and other medicines commonly used for the cure of slight colds.

### FANCY GOODS AND SMALL WARES.

In this line a brisk business has been doing during the week, especially in holiday goods, which are now in great demand. Demands from the city are heavy, and country trade is

fairly busy. The general outlook is very promising, and wholesalers are as a rule hopeful.

#### FISH AND POULTRY.

There has been quite a scarcity of fresh fish during the past week, which was doubtless attributable to the inclement weather stopping fishing operations. White fish were the only variety on the market, and these were not in sufficient quantities to allow of wholesale quotations. Retail figures were 12½c a pound. Oysters have been quoted at \$4 a gallon in bulk for counts, and in cans 75c for counts, 45c for sockets, and 55c for standards. The trade in fish and oysters was rather slow. Dried fish was confined to smoked salmon and eels. The trade in poultry has been fairly active, while the supply and variety have not been very great. Dressed chickens have sold at 21c, and turkeys at 22c. These were the only poultry on the market, and the variety is not likely to be extended for some weeks.

#### FRUIT.

Grapes and other delicate fruits are now out of the market, and will remain so, in all probability, during the balance of the winter. California pears are still to be had but are getting very scarce, and have advanced 50c a case on last week's prices, and are quoted as high as \$8. Apples are now to be had in great variety, but are advancing in price as the season advances, and the care of preserving them increases. Quotations have ranged from \$6.50 to \$7.50 a barrel, some of the finest varieties of winter apples being offered at the latter figure. Lemons are growing scarce, and oranges have arrived in town this week, but are not yet quoted. Cranberries are now plentiful and have sold during the week at from \$16 to \$17 a barrel according to quality. In dried goods the variety has not been great. Figs in boxes have sold at 12c and in mats at 10c per pound. They are now plentiful in the city. New Malaga raisins are now general among dealers, and some fine qualities are now held. The trade in fruit during the week has been reasonably good but not unusually active.

#### FURS AND HIDES.

The receipts of raw furs during the week have been very limited, and are liable to be so for some weeks to come. Specimens of this season promise a fine quality during the winter. Hides have been in slow demand and have sold at 6c to 6½c a pound. Pelts have been scarce and have been quoted from 40c to 50c.

#### FUEL.

The coal trade of this city seems to have settled down to a level, and arrived at steady prices for the winter. Neither of the competing interests seem inclined to make any further reduction of their figures, and prices hold steady as they were the previous week. Anthracite is quoted at \$13.75 a ton on track in car lots, and bituminous at \$13.50 for grate purposes, and \$12.50 for steam purposes. There has been during the week a great waking up in the wood trade, owing to a regular glut of the market. The scarcity in the city a few weeks ago tempted many to commence shipping into town, and quite a number of thousands of cords are now on their way or about to be shipped to the city. There has consequently been a heavy decline in prices, and a further drop is not at all

unlikely. Dry poplar is now quoted at \$5.50 a cord in car lots on track, and sales are said to have been made at \$5. Tamarac, sells at \$7 on track, and sales are rumored at a lower figure. The benefit of the drop in prices has not yet reached the retail market, and considerable dissatisfaction is being expressed in consequence. The demand is not as active as might be expected under the circumstances, and dealers are feeling rather shaky.

#### FURNITURE.

The same steady, good business has been general in this branch during the past week, and the wholesale houses are now a little pressed to fill orders. The local manufacturers have all they can attend to, and their factories have to work into the night. There is a good, steady trade expected during December, and it will doubtless continue into the new year.

#### GROCERIES.

There has been a general improvement in this branch of trade during the past week and the quietness complained of in our last issue has ceased. City trade has improved very much, while country business is rather better. There are a number of travellers out, and their orders for fancy lines in view of the approaching holidays have added to the general improvement. There have been a few failures in retail circles during the week, but in no case have the liabilities been heavy. Collections are generally good, and the trade is in a healthy state. Prices of staple goods have not changed: Green coffees are still quoted, Rio 15c to 17c, Government Java 22½c to 25c and quiet at these figures. Sugars have been quoted at 10c for bright yellows, 12c for granulated, and Paris lumps 12½c. Dried apples are reported very scarce, and tending upward. Dried peaches are quoted at 10c to 10½, and evaporated at 35c.

#### HARDWARE.

There has been a sudden revival in this line of business during the week, and trade has shown considerable activity. There is no particular reason for the improvement, as the class of goods that have been most in demand are not affected by weather, and the little rush may be set down as a general improvement in the state of the trade irrespective of unusual influences. One leading house reports having all the orders their staff can attend to. The rush has been principally in shelf goods, the heavy branch being still dull, and it may be that the approaching holidays have added to the activity.

#### LUMBER.

There has been no improvement in this trade during the week, and business may now be said to be dull. The orders coming in are light although rather numerous, and are mostly for sorts for finishing purposes. Dealers generally seem to be perfectly satisfied with the lull, and are doubtless laying their arrangement for the trade of next spring. The stock in the city is heavy, but will be all required before the mills are running again. Prices remain unchanged. Sheeting, \$28; common dimension, \$30 to \$32; fencing, \$28 to \$34; stock, \$33 to \$40; flooring, \$35 to \$45; partition, \$45 to \$50; graded clear, \$50 to \$70; shingles, \$4.50 to \$6; lath, \$5.

#### STATIONERY AND PAPER.

Dealers in this line are now in the middle of their harvest. Business is at its best both in staple and fancy lines. Christmas cards and other holiday goods are in great demand, and a few weeks of rush and bustle are looked forward to. Opening orders from several new points have been received during the week, and the territory of the city's trade is steadily and rapidly widening.

#### WINES AND SPIRITS.

Business in this branch is, to use the words of one member of the trade, quite up to the mark. For two weeks a steady improvement has been felt, and the demand from both city and country is now at its best. This state of affairs is expected to continue on into January, but will probably not be quite so brisk for a few days after the close of the year.

## THE MARKETS.

### WINNIPEG.

#### GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

In these products the trade generally has been active during the week, and business has been in a prosperous state. In the grain trade there has been a slight falling off in the supply, which may be attributed to the extreme cold weather, which checked the receipts considerably at almost every market point. In the city the street receipts for the first four days of the week were very small, while car lots by rail were not as numerous as during previous. Shipments to the Montreal and other eastern markets still continue, and during the week about thirty cars have been shipped that way. These were all wheat, as it would not pay to ship rough grain at present prices, and there is no hope of any shipment will be made during the present season. Mills in the city are running full, and are having a plentiful supply of wheat to keep them going, notwithstanding the lull in receipts mentioned.

#### WHEAT.

Owing to the light receipts has held firm, although Minneapolis prices have fallen heavily during the week, and Montreal markets have been very weak. This firmness is contrary to general expectation, and will probably not last now that good sleighing is general all over the country, a moderation of the extreme cold weather will greatly increase the receipts. The quantity of grain still in the hands of farmers is known to be considerable, and many have only been waiting for good roads to market their crops. Prices have held at 80c for No. 1 hard wheat, and from 72 to 75c for the poorer grades. There has been a very large proportion of the latter received and millers complain very much about the bad condition in which some wheat comes to them, that with good care and handling would be first-class.

#### OATS.

There has been an active demand for this grain during the week while the supply has been shorter than was anticipated. The street receipts on a few days were liberal, but car lots have not been so numerous as during previous weeks. Prices have in consequence held firm, and have even advanced a little. Some sales were made at 45c, but the greater portion of the business was done at or near 48c, while few car lots went at 50c. With milder weather the receipts will no doubt increase, and as there is no probability of any increased activity in the demand, lower prices may be expected soon.

#### BARLEY.

There has been quite an increase in the receipts of this grain during the week. Car lots have not been many, but the street receipts have been rather liberal. There has been no general im-

provement in the quality of the grain brought in, although one or two lots have shown good color and plumpness. Some lots, however, have been so poor as to be fit only for chopped feed. There seems to have been great carelessness in the handling of this year's crop, and there will probably be but a small proportion of what has been raised that will turn out of good quality. The estimates of the crop for the year are still much short of the local demand. Prices have ranged from 50c to 55c according to quality.

There has been no flax, rye or buckwheat on market during the week, and there is not likely to be enough marketed during the winter to admit of market quotations.

#### FLOUR.

Flour shipments to eastern markets have not been so heavy during the past week as the previous one, which is not to be attributed to any dullness in the eastern demand, but to the fact that the local demand has been increased. The Indian Department of the North-west have been in the market for winter supplies and have purchased in the city over ten car loads. This has lessened the shipment to the East, which have been limited to about a dozen cars. The same facilities caused by cut rates are still at the disposal of the millers, and during the present week the shipment will again increase. The local demand of bakers and traders has held steady, and is anticipated to remain so during the next few weeks. Prices have stiffened up a little, especially in the higher grade but no marked advance has taken place. Patents are quoted at \$3.15, Baker's, or 4 x, at \$2.55; and traders or 2 x, at \$1.50. There is no reason to anticipate any further advance for some time to come.

#### BRAN.

There is a steady good demand for this product, and the supply in the hands of the millers is not allowed to accumulate, but finds ready sale as soon as made. Prices have not changed during the week and still hold at \$12 a ton on track, and \$13 delivered.

#### SHORTS.

The demand for this product has been steady and rather inclined to increase during the week. Prices have advanced slightly and quotations now are \$14 a ton on track or \$15 delivered.

#### CHOPPED FEED

Is steadily gaining favor in the city, and is gradually coming into more general use among owners of horses. The sales during the week have been considerable, and the pure holds firm at \$30 a ton.

#### POTATOES.

The supply has had a temporary check by the cold weather of the past week, and a great many farmers have finished fitting and storing for the winter. There has been no actual advance in prices during the week, but the highest figures of the previous week are more general. Sales have been made at 90c, but the general quotations has been \$1, and there is every prospect of an advance taking place before the close of the year.

#### BUTTER.

There has been a firm feeling in the higher grades during the week, which is doubtless in sympathy with the scarcity of those in eastern markets. Lower grades of store packed are very little in demand, and the stock in the city is steadily increasing. A glut of the market in these grades is not an unlikely occurrence at an early date, but there is no prospect of any over supply of choice or fine grades. Prices of the latter have held firm during the week at from 25c to 27c, while the demand for lower grades has been so light, that we are unable to give wholesale quotations. A number of dealers are now handling fine creamery, which is quoted at 35c, and is steadily gaining ground in this market.

#### EGGS.

The extreme cold weather of the past week has caused a sudden advance in the price of eggs, and quotations now range from 37c to 40c, with the prospect that the latter figure will be

general during the present week. There are several consignments now on their way from the Western States, and consignees are naturally anxious as to how they will fare in transit. Should they reach here in a badly frozen condition another sudden advance in prices is inevitable; but should they arrive in good condition and free from frost, no advance need be expected, and a slight decline, or at least an easier feeling is very probable.

#### BACON.

In response to the eastern markets there has been quite an easy feeling in this product during the week, and slight decline has taken place. The stock in the city is rather limited, and the demand steady, but quite a number of consignments are known to be on the way from Ontario, and their receipt may be the signal for a further decline. Long clear smoked has sold at 16½c, and prime American at 17c. Cheaper qualities are not much in demand.

#### HAMS.

The demand for these during the week has been active, and prices have held reasonably firm, although eastern markets have been as a rule weak and lower. Quotations have been 18c and 18½c, the latter price predominating. While the demand keeps steadily good as at present, there is not much probability of any material decline in prices, and dealers generally believe that at present they are near to bottom figures.

#### MESS PORK.

The tendency in this product during the week has been steadily downwards, although no great decline has taken place. There is an unvarying lower movement, however, and dealers have evidently trouble in maintaining present figures. There has been no material advance in prices in Chicago and other packing centers from which supplies are drawn, although a firmer feeling has sprung up. Present margins are decidedly wide, but dealers here are evidently expecting an advance at the packing houses, and hold their prices up as much as possible. The past week opened with quotations at \$27.50 but these were quickly lowered to \$27, and towards the close \$26.50 was the general figure. A further break is anticipated during the present week, but prices cannot come much lower under existing circumstances.

#### CORNED BEEF.

A steady, but not over active demand for this product has kept up during the week. There has been a slight stiffening of prices but no actual advance. The bulk of the transactions have been at \$18.50, and there have been some sales made at \$19. The latter have been few, however.

#### CHICAGO.

Tuesday's market opened with a firm feeling in wheat, and a slight advance on Monday's prices took place. Oats did not recover any of their drop of the previous week, and closed rather weak. Pork held firm, and showed a tendency to advance. Closing quotations were as follows: Wheat, December, 94½c, January, 95½c; Corn, January, 53½c, February, 53½c; Oats, December, 35½c, January, 34½c; Pork, December, \$17.75, January, \$17.70; Lard, December, \$10.55½, January, \$10.72½.

Wednesday's market was not an active one, and the changes in quotations were few. Wheat was a shade easier, while corn stiffened up a little. Pork dropped a little and showed a weak tendency. Lard was also lower. Closing quotations were as follows: Wheat, December, 94½c, January, 95½c; Corn, December, 53½c, January, 53½c; Oats, December, 35½c, January, 34½c; Pork, December, \$17.50, January, \$17.45; Lard, December, \$10.07½, January, \$10.07.

Thursday's market produced very little change in the price of grain of any description with the exception of oats which declined a little. Pork firmed up and advanced slightly, and lard was slightly firmer. Closing quotations were: Wheat, December, 94½c, January, 95½c; corn, January, 53½c, February, 53½c; oats, December, 35½c, January, 34½c; pork, December, \$17.60, January, \$17.90; lard, December, \$10.65, January, \$10.75.

tions were: Wheat, December, 94½c, January, 95½c; corn, January, 53½c, February, 53½c; oats, December, 35½c, January, 34½c; pork, December, \$17.60, January, \$17.90; lard, December, \$10.65, January, \$10.75.

There was but little change in the prices of grain on Friday, and the market altogether was rather an uneventful one. Closing quotations were: Wheat, December 94½, January 95; corn, December 34½, January 36½; oats, December 37, January 36½; pork, December \$17.50, January \$17.70; lard December \$10.72½, Jan. \$10.70.

Saturday's market developed no material changes in grain prices. Pork suffered a slight decline and lard was rather weak, closing quotations were:

Wheat, December 94½c, January 95½c  
Corn, December, 53½c, January 53½c  
Oats, December 36½c, January 36½c  
Pork, December \$17.35, January \$17.57½  
Lard, December \$10.35, January \$10.67½.

#### MINNEAPOLIS.

At the opening on change on Tuesday 10,000 bushels No. 1 hard wheat was offered in A at 99, and several car lots sold at that. Later 10 cars sold in A at \$1.00, and one car in B at \$1.01. The market for samples was dull as sellers asked more than buyers would pay. At the close prices were firm and about 1c higher than yesterday. Oats continued steady with fair demand at quotations. Several round lots were offered but were above the market and not sold. There was nothing done in corn. Nebraska was offered at 60c and Iowa at 55c. Mill feed of all kinds was lowered and more offered. The drop on bran was due to higher freights and also a break in the Chicago market. Hay was firm.

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

No. 1 hard, 99c to 100c; No. 2 hard, 93c to 94c; No. 1, 92c to 95c; No. 2, 85c to 90c; No. 3, 75c to 83c; No. 4, 55c to 70c.

CORN—Was quoted as follows:

No. 2 old, 60c to 65c; No. 2 new, 58c to 60c; Rejected old, 58c to 60c; Rejected new, 45c to 55c.

Nominal.

OATS—Following quotations are based on today's sales:

No. 2 white, 36c to 37c; No. 2, 35c to 36c; Rejected, 33c to 34c; Samples, 33c to 37c.

FLOUR—Quotations: Patents, \$6.25 to \$6.65; straights, \$5.50 to \$6.00; clears, \$5.00 to \$5.50; Hinkle's Gold Dust, \$6.65; do. Inland, \$5.50, steady.

On Wednesday several cars of No. 1 hard wheat sold by grade at 99c in A, and more was offered at the same price. There were bids at the close of change at 98½, but the price was below the view of sellers. There were some sales of condemned, but it was noticeable that the bulk of sound wheat was going into store to be held for a more favorable market; 35 was bid for No. 2 oats. Spot, Dec., Jan., Feb. and March, they were offered at 36. No. 2 corn was offered at 60 for new spot. The feed markets were quiet and a trifle dull, \$1.00 bid for No. 1 hard wheat, seller Feb.

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

No. 1 hard, 98½ to 99; No. 2 hard, 93 to 94; No. 1, 91 to 95; No. 2, 89 to 90; No. 3, 75 to 88; No. 4, 55 to 70.

CORN—Was quoted as follows:

No. 2, old, 60c to 65c; No. 2, new, 58 to 60c; Rejected, old, 58c to 60c; Rejected, new, 45c to 55c.

Nominal.

OATS—Following quotations are based on today's sales:

No. 2, white, 36c to 37c; No. 2, 25c to 36c; Rejected, 33c to 34c; Samples, 33c to 37.

FLOUR.—Quotations:—Patents, \$5.25 to 6.65

straights, \$5.50 to 6.00; clears, \$5.00 to 5.50; Hinkle's Gold Dust, \$6.65; do. Inland, \$5.50, steady.

A few sample cars of wheat sold on Thursday at the usual wide range of prices but nothing was done in grades. Buyers were bidding 98c for No. 1 hard and 93c for No. 2 hard in store. 99c was bid for No. 1 hard seller January, and 92c for No. 2 hard seller January. \$1.00 was bid for No. 1 hard February. All other grades sell by sample. 37c was bid for all the No. 2 oats in the city, or any part of them in car lots, to be delivered at Central Elevator. A few cars were transferred on that bid. There was but a small amount of hard wheat offered, and this was bid at 55c. 55c was bid for good, sound, grade corn; 60 was asked; no sales. Feed and millstuffs quiet and unchanged. Hay steady. Barley dull.

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

No. 1 hard, 98c to 99c; No. 2 hard, 93c to 94c; No. 1, 91c to 95c; No. 2, 83c to 90c; No. 3, 75c to 83c; No. 4, 55c to 70c.

**CORN**—Was quoted as follows: No. 2 old, 60c to 65c; No. 2 new, 58c to 60c; rejected old, 58c to 60c, rejected new, 45c to 55c. Nominal.

**OATS**—Following quotations are based on today's sales: No. 2 white, 37c to 38c; No. 2, 36c to 37c; rejected, 33c to 34c; samples, 33c to 37c.

**FLOUR**—Quotations: Patents, \$6.25 to \$6.65; straights, \$5.50 to \$6.00; clears, \$5.00 to \$5.50; Hinkle's Gold Dust, \$6.65; do. Inland, \$5.50, steady.

Friday's market developed more of a disposition to do business on the part of buyers. Some 50 cars changed hands, but there was no material change from the prices of the previous day. The following was the range of quotation:

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

No. 1 hard, 98c to 99c; No. 2 hard, 93c to 94c; No. 1, 91c to 95c; No. 2, 88c to 90c; No. 3, 75c to 82c; No. 4, 55c to 60c.

**CORN**—Was quoted as follows: No. 2 old, 60c to 65c; No. 2 new, 58c to 60c; Rejected, old, 58c to 60c; Rejected, new, 45c to 55c. Nominal.

**OATS**—Following quotations are based on today's sales: No. 2 white, 37 to 38; No. 2, 36 to 37; Rejected 33 to 34; Samples 33 to 37.

**FLOUR**—Quotations: Patents, \$6.25 to 6.65; straights, 5.50 to 6.00; clears, 5.00 to 5.50; Hinkle's Gold Dust, 6.65; do. Inland, 5.50, steady.

There was a good attendance on change on Saturday, and a better feeling between buyers and sellers still continued. The storms over the North-west were expected to cause some new developments. The following were the range of quotations:—

**WHEAT**—The cheaper quotations in the following table represent bids by grade, the dearer are based on sales of extra lots by sample. No. 1 Hard, 90c to \$1; No. 2 Hard, 94c to 95c; No. 1, 89c to 95c; No. 2, 83c to 90c; No. 3, 75c to 83c; No. 4, 55c to 70c.

**CORN** was quoted as follows: No. 2, old, 60c to 65c; No. 2, new, 58c to 60c; Rejected, old, 58c to 60c; Rejected, new, 45c to 55c; nominal.

**OATS**—Following quotations are based on today's sales: No. 2, White, 37c to 38c; No. 2, 36c to 37c; Rejected, 33c to 34c; Samples, 33c to 37c.

**FLOUR**—Quotations: Patents, \$6.25 to \$6.65; Straights, \$5.50 to \$6; Clears, \$5 to \$5.50; Hinkle's Gold Dust, \$6.65; do. Inland, \$5.50, steady.

#### TORONTO. STOCKS.

The sudden improvement in stocks generally with which the week opened cast quite a ray of hope on the stock market, and inspired quite a little confidence. The feeling kept up as the week advanced, and although stocks have not advanced very rapidly, there has been a much

healthier feeling during the week, and the feverish feeling of two weeks ago has almost entirely subsided. After the decided firmness with which Monday opened, there was a slight reaction on Tuesday, but not enough to shake confidence, and the market of the day was altogether a fairly active but steady one. Closing bids on the afternoon board were, Montreal, 201½ and 200½, sales during the day at 201; Ontario, 117½ and 117; Toronto, 173 and 172, sales at 173; Merchants, 122½ and 122, sales at 122; Commerce, 136½ and 135½, sales at 136½; Imperial, 141½; Federal, 158 and 157½, sales at 157½; Dominion, 198 and 197½, sales at 197½ and 197½; Standard, 118½ and 118½; Hamilton, 118; North-west Land, 52½ and 54.

Wednesday and Thursday developed no very marked changes, and the same feeling of returning confidence continued to a greater or lesser extent.

#### GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

The markets in these products have not been active during the week, and in grain there has been a continued weakness. Either the advent of snow and good sleighing, or the fact that farmers have got tired of holding, has added to the street receipts, which for several days were unusually heavy. Prices under the circumstances have held moderately firm, although a decline in some kinds of grain has taken place. No. 1 spring wheat sold on Wednesday as high as \$1.02, and No. 2 at \$1 to \$1.01. No. 1 fall sold 92c to 94c, and goose 78c to 81c. Oats were offered at 42c, with 41c bid. No. 1 Barley was offered at 78c, No. 2 at 73c, Extra No. 3 at 61c, No. 3 at 52c. The feeling was very weak. Peas sold at 73c to 74c. Rye 60c. Flour sold Superior Extra \$4.50 and Extra \$4.40. Butter sold at 20c to 21c for good choice dairy, and a few sales were made at a slight advance upon the latter figure. Bacon was not very plentiful and sold at 13c per long clear smoked, and 12c for Cumberland cut. Hams sold at 14c to 14½c. Eggs were very scarce and sold readily at 25c.

#### Markets by Telegraph.

*Special Dispatch to The Commercial.*

TORONTO, Dec. 11th.—Grain and produce markets have been very dull for several days and closed to-day still more so. Great complaints are made about no through ocean freights, which is one reason for the dullness. Latest sales of flour were at \$4.48 for superior extra, and offers were at \$4.45 at closing. Wheat keeps declining. No. 2 fall sold at 90c to-day F. O. C., and for May delivery sellers offered at \$1.00. No. 1 spring was worth only 96c and No. 2 94c. Oats were heavy and dull, a few light sales being reported at 39c. Few buyers for barley, which was offered at 75c for No. 1, 79c for No. 2, 60c for No. 3 extra, and 50c for No. 3 with no bids for the two lowest grades. Peas worth 72c to 73c; butter unchanged. Choice dairy scarce, and 19c to 21c bid. Eggs steady but scarce, round lots selling 25c. Meats tending downward, round lots quiet.

*Special to The Commercial.*

TORONTO, Dec. 11.—For two days a reaction after the rise of the beginning of the week has been at work, and culminated in a heavy decline to-day, and an exceedingly weak closing of the market. Closing bids were: Montreal, 198; Ontario, 113, sales at 115½ to 114½; Toronto 171; Merchants 119½; Commerce 133½, sales 133½; Imperial 141; Federal 155½, sales 155½; Dominion 196½, sales 196½; Standard 117½; North-west Land Co. offered at 47 and no bids.

*Special Dispatch to The Commercial.*

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 11th.—The wheat receipts not heavy to-day. Buyers very shy and unwilling to take hold. Sellers demanding higher prices, and holding for the same. The market altogether a dull one and transactions not heavy. Quotations based on the day's transactions were, Wheat, No. 1 hard, 98c; No. 2 hard, 93c to 94c;

No. 1 92c to 94c. Corn, old No. 2 65c, rejected 60c; new No. 2 38c to 60c; oats No. 2 white 35c to 37c; No. 2 mixed, 35c to 37c. Flour, Patents \$6.25 to 6.65; straights, \$5.50 to \$6.00; clears, \$5.00 to \$5.50.

*Special Dispatch to The Commercial.*

CHICAGO, Dec. 11.—Market to-day was rather active, and a good share of business was done in wheat and corn futures. The former showed considerable firmness. Oats advanced slightly under a brisk demand for immediate wants. Closing quotations were wheat, December, 95c, January, 95½c. Corn, January, 35½c. Oats, December, 36½, January, 35½. Pork, December, \$17.40, January, \$17.32½. Lard, December \$10.62½, January \$10.65.

#### WINNIPEG MONEY MARKET.

There has been a continuation of the stringency in money matters in the city during the entire week, although there has been a feeling of hope for the future, and a growing belief that matters had reached their worst. The sudden improvement in Eastern centres which took place early in the week, and the consequent advance in bank stocks, no doubt stimulated this feeling, and as matters in the East have had but little reaction the week closed here with a decidedly more hopeful feeling. There has been no actual reduction of rates at the banks, and bankers are as careful as before in their selection of business, nor is there likely to be any decline in rates for some time to come. The general increase of grain receipts all over the province has made money a little more plentiful among the mercantile classes generally, and this has doubtless eased to some extent the drain upon the banks, and lessened the demand for small loans. The loans placed in real estate mortgages during the week have not been numerous, and the rates of interest have not changed, 9 to 10 per cent. being the range. First-class commercial paper is still accepted at from 8 to 10 per cent., and ordinary at from 10 to 12. The demand for the same keeps active in regular commercial circles, and in the ordinary course of trade and business.

BUILDING operations have been brought near to a close in Winnipeg. The only prominent buildings that are any distance from completion are the new C. P. R. Depot and the front addition to the City Hall. The former is being covered in, and will soon be in a position for going on with the inner fittings. The latter building is still far behind and will probably not be finished this winter.

THERE is a report of Jas. McLean of Gladstone having struck in his boring operations, an oil bearing rock. Plenty of samples of such have been peddled around, but a little oil would be a more definite proof of the wisdom of the boring operations.

DURING the month of November the number of parties giving up business in Winnipeg was nineteen, thirteen of whom sold out to new parties. The new concerns started during the same time numbered over twenty-five. The increase to the business institutions of the city is therefore going on steadily, although not so rapidly as during the summer.

## EMERSON.

The cold snap of the past week played fast and loose with the trains and mails of this city, and considerably lessened the number of farmers' teams coming to town. The business done by merchants was not lessened, however, as the intense cold compelled purchases that would otherwise not have been made. The quantity of grain coming to town has not diminished materially, and the number of cars leaving by rail have been almost as great as the previous week. Wheat has sold at 70c to 75c according to quality. Oats are worth 40c to 42c; barley, 45c to 55c; potatoes, 80c and dry cord wood \$6. Merchants say that collections have been very easy during the week, and trade generally is in a prosperous state.

There have been no business changes during the week. No new firms have been added, and trade has been too good for failures.

The political fever still runs high, and although the difference between the two parliamentary candidates on the railway question is much the same as between the head and tail of John Bright's Scotch terrier, the blowers and strikers for either side are loud in the praises of their men, and equally loud in their denunciations of the opposing candidates. An effort is being made to array the Orange vote against Mr. Chalmers, and it takes only an imaginary wrong to stir up these religio-political maniacs. After all the interests of the masses not entrusted in real estate speculations is not very intense.

While all the gas about provincial rights has been blowing off during the last two weeks, sensible Mayor Carney has been accomplishing some good for the city in Ottawa. He has prevailed upon the C. P. R. syndicate to commence at once the construction of their branch from Emerson and West Lynne to connect with the South-western branch. The work is to be completed by July next, and the trade of Southern Manitoba will then be tributary to the dual cities as far as the South-western branch is extended.

## BRANDON.

A project is on foot to build a railway from Souris City to this city. It is the intention of its promoters to ask Brandon for a bonus for \$50,000, and the county of Brandon for \$100,000. This line will be a link in the branch from Emerson to this point, which will be built by the C. P. R.

A by-law was carried on Monday empowering the City Council to raise \$150,000 for permanent improvements in the city.

The fire engine arrived last week but has not yet been tested.

Very little interest is taken in the civic elections here as the mayor and the aldermen for three wards were elected by acclamation; No. 2 ward being the only one in which a contest takes place.

The club was most successfully opened on Thursday night. It is one of the best in Canada and reflects great credit to its promoters.

Business was somewhat suspended during the stormy weather. It, however, booms again

the sleighing being good has brought in a large number of farmers.

The Imperial Bank has moved its office into their new building.

Brandon can boast that the branch of the Imperial here is the third largest agency of that institution. This is good showing for a town only seventeen months old.

## PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE.

The cold snap of this week has given quite a boom to certain branches of business, and merchants have been doing a good town trade. A slight check was placed upon the grain receipts for a few days, but grain is by no means scarce. A slight disagreement has taken place between the wheat buyers of the town, and prices have gone up a little to the profit of the farmer. 78c was reached on the 8th for No. 1 hard, and next week 80c will in all probability be paid. The rise does not affect other grains, and oats still sell at 40c to 42c; barley, 45c to 55c; potatoes, 75c to 80c. The fight is between the Winnipeg millers and the local buyers and may grow into a bitter struggle.

The business changes during the week have been very few. The old Portage House has found a new host in R. E. Crowell, who has opened up and doing business in that hotel. An addition has been made to the Queen's Hotel, which will be conducted as a restaurant.

Many residents of the town feel truly sorry that Messrs. Edie & Gall, merchants, have been compelled to assign in favor of their creditors.

Trains on the C. P. R. have been very irregular during the early part of the week. On Wednesday the express from Winnipeg was seven hours behind time, the engine having died out near High Bluffs. The passengers reached this point about supper time, and were a carnivorous set, as the dining rooms near the C. P. R. depot can testify.

Mr. McIlvanic is evidently going to have some trouble in securing a supply of water at his paper mill. Boring operations have now been carried to a depth of 100 feet, and no adequate supply of water has as yet been struck.

The Review of Friday says, the sales of stamps at the Portage Post office for the three months ending November 30th amounted to \$1,773.50. The gross business of the money order department for the month of November amounted to \$9,092.21.

The political fever seems to lessen as the election draws near, and by the time that event is due people will doubtless be down to their level senses, or at least near to that state. The latest rumor regarding candidates is to the effect that E. H. G. G. Hay will be the candidate brought forward by the anti-disallowance party in this town for M. P. P. This is only a rumor, however.

Returns for the month of November show the revenue of the Dominion of Canada to have been \$3,097,072.08, or \$221,728.36 in excess of November, 1881. The increase for the first five months of the current fiscal year has been \$1,783,490.

## RAT PORTAGE.

There is at present a great amount of Railway travelling between Winnipeg and Rat Portage, so much so it has been necessary for the Canada Pacific Railway to put three passenger coaches on the daily train. Large crowds of men arrive each evening for the new saw-mills about to be erected on the Lake of the Woods. The accommodation is limited and the Rideout House is crowded each evening, so much so that no sleeping accommodation can be had.

Messrs. Jarvis & Berridge of Winnipeg, and the Rainy River Lumber Company are in the course of erecting two large sawmills, and when completed will employ about 200 men each. The lumber business is very brisk at present.

The Canadian Pacific Railway are erecting at present a large Round House which will be capable of accommodating fifteen engines.

The foundation for a large paper mill is being carried on. It is well known that the water power of Rat Portage is the largest in the North-west.

Great inconvenience is felt for the want of a bank in Rat Portage. It is surprising that a bank has not been opened before this, considering the amount of business carried on. One merchant alone, turns over \$100,000 per annum and now there is in course of erection two saw-mills, a paper mill and the lumbering industry; there is no doubt such an institution would not only be a convenience to the public, but would also be profitable for any bank which may choose to open a branch. It is hoped that a branch of a bank will be opened before long. Banks are in less business localities.

Dr. S. S. Scovil is erecting a large dwelling house upon a magnificent scale and expects to occupy the same next week. His practice has increased so much lately that he will soon need an assistant.

The liquor traffic in Rat Portage is very quiet at present since stipendiary magistrate McCabe has left for the West for a few days. The people of Rat Portage sympathize with Mr. E. M. Rideout, for the prosecution he has received at the hands of the Dominion Authorities, and are considering the erecting of a memoria on themain street in token of his many sterling qualities.

It is estimated that about fifteen different engines died out on different portions of the C. P. R. on Wednesday and Thursday last owing to the severe cold. The rapid construction of this company's lines has outgrown their water tank accommodation, and the construction of quite a number of frost-proof watering arrangements [will be completed as quickly as possible, so as to prevent a repetition of the state of affairs mentioned.

The train which started from Pembina Mountain Junction on the South-western branch of the C. P. R. on Wednesday failed to reach Winnipeg until Saturday. Several passengers, among whom was W. W. Harder, the C. P. R. assistant traffic manager, had to drive from Morris to Emerson, and reach Winnipeg by train from the south.

# CAMPBELL, SPERA & CO.,

WHOLESALE IMPORTERS OF

**GENTS' FURNISHINGS, FANCY DRY GOODS,**

**SMALLWARES, ETC.**

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

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE CANADA CLOCK COMPANY.

Corner of William and Princess Streets, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

# R. W. FRANCIS & CO.,

WINNIPEG, MAN.,

**COMMISSION MERCHANTS and GENERAL AGENTS.**

Respectfully solicit Consignments which will be placed or stored to the best advantage of Consignee. Being the Oldest Commission House in Manitoba, and having full connection formed throughout the Province of Manitoba and the 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 Receipts issued negotiable at all Banking Offices.

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

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

Office No. 1, McDermott Street.

P. O. Box 1182.

**Ray & 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.

WAGSTAFF'S

**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.

W. R. LANGRIDGE.

A. McR. 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.

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**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.

**Melville B. Wood,**

Successor to

**ANDREW COLQUHOUN,**

WHOLESALE

**WINE MERCHANT**

11 Queen Street, East.

WINNIPEG.

**ROBERT MUIR,****MACHINERY BROKER,**

And Manufacturers' Agent.

P. O. Box 584. 544 Main St.

**ST. BONIFACE WOOLEN MILLS.**

GEO. REED, Proprietor,

Manufacturer of

**Blankets, Flannels, Stocking Yarn, Tweeds  
AND CLOTH.**

Custom Work a Specialty. Wool taken in exchange. The only Woolen Mill in the North-west. Established 1876.

ST. BONIFACE, MANITOBA.

**JOHN R. WRIGHT & CO.,**

IMPORTERS OF

**ENGLISH AND AMERICAN JEWELRY, WATCHES, ETC.,**

WHOLESALE ONLY.

Office and Sample Room Freeman Block, Main Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba, over Miller, Morse &amp; Co.'s Hardware Store.

Agents of Montreal Optical Company for the Province of Manitoba.

P. O. BOX 1169.

**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. DORRITY, Directors.  
GEO. McLEAN, Directors.  
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. P. McMASTER, President.  
JAS. SARGENT, Secretary.**To Our Patrons :**

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

**ALE, PORTER AND LAGER**

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

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

EDWARD L. DREWRY,  
Redwood Brewery.  
H. CALCUTT & CO.,  
Silver Heights Brewery.  
ROY & POULIN,  
Winnipeg Brewery.

MANITOBA

**MORTGAGE & INVESTMENT CO.,  
(LIMITED.)**

CAPITAL \$2,500,000.

LOCAL ADVISORY BOARD.

Hon. C. P. Brown, M. P. P., Minister of Public Works.  
C. Sweeney, Esq., Man'gr. Bank of Montreal, Winnipeg.  
A. F. Eden, Esq., of Messrs. Stobart, Eden & Co.  
A. W. Ross, Esq., M. P. P.  
R. H. Hunter, Esq., Manager, Imperial Bank of Canada, Winnipeg.  
W. Hespeler, Esq., German Consul, Winnipeg.  
This Company has been formed expressly for the purpose of lending money on the security of Real Estate in Manitoba. Advances made on the security of farm and city property at lowest current rates.  
OFFICES 11 Notre Dame Street, East, upstairs.  
H. R. MORTON,  
Manager.ROSS, KILLAM & HAGGART,  
Solicitors.**ROLLS & NEELANDS,**

IMPORTERS,

**Wholesale Druggists**

AND

**Manufacturing Chemists,**

WINNIPEG.

**BISHOP & SHELTON,****Steam Cabinet Works,**

WINNIPEG.

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

MANUFACTURING A SPECIALTY.

298 MAIN STREET.

TRAIL, MAULSON & CLARK,  
EXPORTERS OF**Grain, Flax-Seed, Flour,**

ETC., AND

General Commission Merchants.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

BUYERS AT

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

— WINNIPEG —

**COFFEE, SPICE AND VINEGAR WORKS,**SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO  
ROASTING AND GRINDING COFFEES.C. H. GIRDLESTONE, Proprietor.  
N. 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 &amp; BROWN, Proprietors.

**D. SCOTT & CO.,**

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

**FURNITURE**

— AND —

**HOUSE FURNISHINGS!**

276 Main Street,

WINNIPEG, - MANITOBA.

**REMOVAL!****The British Canadian  
LOAN AND INVESTMENT CO.,**

(LIMITED.)

Have removed their office to the Dundee Block, Main St.

**MONEY TO LOAN,**

On improved farm and city property mortgages bought.

Apply to A. MACNAB & SON,  
General Agents for Manitoba and the North-west, upstairs, Dundee Block, Main Street, or to P. O. Box 656.**NOTICE.**

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

**SPECIAL INSPECTION**Is requested of our Christmas and New Years  
**STOCK of CARDS,**  
**STEEN & BOYCE.**

Canadian Pacific R'y Co.



(WESTERN DIVISION)  
TRAIN SERVICE.

CHANGE OF TIME

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

Going West.		Going East.	
8.15 a.m.	leave Winnipeg	arrive 6.15 p.m.	
10.35 "	Portage la Prairie	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.	Whitenoath	12.20 "	
3.45 "	Selkirk	9.50 a.m.	
4.55 "	arrive Winnipeg	leave 8.45 "	
8.25 a.m.	leave Winnipeg	arrive 5.15 p.m.	
9.45 "	arrive Stonewall	leave 3.40 "	
Daily except Sundays.			

Going South.		Going North.	
Leave	Winnipeg	Arrive.	
7.35 a.m.	*7.35 p.m.	7.05 p.m.	\$6.50 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.			
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 SAFES, VAULT DOORS  
MONEY TO LOAN.  
OFFICE, NO 10 McDERMOTT ST., WINNIPEG, MAN.

WESTERN CANADA LOAN AND SAVINGS CO.

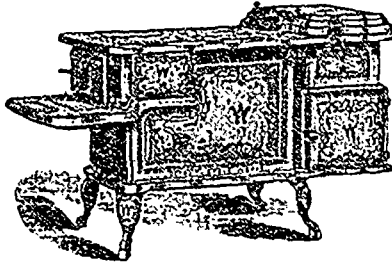
OFFICES, 373 MAIN ST., FIRST FLOOR FRONT.  
WALTER S. LEE, Manager, Head Office—Toronto.  
F. B. ROSS, Manager, Winnipeg Branch.  
MONEY TO LEND ON CITY OR FARM PROPERTY  
at lowest current rates and on favorable terms.

MORTGAGES BOUGHT.

CAPITAL \$2,000,000  
RESERVE \$345,000

B. C. KENWAY, MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN LUMBER, DOORS, SASH, BLINDS AND MOULDINGS.

TURNING AND BAND SAWING.  
NORTH STAR PLANING & SAW MILLS.  
Yonge and Disraeli Streets, Point Douglas, WINNIPEG.



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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 Pieced 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 6.30 p.m. and 3.10 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.

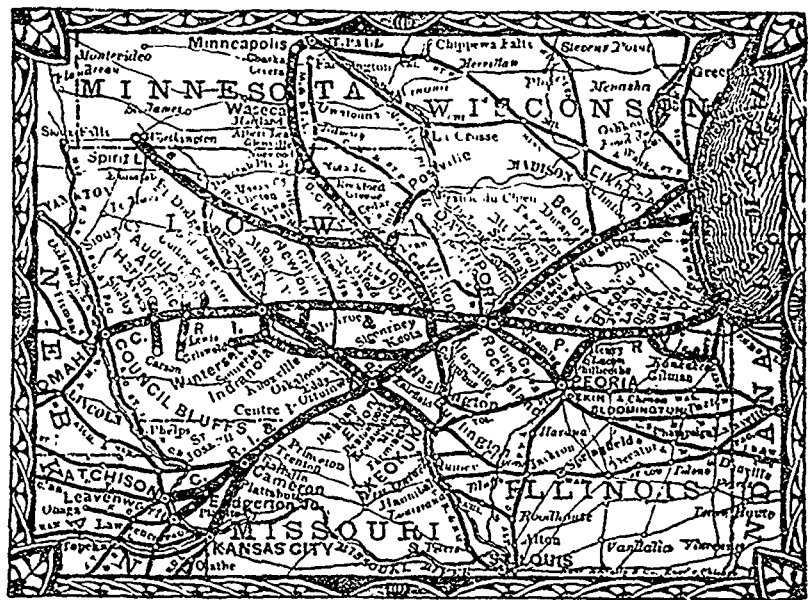
GOING EAST.  
Express trains leave Minneapolis at 1.00 p.m. and 8.00 p.m. and St. Paul, 1.45 p.m. and 8.45 p.m.; arriving in Chicago at 7.00 a.m. and 2.00 p.m.  
CHICAGO WEST.  
Express trains leave Chicago at 11.30 a.m. (except Sunday) and 9.00 p.m., arriving at St. Paul at 6.15 a.m. and 12.45 p.m., 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.  
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◀IMPORTER▶

—OF—

## TEAS, SUGARS,

—AND—

## GENERAL GROCERIES.

OFFICES AND SAMPLE ROOM,

8 AND 10 JAMES ST. WEST,  
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**COMMISSION MERCHANTS,**

AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

## PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.

GERRIE'S NEW BLOCK, PRINCESS ST.  
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W. M. RONALD

### PORTER & RONALD

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## CLASSWARE.

## CHINA,

## LAMPS,

## CHANDELIERS,

## CUTLERY,

## SILVER-PLATED WARE & FANCY GOODS.

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### CANADA ASSAYING COMPANY

MINERALOGISTS & ASSAYERS.

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

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DONALD FRASER, Manager

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### A NO. 1 CARRIAGE WORKS

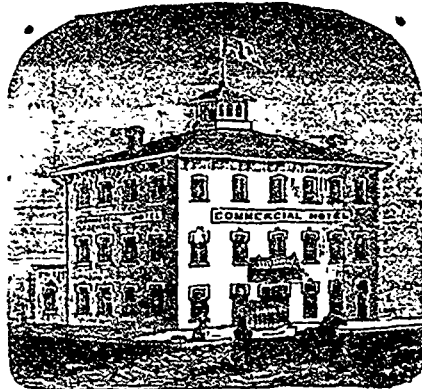
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RED RIVER



GOOD ACCOMMODATION FOR COMMERCIAL  
TRAVELERS. SPLENDID SAMPLE ROOMS.

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ALSO

## READY-MADE HOUSES.

558 Main Street, West Side, North of Track.

WINNIPEG.

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## PLANING MILLS,

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

## SASH, DOORS, BLINDS,

And General House Furnishing  
Made to Order.

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

R. D. PATERSON.

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WINNIPEG, - - MANITOBA.

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Baggage Department Attached.

Chambers.—Merchants Bank Block, Winnipeg.

## D. McCALL & CO.,

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## MILLINERY & FANCY DRY GOODS,

## FEATHERS, FLOWERS, ETC.

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THE FOREST CITY OIL COMPANY,

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Wholesale dealers in Tobaccos, Cigars, Spices and Vinegars.

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—MANUFACTURERS OF—

**BISCUITS & CONFECTIONERY.**

WE CARRY IN STOCK A FULL LINE OF

Biscuits, Confectionery, Jams,

Jellies, "Old English Mince Meat,

Flavoring Extracts,

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GOODS SENT OUT FRESH AND IMMEDIATELY  
UPON RECEIPT OF ORDER.

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MANAGER, PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE