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Journal of Commerce, Industry, and Finance
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 of Manitoba and British Columbia
 and the Territories.

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The Commercial certainly enjoys a very much larger circulation among the business community of the country between Lake Superior and the Pacific Coast, than any other paper in Canada, daily or weekly. By a thorough system of personal solicitation, carried out annually, this journal has been placed upon the desk of the great majority of business men in the vast district designated above, and including northwestern Ontario, the provinces of Manitoba and British Columbia, and the territories of Assiniboia, Alberta and Saskatchewan. The Commercial also reaches the leading wholesale, commission, manufacturing and financial houses of Eastern Canada.

WINNIPEG, NOVEMBER 5, 1888.

C. J. CHALMERS, grocer, Winnipeg, is dead.

J. A. GUYER, hotelkeeper, Brandon, has sold out.

THE Emerson Times, has been sold to Keys & Mackie.

D. MCKILLOP has opened a furniture store at Rapid City, Man.

ONE Gray, of Qu'Appelle, has opened a butcher shop at Regina.

J. S. HUSTON, pictures, Brandon, is adding stationery to his business.

MRS. H. WHITE, confectionery, etc., Brandon, has sold out to Henry Cowan.

THE contract for 1,600 feet of an addition to the breakwater at Port Arthur, has been let.

J. K. MCLENNAN, Winnipeg, has formed a partnership with W. Nelson, and opening up business at Treherne.

LEANDER HIBBARD, furniture, Winnipeg, has admitted Frank Rogers into partnership, under style of Hibbard & Co.

THE machinery has been taken out of the biscuit factory at Portage la Prairie, Man., and shipped to Vancouver, B. C.

T. E. JACKSON, Prince Albert, Sask., contemplates building a new drug store on the site of his former one, which was burned down some years ago.

THE Manitoba and Northwest Picket Wire Fence Company have established a factory at Moosomin, Assa., under the management of S. J. Emanuels. This is a new patent fencing, invented by J. G. Carroll.

JOHNSTON & Co, general storekeepers, Emerson, are selling out by auction.

JAS. SMITH, a practical tinmith, has commenced business at Virden, Man.

B. B. BRADLEY has started, in the butcher business at Qu'Appelle station.

HAMILTON & BADGLEY, lumber, Emerson, are disposing of their business to McDonald & Muller.

E. M. GATLIF, lumber, Emerson, has admitted one Adams into partnership, and is opening a branch at St. Jean Baptiste.

A BY-LAW to raise \$15,000 to assist in the settlement of the vacant lands surrounding Winnipeg, will be voted upon by the electors of this city, on November 20th.

THE first shipment of caviar ever made from Port Arthur was shipped last week, to Chicago, by John Hass. The shipment contained several hundred pounds. It is expected there will be great developments in this industry another season.

THE Massey Manufacturing Co., will erect a handsome implement warehouse at Portage la Prairie, Man. The building will be 40x70 feet, two stories in height, and the cost will be nearly \$2,700. Next spring the building will be brick veneered.

THE Brandon Times has changed the terms used in quoting live stock from "beef, mutton, and pork" to "cattle, sheep and pigs." The Times is still wrong. The word "pig" is only properly applied to the young of swine. "Hog" may seem a rather rough word for the evidently over nice market reporter of the Times to write, but it is nevertheless the correct commercial term to apply in the case.

THE report that Laurie Bros, the well known general merchants of Morris, Man., had formed a partnership with another trader of that place, is utterly without truth. The report is supposed to have been sent out by a newspaper correspondent at Morris, and was intended as a joke. It is difficult, however, to see the joke in the circulation of a report of this nature, and the correspondent, if he has any sense, should know that he is committing a very serious offence in perpetrating "jokes" of such a nature.

PRICES to farmers at Brandon last week, according to the Times, were:—Wheat—There have been about 115,000 bushels marketed in Brandon up to Saturday, Oct. 27. The price paid will average \$1.03 per bushel. The present price for No. 1 hard is \$1.05, damaged from 60 to 80cts. Oats—Are quoted at from 22 to 25cts. per bushel. Barley—Has dropped. The highest price being paid now is 45cts. per bushel. Potatoes—Are bringing readily 50cts. per bushel. Cattle—The market is firm with the price varying from 2½ to 3c. per pound. 2½c is about the ruling price, but sometimes 3c. is paid for an extra nice animal. Hogs—Have taken a slight advance, being now quoted at from 5½ to 5¾c per pound live weight. Chickens, Ducks and Turkeys—run from 10 to 11c per pound dressed. Butter—There was more brought in last week than for some time past. The price stands firm at from 20 to 23c per pound. Eggs—Are quoted from 18 to 20c per dozen.

ANDREW PATTERSON, of the Rapid City cheese factory, manufactured for the season between ten and eleven tons.

THE commissioners appointed to investigate the financial affairs of the town of Minnedosa, Man., will meet at the place named, on Nov. 27th. Parties interested should be represented at the meeting.

THE Territorial Assembly had an informal meeting Thursday, and selected Haultain, of Alberta, Mitchell, of Saskatchewan, Jelley, of Western Assiniboia, and Sutherland, of Eastern Assiniboia, as an advisory board to the Lieutenant-Governor.

THE town of Carberry, Man., is one of the progressive places of the province. Among the buildings in course of erection are Robertson's fine store, for a furniture show room; Miniack's two fine stores, near the centre of the town, and several fine residences. It is reported that Henderson & Burton, general merchants, of Carberry and Oak Lake, have sold out their Oak Lake business.

THE following are the customs returns at Winnipeg for the month of October:
 Collected in October, 1887.....\$30,424 27
 Collected in October, 1888..... 15,616 26

Increase.....\$ 15,191 99

For the same time Internal Revenue collections were:—

Spirits	\$10,562 97
Tobacco.....	7,040 40
Cigars.....	255 00
Petroleum inspection.....	345 65
Malt.....	1,110 89

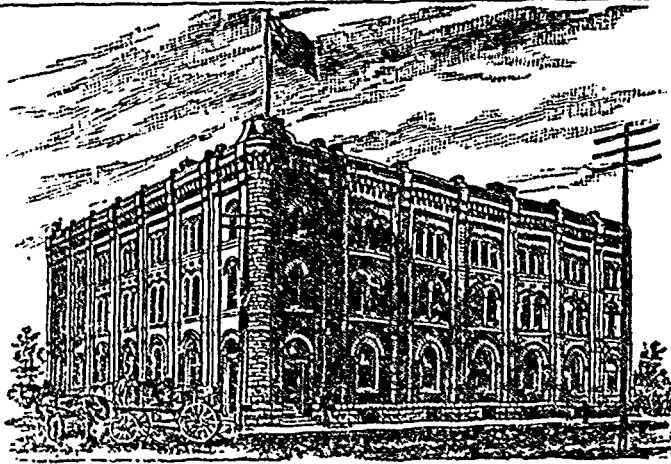
Total.....\$19,315 21

Savings bank returns for October were:—

Deposits.....	\$21,834 00
Withdrawals	37,472 57

Withdrawals exceeded deposits by \$ 15,638 57
 Balance due depositors, October 31.\$913,654 44

A RUMOR was circulated in Winnipeg on Tuesday that the C. P. R. railway bridge across the Assiniboine river at Headingly, had been burned. The rumor was circulated in a mysterious way, but later on it was learned that the bridge had actually been on fire, but the fire had been discovered and extinguished before much damage was done. The friends of the C. P. R., and one Winnipeg journal in particular, at once boldly asserted that the bridge had been fired by enemies of the company, on account of the present railway troubles. There is no good reason, however, to suppose that such is the case. There is no more reason to make such a charge than there is to suppose, as also hinted by many, that perhaps some friends of the company who wished to work up sympathy for the corporation know more about the firer than any enemies of the railway corporation. Hostility to the C. P. R. is not at all likely to take the form of outrage against the property of the company, and no attempts in this direction will be tolerated. So far there is little ground for belief that the Headingly fire can be attributed to enemies of the company, or that any unlawful acts will be committed of such a nature.

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Gold in British Columbia.

British Columbia may one day rank among the richest mineral districts of the world. The first gold rush to this country took place in 1858, and since that time more than fifty million dollars worth of "dust" has been exported by the local banks. When it is considered that only a small portion of its 350,000 square miles has yet been explored, it is impossible to estimate what store of precious metals may be lying there. It must be remembered, moreover, that nearly all the gold found has been "placer" mined, i.e., taken out of the bed and banks of rivers and creeks. The mountains have been scarcely touched as yet. Quartz mining will certainly follow in the steps of the alluvial discoveries, as it has done in California, and when this takes place it will probably exercise an extraordinary influence on the growth of the province, and Victoria may yet become a second San Francisco. At present the mining operations of the country have been almost entirely carried on by diggers—men of little money and less scientific knowledge—and it only requires the introduction of capital and skilled prospectors to pave the way to much greater results.

The principal "find" which set the gold excitement on foot was at the Cariboo district, about 150 miles north of the present railway. There was not even a trail, much less a wagon road to that point in the old days, but before long, several hundred miners had braved the perils of the journey and were busily at work there. At William's Creek as much as 400 ounces were taken out daily, representing a value of some £1,440; at Antler Creek the amount was still larger, and at several claims over £500 a day was the average yield. In this wild, untrodden region, the cost of living was naturally tremendous. The only enterprising storekeeper who settled there at first managed to amass a small fortune. Five dollars (about £1 sterling) was the modest sum charged for a meal of beans and bacon; flour cost a dollar a pound, and was hard to get even at that price; and whisky, for which the demand was, of course, inexhaustible, was retailed at the rate of half a dollar a glass. Three pioneers

were the first to reach the district. Two only returned to Victoria; the third, it was charitably rumored, had been eaten by his comrades on the way. The Fraser and Columbia rivers are the two principal natural highways to the mining country. The Government has been very energetic in making roads and trails wherever the prospects of a district warranted it, but considerably more will have to be done before the province is properly opened up. Labor is now cheaper than in the old days, and the cost of supplies is also much lower; but the expense of sending ore to be smelted is still a great drawback to the advancement of quartz mining. British Columbia is divided into six main districts for mining purposes—viz., Cariboo, Cassiar, Kootenay, Lilloet, Yale and Omineca. These are again split up into divisions, each of which is under the control of a Gold Commissioner appointed by the Government, whose duties consist in recording claims, settling disputed titles, and generally acting as local magistrate. The mining laws are very simple. Any male over 16 years of age can take out a "free miner's license" for five dollars, and may then enter on and mine any unappropriated lands. His "claim" may consist of a plot a hundred feet square, and must be marked out by stakes and recorded or registered. If he leaves it for more than 72 hours, unless for sickness or other reasonable cause, anyone else may step in and take possession, otherwise nobody can interfere with his operations.

For the benefit of the uninitiated it may be advisable to give a brief account of the methods adopted in this country for obtaining gold. The principal of nearly all forms of "placer" mining is to separate the gold from the gravel or earth among which it is scattered by means of water, as owing to its weight it sinks to the bottom of the ves. ls in which it is washed. For this reason also, the largest quantity of gold in a paying claim is always found nearest the bed-rock of rivers, where it has sunk and lies mixed with and covered by several feet of gravel, silt, and boulders. If the bed of a creek is dry, as is usual in the summer months, a shaft is sunk until the rocky bottom is

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PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, Dec. 8th, 1887.

JAMES PYE, Esq., Minneapolis, Minn., U.S.A.:
DEAR SIR,—In handing you our check for \$1,301.24, in full for balance on your contract for building and enlarging our mill, we without solicitation wish to state, that you have done your work in a manner highly satisfactory to this company. The capacity which you guaranteed at 275 barrels, we find considerably under the mark, as we are at present making over 300 barrels, and the quality of the flour is all that we could wish for. Some of our largest purchasers frankly tell us, it is equal to any flour made in either Minnesota or this province. The yield also we find very satisfactory. We must also bear testimony to your pleasing and gentlemanly manner, and your willingness at all times to meet our wishes. This has made our business relations pleasant and we can honestly say, that we recommend you to any person, requiring anything in the mill building or mill furnishing line. Wishing you the success that straight dealing merits, we are
Yours very truly,

THE PORTAGE MILLING CO.
Jas. MacLennan, Managing Director.

reached when all the earth taken out is carefully washed. This is accomplished by means of a series of long troughs, open at each end, and shaped so that they can be fitted into one another. The dirt is thrown into the troughs, and a stream of water is directed through them, washing all the lighter particles away, but allowing the gold to sink to the bottom, where it is caught by pieces of wood called "riffles" nailed across at short intervals. Sometimes when the "dust" is very fine, mercury is poured behind the riffles to catch and amalgamate the particles, which the force of the water might otherwise be strong enough to wash away. Once every day or week, or as the richness of the find warrants it, the troughs are "cleaned up," and the residuum scraped into pans, where it is separated by careful hand-washing. British Columbia gold is of a very pure quality, and usually fetches about \$18 (£3 15s.) per ounce. Not unfrequently shafts have to be sunk for a considerable depth before the rock-bed is reached, and then pumps have to be employed to keep the water out of the workings. Sometimes a sudden flood will destroy the work of months at a mine. One of these took place last year at McCulloch Creek, drowning an American gentleman named Maule, who was visiting the claim. But want of water is often a more serious drawback than too much of it, as without it "placer" mining cannot be carried on at all.

Miners are usually represented as a rough lot all the world over, but there is far more respect for life and limb in the camps of British Columbia than over the border in California. And, although a gold rush in any new locality is sure to attract a certain number of American miners, their native aggressiveness soon gets toned down when they discover that the law is pretty rigidly administered. All nationalities are represented there, and all seem to share a thorough contempt for the refinements of civilization. There is a story told of a young Englishman fresh from Oxford who accosted a party of miners on the way to their morning's work with the artless question, "I say, you fellows, where's the best place to dig here?" The party stopped with one accord, took in at a glance the white

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shirt and collar of the questioner, and with a sniff of contempt passed on, after pointing to the unpromising-looking locality around them and saying, "Dig right where you are, young man." In the evening when they were returning to their log hut after a fairly unsuccessful "clean up," they were surprised to see the "dude" still hard at work. They went nearer and found that he had already collected a small pile of fair-sized nuggets out of what they had regarded as barren ground. During the last two years veins of rich silver-bearing ore have been discovered in the province, and already smelting works are being erected at the new town of Vancouver, which will do away with the expense of sending the ores down to San Francisco. The Toad Mountains and Illicilliwaet discoveries are, also, attracting much attention; and the island of Vancouver is, in all probability, rich in mineral deposits. Gold was found in large quantities some years ago on the Leach River, about 30 miles from Victoria, but other paying localities will doubtless be discovered as soon as enterprising prospectors have gone over the hitherto unexplored regions of its west coast. At present the extensive coal fields on the eastern side of the island seem to have absorbed the energies of the inhabitants. London, England, *Globe*.

The Fur Trade.

The prospects for the coming season's raw fur trade are difficult to define. The circumstances influencing the trade at present are of a rather involved and varied character, and it is not easy as yet to form any very close conclusions as to how prices may rule. For such furs of home production as enter more largely into local consumption, namely bear, beaver, otter, lynx, coon and skunk, it is altogether probable that good prices will be paid. Already a few pelts of fall catch have been offered for sale—although the date for fall killing in this province has been anticipated—and the quality, considering the earliness of the season, is rather remarkable, being almost full prime. As regards furs for shipment, it is very difficult to speak, as everything depends upon the political outlook in Europe. It is probably safe, however, to say that marten, mink and muskrat will rule low, as there is stated to be very large stocks of these furs in London and elsewhere, more, indeed, than can be used up in some years.—*Toronto Monetary Times*.

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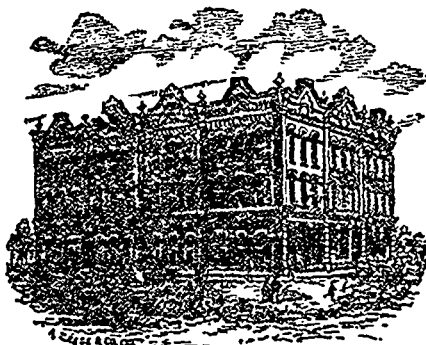
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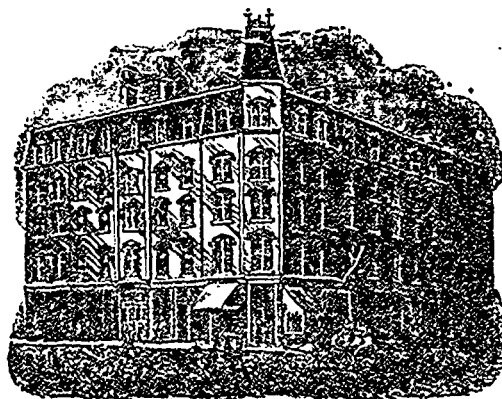
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WINNIPEG, NOVEMBER 5, 1888.

POSSIBLY A MISTAKEN POLICY.

So far the C. P. R. Co. has been successful in its legal efforts to prevent the crossing of its Pembina branch by the N. P. & M. Co., and it is quite possible that the company may be enabled to delay the completion of the Portage branch until next season. This will give the C. P. R. full control of the traffic of the Portage district and the northwestern country for a few months longer, but it is certain that this privilege can only be held by the company for at the most not longer than the coming winter and spring months. In the end the obstacles placed in the way of opening the Portage branch are bound to be overcome. The question therefore is: Will it pay the C. P. R. Co. to oppose the construction of these independent roads in Manitoba? The C. P. R. people are not merely fighting another railway company, but they are seeking to defeat the popular will of the united people of Manitoba, and in doing so they are incurring an enmity which bodes no good to the company in the future. The company has already gone to great expense in preventing the crossing of its lines. For some time it has had a small army of men employed in preventing the N. P. & M. people and the provincial government from making the crossings, and it is a question if the outlay on the part of the C. P. R. Company has not already been greater than the company will gain from the obstruction of the road for a few months.

The C. P. R. management is certainly acting within its legal rights in the course taken concerning these railway crossings, but there is another and infinitely higher way of looking at the matter, and one which places the C. P. R. management in an unenviable position. When the C. P. R. Co. accepted the guarantee of interest upon the \$15,000,000 loan, the company morally bound itself to offer no further objections to the opening of this province to independent railway construction. Every thinking person all over the Dominion at once concluded that the railway agitation in Manitoba had at last come to an end. Therefore in taking advantage of what may almost be termed certain legal technicalities, to obstruct railway construction in the province, the company has broken through all moral

restraint, and has shown total disregard for obligations of a higher nature than merely legal promises. The people of Manitoba, and all Canada, are therefore justified in looking upon the course of the company with abhorrence, and in Manitoba at least it is evident that the course pursued by the company will be remembered to the disadvantage of the great railway corporation in the future. If the company has occasion to realize its mistake in the future, it will not be difficult to locate the blame upon the doings of its own officials.

The legislature of the province will meet very shortly, and it is said that the advisability of retaliating against the company will be considered by the House. The company enjoys a number of privileges at the hands of the Manitoba Legislature, such for instance as tax-exemption. These privileges, it is hinted, may be withdrawn. Should the Legislature see fit to enter upon a policy of retaliation and obstruction against the C. P. R. Company, it could probably make matters rather uncomfortable for the railway corporation. The advisability of adopting such a course is, however, a matter worthy of the most careful thought. Retaliation is at best a dangerous weapon to handle and one which is liable to cut both ways. Taking a superficial view of the matter, it would seem almost justifiable on the part of the Legislature to seek a means of reprisal upon the company, for the heavy loss and expense it has put upon the province. Great care and due prudence, however, should be given to the consideration of any proposals of retaliation. So far as the people are concerned, it would be decidedly wrong to advise the commitment of any offences against the property of the company. Good sense should prevail in this matter, and good sense rarely prompts recourse to extreme, much less arbitrary measures. We do not believe that the people as private citizens have or will commit any illegal acts against the C. P. R. corporation, notwithstanding rumor to the contrary. In the matter of patronage, our shippers have an opportunity of visiting their displeasure upon the company, in a way which it is perfectly proper for them to do, should they consider that they are warranted in this course, on account of the action of the company in wantonly obstructing the popular will and putting the province to considerable unnecessary expense.

THE INJUNCTION.

The decision of Justice Killam given on Monday morning last, continuing the interim injunction, restraining the Northern Pacific & Manitoba Company from crossing the Canadian Pacific track, was somewhat of a surprise to the great majority of our people. The summary removal of the first interim injunction, by the decision of Chief Justice Taylor, confirmed many in the belief that the second injunction case would meet with even more speedy dissolution, and that so far as the provincial courts were concerned the Government would soon be free to extend the Portage branch of the N. P. & M. system across the C. P. R. track. The decision of Justice Killam in continuing the injunction, however, placed a legal barrier in the way, which it would not have been well to attempt to override by force.

Whatever may be said as to the evident intention of the Provincial Government in ignoring the legal aspect of the case, as it stands before the Supreme Court at Ottawa, it is hardly likely that public opinion would sanction the use of force in overriding the additional legal barrier placed in the way by the granting of the injunction. The local authorities were bound to accept the decision of the Court and make the best of the situation. The opening of the Portage branch will be delayed for a while by the arbitrary action of the C. P. R. authorities, but this is not sufficient reason to induce the people to resort to illegal measures. The exercise of a little patience under the present trying circumstances, will certainly redound to the credit of the people of the province in the long run. Though morally wrong, the C. P. R. people are for the moment legally in the right. They have the law on their side, and they have shown firm determination to defend their legal rights to the utmost extent. An attempt to overcome those rights by force, under the very strained condition of public feeling, would most likely have resulted in bloodshed. The province cannot afford to have anything of the kind occur. Manitobans who believe in the justice of their cause, should have faith in the courts, and should continue to fight out the matter on this line. There is nothing more certain than that Manitoba will triumph in the end, and it would therefore be unwise to resort to outrage or illegal acts, when a legal victory is within reach. The situation is undoubtedly exasperating, and the very feeling that the province is in the

right, is liable to induce the people to resort to illegal measures to assert their rights. But the exercise of a little patience and prudence, though causing a few day's delay, will in the end prove the more satisfactory course, for by following on this line the people will ultimately gain the desired end, without having recourse to force and probable bloodshed.

From one point of view the granting of the injunction may be looked upon as a benefit. It was evidently the intention of the provincial authorities to force a crossing as soon as the injunction was dissolved, without regard to the case as it stood before the Supreme Court. The removal of the injunction would therefore have brought about a collision between the opposing forces, with probably serious results. On the other hand the upholding of the interim injunction will have the effect of delaying further efforts to force a crossing until the Supreme Court has passed judgment upon the question.

The further effect of the continuing of the injunction is to restrain the operation of the Portage branch of the N. P. & M. system across the Pembina branch of the C. P. R., until the hearing of the cause, or until the approval of the railway committee of the Privy Council is obtained, as to the mode and place of crossing, or until further order of the court. The case now practically rests with the Supreme Court, and the real effect of the injunction will be to restrain the provincial railway commissioner from crossing the C. P. R. track with the Portage branch until the matter is dealt with by the Supreme Court, though in the meantime the case may go on here.

There seems to be a great deal of misunderstanding as to the position of the case before the Supreme Court. By an act of Parliament passed in 1883, it was provided as follows:

"The International, Grand Trunk, Canada Southern, and Canadian Pacific railways are hereby declared to be works for the general advantage of Canada, and every branch line or railway now or hereafter connecting with or crossing any of the said lines is a work for the general advantage of Canada. Every such railway and branch line shall be subject to the legislative authority of the Parliament of Canada."

Under the clause quoted above, which is a section of the railway act, the C. P. R. oppose the crossing of their line by the N. P. & M. Co. The railway act provides that no railway company shall avail itself of any of the powers relating to the crossing of another line without the ap-

proval of the Railway Committee of the Privy Council. Application was made to the railway committee by the Manitoba authorities, to make the crossings necessary to the operation of the Portage branch, and the application was opposed by the C. P. R. Under a clause of the railway act, where a question of law exists before the railway committee, the case may be stated in writing for the opinion of the Supreme Court. This is now being done, and the question will come before the Supreme Court this week. Should the decision be against the province, it will simply mean that all provincial railways which cross the C. P. R., main line or branches, will be subject to and be obliged to have the assent of the Dominion Parliament. This would place the province in a position little better than it occupied during the existence of the C. P. R. monopoly, for to be subject to Dominion legislation in railway matters means largely that railway matters here must remain under C. P. R. influences. Against such a condition of things it will be the duty of all Manitobans to protest strenuously, and to continue to protest until the obnoxious legislation is either defeated in the courts, or removed.

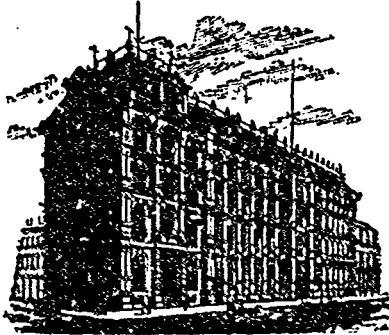
CHEAP POSTAGE RATES.

It is said that the Dominion postal authorities are considering the advisability of reducing the postal rate upon letters to two cents, instead of the present rate of three cents. This would apply to domestic letter rates and to international letter correspondence between Canada and the United States. The matter of revenue is of course an important point to be taken into consideration in the proposals to reduce postal rates. Should the two cent rate be adopted, it does not follow that the revenue from postage stamps would suffer a proportionate reduction. On the other hand, it is quite probable that the increased use of the postal service through the cheapening of the rates, would very materially help to make up the usual revenue. A reduction of the letter postage to two cents, would also likely induce a much larger use of letters, where postal cards are now used, thus increasing the revenue from this source. Considering these points, it is therefore quite probable that the revenue would suffer but slight falling off, should the proposed reduction be made in letter rates. The rate of letter postage in the United States is two cents, and this applies to letters coming into Canada. Should our Government decide to reduce

the rate to two cents, it would bring this country into line with the United States, and would make the international rate between the two countries equal to citizens of each. The proposed change would certainly prove a great convenience to our commercial community. There is a large amount of correspondence continually passing between the United States and Canada, but at the rates as at present constituted, the advantage is decidedly on the side of the correspondents to the south of the boundary. In newspaper postage, the regulations in force in this country are more liberal than in the United States, but in the latter country the letter rates are more liberal than here. In the United States the postal service is now practically self sustaining, and it has been proposed that the letter rate be reduced to one cent. Low postal rates are an incentive to commercial enterprise, and if the two cent letter rate is introduced in this country, it will not be without a beneficial result.

GOING TO OTTAWA.

A disposition has been shown in some quarters to find fault with Attorney-General and Railway Commissioner Martin, because he did not make application at the last meeting of Parliament for legislation empowering the construction of the provincial railways. It is a very easy matter now, after the deadlock has occurred, to say that such and such things should have been done beforehand. Certainly the present difficulty was never for a moment foreseen by anyone familiar with the situation, and everyone expected that the bill passed at the last session of Parliament entirely removed the difficulties in the way of the provincial roads. But it is by no means certain that the Dominion Parliament would have passed a bill for the construction of the provincial railways in Manitoba, even had application been made to that end. It will be remembered that the bill for the extension of the Galt railway in Alberta, was thrown out on a pretext, and applications from Manitoba would doubtless have shared the same fate. But there is another point which should not be forgotten. In this railway agitation Manitoba has all along been contending for a great principle, namely; the right to charter railways within the boundaries of the province. This principle has been the bottom, top and sides of the railway agitation throughout. To have applied to the Dominion for the privilege of building the roads, would have been equivalent to the desertion of the principle at stake, at the very moment that the people of Manitoba were rejoicing in the triumph of their cause. Those who shouted so loudly for provincial rights a few months ago, and who now attack Mr. Martin for neglect in not applying to Parliament for the privilege (we will not say the right) of building his roads, evidently have little regard for their past pretensions.



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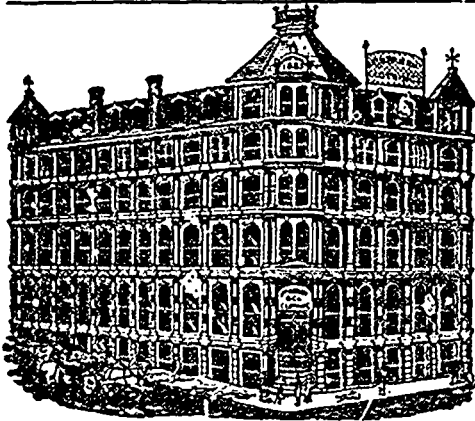
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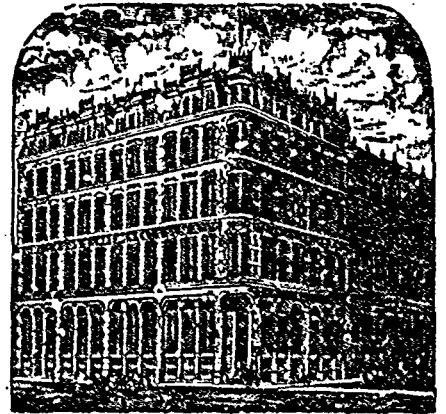
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WINNIPEG MONEY MARKET.

Wholesale dealers still grumble a good deal about the way in which payments are being made, but at the same time they recognize that there has yet been but a very light crop movement, and consequently it can hardly be expected that country dealers have received much cash yet. With such a late harvest as experienced this year, the same between harvest and the usual date at which winter sets in was very short, and farmers needed every spare moment for fall plowing. Added to this the weather since harvest has been unfavorable for threshing and marketing grain. Wholesalers though grumbling a good deal are therefore disposed to be lenient for the time with their slow-pay customers. At the banks there has not been as active a movement as last year at this time, from the same cause as noted. Discount rates are steady at 7 per cent. for choice commercial paper to 8 for ordinary.

WINNIPEG WHOLESALE TRADE.

Business was generally quiet in most branches of wholesale trade last week, owing to some extent to unfavorable weather, whilst the near approach of the winter season is exercising a quieting influence upon some branches of trade, such for instance as building lines. At the same time, the weather has not yet been cold enough to start much buying in sorting lines of winter goods, especially in textile branches. Prices were generally steady. In groceries sugars are easier, also provisions. Hardware goods hold firm.

DRUGS.

Travellers on the road have sent in orders freely. Prices are unchangeable at present, and are as follows: Howard's quinine, 75 to 90c; German quinine, 65 to 75c; morphia, \$2.25 to \$2.75; iodide of potassium, \$1.25 to \$4.75; bromide of potassium, 65 to 75c; American camphor, 40 to 45c; English camphor, 45 to 50c; glycerine, 30 to 40c; tartaric acid, 70 to 75c; cream of tartar, 35 to 40c; bleaching powder, per keg, \$8 to \$10; bicarb soda, \$4.50 to \$5; sal soda, \$2.50 to \$3; chlorate of potash, 25 to 30c; alum, \$4 to \$5; copperas, \$3 to \$3.25; sulphur flour, \$4.50 to \$5; sulphur roll, \$4.50 to \$5.25; American blue vitrol, 7½ to 8½c.

FRUITS—DRIED, AND NUTS.

There is a fairly good movement in new dried fruits. Prices are: New Valencia raisins, \$2 50 per box; dried apples, 7½c a pound; evaporated apples 10½c a pound. Evaporated California fruit quoted: apricots 23c; pitted plums 20c; cherries 25c; raspberries 35c; peaches 30c; golden dates 8c; Malagas, London layers, \$3.50; New season currants, 8c per lb.; Eleme figs, in different sized boxes, 15c per lb; Walnuts, 18c per lb; peanuts, raw, 15c; roasted, 17c; almonds, 20c; pecans, 17c; Filberts, 15c; Brazils, 17c per lb; cocoanuts, \$1.20 per dozen.

FRUITS—GREEN, VEGETABLES, ETC.

Stocks of fall apples have been considerably reduced, but there are still some of good quality to be had. Favorite varieties, such as snows, St. Lawrence, strawberries, etc., bring \$3.25 when in good condition. Other varieties and damaged to be had at from \$2 per barrel

upward, as to kind and condition. Canadian grapes are now out of the market, but some southern Catawbas and Concord are still to be had, in good shape. Peaches and plums are obtainable at irregular intervals. Prices are: Apples, fall varieties, \$2.75 to \$3.25 for from good to choice, per barrel; snows, \$3.00 to \$3.25; winter apples, \$3.25 to \$3.50, oranges, Jamaica, \$7.50 to \$8 per box; do in barrels, \$12; lemons, Malagas, \$5.50 to \$6.00; Palmero lemons, \$6.00 to \$6.50; California Tokay grapes, in 40 lb. crates, \$6½ to \$6.50 per crate, Concord and Catawbas, 70 to 90c per basket of ten lbs; Malaga grapes, in 65 lb. kegs, \$8.50 per keg; California pears, \$1.25 to \$4.50; cranberries, bull and cherry, \$9.50 to \$10; bell and bugle, \$11.50; Southern onions, \$2.75 per cwt; Ontario cider, clarified, 35 to 40c per gallon in barrels; N. Y. hard, 32 gallon barrels, \$10; do half barrels, \$5.

GROCERIES.

The further decline in sugars in the East, now amounting to a total of ¼c on white qualities, has influenced prices here to some extent. Teas hold firm, and generally show slight improvement in demand at outside points, where prices are expected to improve. Syrups continue scarce. Prices here are as follows: Sugars, yellows, 7½ to 7¾c; granulated, 9½c; lumps, 9½c. Coffees—Rios, from 21 to 24c; Java, 25 to 30c; Old Government 33 to 34c; Mochas, 32 to 35c. Teas, Japan 23 to 46c; Congou, 22 to 60c; Indian teas, 35 to 60c; young hyson, 28 to 50c. T. and B. tobacco, 55c per pound; P. of W., butts 46½c; P. of W. caddies, 47c; Honeysuckle, 7s, 55c; Brier, 7s, 53c; Laurel Bright Navy, 3s, 56c; Index d. thick Solace, 6s, 48c; Brunette Solace, 12s, 48c. Special brands of cigars are quoted: Reliance, \$50; Gen. Arthur, \$50; Mikado, \$40; Terrier, \$30 per 1000.

HARDWARE AND METALS.

Quotations are still unchanged as follows: Cut nails, 10d and larger \$3.60; I. C. tin plates, \$5.75 to \$6.25; I. C. tin plates, double, \$11.50 to \$12.00; Canada plates, \$3.75 to \$4.; sheet iron, \$3.75 to \$5.50, according to grade; iron pipe, 40 to 45 per cent off list prices; ingot tin, 30 to 35c per lb., according to quality; bar iron, \$3.00 to \$3.50 per 100 lbs.; shot, 6½ to 6¾; per lb.; tarred felt, \$2.60 to \$2.75 per 100 lbs. barbed wire, 6½ to 7c.

HIDES AND TALLOW.

Prices are: No. 1, 5c; No. 2, 4c; bulls, 3c; calf, fine haired real veal, 7 to 11 pound skins, No. 1, 5c; No. 2, 4c sheep pelts, 45c, for good, to 25c for poor. Tallow, rough, about 2½c per pound, rendered 5c.

LEATHER AND FINDINGS.

Prices steady at last quotations as follows: Spanish sole, 26 to 30c; slaughter sole, 26 to 30c; French calf, first choice, \$1.25 to \$1.50; Canadian calf, 75c to \$1.00; French kip, \$1 to \$1.10; B Z kip, \$5 to 90c; Bourdon kip, 76c; slaughter kip, 55 to 65c; No. 1, wax upper, 45 to 50c; grain upper, 50c; harness leather, 27 to 31c for plump stock. American oak butts, 50 to 55c; buffe, 17 to 22c a foot; cordovan, 17 to 21c; pebble, 21 to 23c; colored linings, 12c.

PAINTS, OILS AND COLORS.

The only change to note is in turpentine,

which has again advanced 5c. Quotations are: Turpentine, 90c in five-gallon cans, or 85c in barrels; harness oil \$1.00; neatfoot oil, \$1.25; linsed oil, raw, 68c per gallon; boiled, 70c in barrels or 5c advance in five-gallon lots; seal oil, steam refined, \$1; castor, 1¼c per lb.; lard, No. 1, \$1.25 per gal. olive, oil, pure, \$1.50; union salad, \$1.25; machine oils, black 25 to 40c; oleine, 40c; fine qualities, 60 to 75c. Coal oils, silver star, 26c; water white, 29c. American oils, Eocene, 34c; water white, 31c; sunlight, 28c. Calcined plaster, \$3.75 per barrel; Portland cement, \$5 to \$5.50; white lead, genuine, \$7.00; No. 1 \$6.50; No. 2 \$6.00; window glass, first break, \$2.15. Alabastine, \$8 per case of 20 pkgs.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

Prices are: Canadian rye whiskey, five year old, \$2.40; seven year old, 3c; old rye, \$1.75; Jules Robin brandy, \$4.50; Bisquet Deboucho & Co., \$4.50; Martell, vintage 1885, \$6.50; vintage 1880, \$7.50; Hennessy, \$6.50 to \$7.50 for vintage 1885 to 1880; DeKuyper gin, \$3.50; Port wine, \$2.50 and upwards; Sherry, \$2.50 and upwards; Jamaica rum, \$1.00 to \$4.50; DeKuyper red gin, \$11.50 per case; DeKuyper green gin, \$6.50 per case; Tomr Gin, \$9.00 to \$10.00; Martel and Hennessy's brandy, one star, \$14.00 per case of 12 bottles; v. o., \$19. v. s. o. p., \$22.

THE MARKETS.

WINNIPEG.

WHEAT.

Prices for wheat in outside markets were maintained for the first three days of last week, at the high prices reached during the last three days of the previous week. On Wednesday last prices were 1½c higher at Chicago than at any time during the previous week. The tumble, however, came on Thursday, when prices broke about 5c under a strong bear movement. The advance of the week before last was caused mainly by the rapid decline in receipts at primary markets in the northwestern district, and likewise the decline last week was due to prospective large deliveries of wheat in the same district, though there was perhaps a good deal of manipulation about the break. The visible supply showed an increase of 504,000 bushels for the week ending October 27, making a total of 33,476,000 bushels, against 33,931,000 bushels a year ago. The increase for the corresponding week last year was 2,000,000 bushels. Exports of wheat from the Atlantic ports for the same week were only 69,800 bushels against 606,900 bushels for the same week last year. Exports of flour were 285,300 barrels, against 165,300 barrels for the same week last year. Whilst exports of wheat from Atlantic ports are very light, the movement from Pacific coast ports is liberal, being 949,832 bushels of wheat for the week ended Oct. 27. Receipts at all principal primary points for the same week were 3,234,893, against 4,195,283 bushels the previous week. Though it is generally understood that the crop is much less than last year, yet the movement to date has been quite up to the average, hence the weakness in prices. It is difficult to make people believe in a short crop with the wheat.

pouring in at so lively a rate. However, with big offerings now, it is evident that deliveries during the second half of the crop year will be very light, if the crop is as short as is generally believed. Those who believe in the minimum crop estimates therefore have great faith in high prices later on, and they are consequently loading up with May option. Already some speculators are talking \$1.50 for May. One thing noticeable is that the wheat is being absorbed rapidly, notwithstanding the large movement, and though prices are higher in American than European markets, still the export movement is not insignificant, when flour is included with wheat. There have been received in Minneapolis and Duluth 14,171,536 bushels of wheat, since August 1st, against 17,760,141 bushels to the same date last year. Stocks in country elevators, however, are only about 5,700,000 bushels, against 15,000,000 last year.

The local situation has remained very quiet, due to light offerings. Wheat arrivals at Port Arthur and Fort William elevators are much behind last year. For week ending Saturday, Oct. 27, the receipts were 261,960 bushels, against 360,200 bushels the corresponding week last year. Receipts of this season's crop so far have been 636,350 bushels, against 1,204,450 during the same period last year. This showing is due to the late harvest to a considerable extent. Deliveries at primary points throughout the country continued light last week, and it is evident that farmers are giving all their attention to fall plowing. Prices paid to farmers at provincial points were some higher early last week, but the break in outside markets on Thursday depressed values. At the close of the week from \$1 to \$1.05 would be about the range for No. 1 hard at the different points, though at some points local competition induced higher figures, as high as \$1.10 being quoted at a few points.

FLOUR.

Prices have held very steady, and there is no further change to note. Quotations to the local trade are: Patents, \$3.15; strong bakers, 2.95; XXXX, \$2.40; superfine, \$1.90.

MILLSTUFFS

Hold steady at last quotations: Bran, \$12 per ton, shorts, \$15, ground feed \$24 per ton.

OATS.

Offerings continued very light. Owing to the bad roads, very few loads were offered on the market. A few car lots were received. Prices keep up well, about 30c being the value on track here of good average samples. Choice milling oats command about 1c higher.

OATMEAL.

Steady at last quotations as follows: Standard, \$2.50; granulated, \$2.65; rolled, \$3.

CHEESE.

Holds very firm, but is still going in jobbing lots at 10½c, with 11c sometimes asked for choice boxes.

BUTTER.

The butter market continues very firm, and higher prices have been obtained in some instances for small lots of choice, for the city trade. Owing to light receipts, especially of good qualities, some sales of rather indifferent stuff have been made as high as 17c. Receipts, however, are expected to improve shortly. The extreme price obtained for choice so far reported is 22c, but very little has been sold at this figure. From 15 to 24 may be quoted as the usual range for from good to choice.

EGGS.

Eggs hold very firm, and lined are quoted 1c higher. A good quality of lined are selling at 23c in case lots. Fresh are hardly obtainable, but such as are offered are really no better and sometimes not so good as the lined. Really fresh would bring 24 to 25c, though ordinary receipts are worth only about the same as lined.

LARD.

Lard shows a decline of about 10c, 20 lb. pails being quoted at \$2.50 to \$2.60, for either Chicago or home rendered.

CURED MEATS.

The tendency in provisions is still easier. Dry salt bacon has declined ½c, though other lines are quoted about as before. Chicago cured quoted as follows: Dry salt, 12½ to 12¾c; rolls, 15c; breakfast bacon, 15½c; hams, 16c. Home cured product is quoted lower than Chicago, as follows: Long clear, 12½c; breakfast bacon, 15c; rolls, 14c; hams, 16c; all home cured uncanvassed. Pork sausage quoted at 10c per pound and bologna sausage 9c per pound.

DRESSED MEATS.

Scarcely anything offering in dressed hogs, the weather being rather soft yet. Many inquiries from the country have come in regarding prices, and as soon as cold weather sets in, a good supply is expected to come into market. Packers are quoting 3½c, but they would go ½c better for choice animals. Butchers sometimes pay as high as 9c, and wholesale butchers are asking 9½c for city dressed. About 5½c is the usual wholesale price for good average city dressed beef, though an extra side sometimes goes ½c better. Ordinary beef sells as low as 5c. Scarcely any country dressed offering yet, but may be quoted at 4 to 5½c, as to quality. Mutton holds steady at 10c; veal, 7½ to 8c.

POULTRY.

Poultry of any description is not offering freely, and there is a good demand. Drawn always commanding the best prices in this market. Chickens are picked up readily at 12c. Geese are hardly offered at all, but would bring from 12 to 14c. Turkeys are scarce, and will readily bring 15c.

LIVE STOCK.

Hogs hardly offered at all, but quoted steady at 6½c. Good ordinary cattle still bring about 3c live weight, but choice animals are now being picked up at from 3½ to 4c, the latter price only for extra. Sales of indifferent animals are still made at about 2½c.

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes were higher, owing to the light offering on the market, due to bad roads. Sales reported on some days as high as 35c, but usually quoted at 25 to 30c per bushel. Other prices are: Turnips, 20 to 25c per bushel; carrots, 40 to 50c per bushel; beets, 35c per bushel; onions, native, \$1.50 per bushel; cabbage, 50 to 75c per doz; celery, 40c per doz. bunches; parsnips, \$1 per bushel.

HAY.

Not offered freely, due to bad roads, and prices therefore good. About \$10 per ton was the price for good average quality. A good deal of poor quality is offering.

FUEL.

Wood keeps very strong and high. Very little is being hauled in by settlers, and offerings on the market are mostly from receipts by rail. Poplar sells at \$5 per cord, by the load on the market, and tamarac at \$7. A car lot of Minnesota maple, received by the Northern Pacific and R. R. V. railway, was held at \$7 per cord on track. Poplar on track was worth \$4 and tamarac \$6, in car lots.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Grain—Barley—Quiet and easy. Quoted: No. 1, 74 to 75c; No. 2, 71 to 73c; No. 3 extra, 68 to 69c; No. 3, 64 to 66c.

Oats—new, quoted at 30 to 41c.

Provisions—Dressed hogs slow at \$6 to \$6.50 for light, heavy sold from \$7 to \$7.25, with tops at \$7.50. Long clears sold at 11 to 11½c, and mess pork at \$18.50. Lard steady, domestic selling at 12½ to 12¾c in pails and tubs.

Butter—Demand good for good to choice dairy and rolls, and all offered sold readily at 19 to 21c. Medium dragging at 16 to 18c. Fair demand for low grades. Creamery firm an 1 in demand at 23 to 25c in small lots on the spot.

Cheese—Full cream, 10 to 11c; medium, 9 to 9½c; skims, 8½ to 9c.

Dried apples—Unchanged at 4½ to 5c in small lots. Evaporated at 7c for old, and 7½ to 8c for new.

Eggs Fresh scarce and firm at 20 to 21; lined, dull, offering at 18c.

Apples—at \$1 to \$2 per barrel.

Cattle—Butchers' cattle offered mostly of inferior quality. Good animals were in demand at 3½ to 3¾c per lb. Common and inferior stock sold at 2½ to 2¾c per lb., while very poor were as low as 2c per lb.

Evaporated corn is moving at 9½c for Canadian to 10½c for best American.

The "Queen" brand of canned salmon is offering at \$1.65. It is said, however, to be short weight.

Rio coffees are very scarce on the spot. Fair are held at 17 to 17½c in small lots. A Rio cable of Tuesday reports a decline of ½c in three days.

Tomatoes continue weak and nearly all packs can now be bought at 90c. It is asserted by some dealers that some of the cheaper packs are light in weight.

Peas are quoted at \$1 to \$1.35 as to the brand.

There is a fair amount of business doing in foreign dried fruit. Currants are moving 5½ to 6½c in barrels and halves, extra Vostizzas are offering in cases at 9c and halves at 9½c. Valencias are going at 6 to 6½ for off stalk, and 8½ to 9c for layers and extra selected. Sultanias rule from 7½c up.

CANADIAN SECURITIES IN ENGLAND.

The Canadian Gazette of Oct. 18, gives the following quotations of leading Canadian securities in the London market:

	Price.	Rise.	Fall.
Canada 3½ per cents.....	103½	1	—
Ditto 3 per cents.....	94½	1½	—
British Columbia 4½ per cents.....	111	—	—
Canadian Pacific shares (N.Y. register)	58½	—	—½
Ditto shares (London register).....	58	—	—½
Ditto first mortgage bonds.....	107	—	—
Grand Trunk ordinary stock.....	11	—	—½
Ditto first preference.....	67½	—	1½
Bank of British Columbia.....	35½	—	—
Bank of B. N. A.....	74½	—	—
Canada North-West Land.....	3	—	—½
Hudson's Bay.....	15½	—	—½
Land Corporation of Canada.....	7	—	—
Manitoba 5 per cents.....	111	1	—
Winnipeg 5 per cents.....	110	—	—
Vancouver Coal.....	6	½	—
Manitoba Northwestern Railway.....	80	—	—

W. H. Atkinson, buyer for Roblin & Atkinson, arrived last week at Deloraine, Man., to buy wheat. He will ship through Woodworth & Co's elevator.

Weekly Trade Review.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Nov. 2, says: The simple fact that bank exchanges, outside of New York in the last week but one of a presidential campaign, exceeded those of last year by 10½ per cent., the clearings of last year having been exceptionally large, proves that the volume of legitimate business is unprecedented, for only a part of the increase can be attributed to excess of speculative operations. Reports indicate a satisfactory business at nearly all cities, but at Philadelphia, Pittsburg, and Kansas City the prevailing quiet is attributed to political excitement. A shade of stringency in money is noted at St. Paul. Improvement in collections is noticeable at southwestern and northwestern centres. Bar iron is easier, but prices grow more irregular, and former quotations for nails are not maintained. The wool market is firm. The dry goods trade has been comparatively quiet. Boots and shoes are selling freely at full rates, especially in the west. The coal trade is somewhat dull. The stock market, after a light depression, is less active but stronger, and the average price of the most active stocks is a fraction higher than a week ago. The exports increased the past month about 3 per cent., while the imports fall below last year's about 7 per cent. With wheat, corn, coffee, lard and petroleum a little lower than a week ago, the general average of prices nevertheless remains substantially unchanged. The business failures the last 7 days number 275, as compared with a total of 254 last week and 224 the week previous. For the corresponding week of last year the figures were 245.

About Business Men.

H. A. GALBRAITH, representing J. & J. Taylor's Toronto Safe Works, was in the city last week.

J. H. Ashdown, wholesale hardware merchant, Winnipeg, went west recently to the Pacific coast.

M. Cass, representing Jas. Linton & Co., boots and shoes, Montreal, was exhibiting his samples in the west last week.

Harry Arkell, wholesale produce dealer, Vancouver, B. C., returned home last week from a visit to Eastern Canada, stopping a while in Winnipeg en route.

HUGH McDONNELL is opening a lumber yard at Moose Jaw, Assn.

A SECOND grain warehouse has been erected at Bridge Creek by Ed. Sirett.

ALL the lumber is in from Lake Winnipeg, and the boats are going into winter quarters at Selkirk.

D. ACKLAND and brother, from Almonte, Ont., will embark in the carriage manufacturing line at Emerson, Man.

JOHN MOYES and J. McDonald have started business as blacksmiths at Selkirk, Man. John Morrison has also opened in the same line at the same place.

THE customs returns for Port Arthur for October show \$84,019, as against \$54,016 for the same month last year, an increase of \$30,003, making an increase of duty collected of \$7,000.

INGLIS & SMITH, of Moosomin, shipped a carload of hogs to Calgary last week.

A DULUTH telegram says: So far ninety cars of steel for the Duluth & Winnipeg road, or enough to lay 15 miles of track, are now at the Northern Pacific junction and Cloquet. Several hundred men are now at work on the road.

Ogilvie & Co. shipped a carload of barley from Emerson to St. Louis last week. Two cars went out this week over the N. P., shipped by A. W. Austin, of Winnipeg, purchased at St. Jean Baptiste at about 50 cents per bushel.

THE Birtle Milling Co. intend asking the council of the municipality of Birtle to submit a by law, to be voted on by the ratepayers, granting a bonus of four or five thousand dollars to aid in the erection of a roller mill at Birtle, Man.

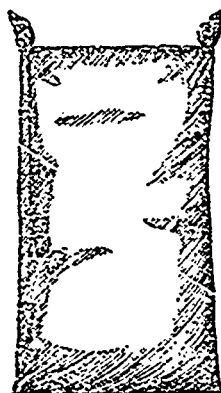
THERE is very much more ploughing done in the neighborhood of Oak Lake this fall than last. Those who had not good crops this year are by no means discouraged, but have set to work vigorously and prepared all the land available for crop next year.

APPLICATION will be made to Parliament to incorporate a company to build a railway from Victoria, B.C., to Shoal Harbor and Swartz Bay, with power to establish ferry communication with the mainland, and also power of constructing a railway from New Westminster or Vancouver to the international boundary.

G. H. ROWSWELL, general merchant, Elkhorn and Beulah, Man., has sold out his Beulah branch to Geo. W. Marsh, who lately had charge of the business as manager. He has also sold out his Elkhorn business to Stewart & Vanhostrand. His health it is said has induced Mr. Rowswell to retire from business.

MILLERS, ATTENTION!!

ESTABLISHED 1825.



The J. A. Converse Manufacturing Co

A. W. MORRIS & BRO., Proprietors, MONTREAL.

Our new bag works are now in full operation and are undoubtedly the finest equipped on the American continent.

The sewing, printing and uniformity of size are particularly noticeable, and we are confident you will find the goods superior to anything offered in the Canadian market.

We would kindly ask you to favor us with at least a portion of your valued orders. A trial will convince you that our statements are not exaggerated.

Jute and Cotton **BAGS** GRAIN SACKS,
FINISHED OR ROUND THREAD.

Manitoba and Northwest Agents:

MERRICK, ANDERSON & Co., Winnipeg.

EASTERN MARKETS.

CHICAGO

December wheat opened at Chicago $\frac{1}{2}$ higher on Monday, October 29, and ranged from \$1.18 to \$1.19 during the day. Closing prices were the same as at the close on Saturday, with the exception of the more distant futures, May for instance closing $\frac{1}{2}$ lower than Saturday. Closing prices were:

	Oct.	Dec.	Jan.	May.
Wheat	1.18	1.18	1.15	1.18
Corn	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	39	—	38 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oats	24	25	—	29
Pork	14.60	—	14.57 $\frac{1}{2}$	14.82 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lard	8.20	8.07 $\frac{1}{2}$	8.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	8.25
Short Ribs	7.55	—	7.37 $\frac{1}{2}$	—

December wheat opened $\frac{1}{2}$ lower on Tuesday, and ranged from \$1.17 $\frac{1}{2}$ to \$1.19 $\frac{1}{2}$. November was quoted $\frac{1}{2}$ above October. May gained a cent over December, in comparison with Monday, which indicated greater faith in the future of wheat. The market was rather dull till near the close, when some operators who discovered themselves short, commenced buying. It was then found that the market was bare of wheat, and an advance of about $\frac{3}{4}$ followed. Closing prices, which were at the top, were:

	Oct.	Dec.	Jan.	May.
Wheat	1.17 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.19 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.18	1.20 $\frac{1}{2}$
Corn	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	38 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oats	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	25	—	29 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pork	14.47 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	14.57 $\frac{1}{2}$	14.80
Lard	8.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	8.05	8.10	8.27 $\frac{1}{2}$
Short Ribs	7.55	—	7.37 $\frac{1}{2}$	—

On Wednesday, December wheat opened at 1.19 $\frac{1}{2}$, and ranged from 1.18 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1.20 $\frac{1}{2}$ during the day. May again advanced in greater proportion than other options, reaching 1.22 $\frac{1}{2}$ at one time, due to buying by shorts, and little property available. Closing prices were:

	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	May.
Wheat	1.17 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.19 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.18	1.21 $\frac{1}{2}$
Corn	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	38
Oats	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	25	—	29
Pork	14.57 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	14.77 $\frac{1}{2}$	15.05
Lard	8.22 $\frac{1}{2}$	8.15	8.17 $\frac{1}{2}$	8.35
Short Ribs	7.50	—	7.47 $\frac{1}{2}$	—

Wheat took a tumble on Thursday, and ruled lower, closing weak at the bottom price, due to a sort of panic under heavy selling, caused by larger receipts at Northwestern points. It was rumored that Minneapolis holders were heavy sellers. Closing prices were:

	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	May.
Wheat	1.13 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.15	1.13	1.16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Corn	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	38 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oats	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	29
Pork	14.45	14.45	14.72 $\frac{1}{2}$	14.95
Lard	8.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	8.07 $\frac{1}{2}$	8.10	8.27 $\frac{1}{2}$
Short Ribs	7.50	—	7.42 $\frac{1}{2}$	—

The market was still bearish on Friday, but no breaks such as on Thursday occurred. Trading was very heavy, especially in May, which ranged from 1.15 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1.17 $\frac{1}{2}$. Closing prices were:

	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	May.
Wheat	1.14 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.16 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.13 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.17 $\frac{1}{2}$
Corn	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	38 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oats	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	29
Pork	14.55	14.55	14.75	15.02 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lard	8.17 $\frac{1}{2}$	8.10	8.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	8.27 $\frac{1}{2}$
Short Ribs	7.40	—	7.45	—

Saturday's closing figures were:

	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	May.
Wheat	1.11 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.13 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.11 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.14
Corn	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	38
Oats	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	25	—	29
Pork	14.45	14.45	14.80	15.02
Lard	8.17	8.10	8.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	8.27 $\frac{1}{2}$

DULUTH WHEAT MARKET.

The market broke $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$ on Thursday. On Friday, December opened at \$1.24 and ranged up to \$1.25 $\frac{1}{2}$. No. 1 northern, cash, closed at \$1.18, and No. 2 northern at \$1.03 $\frac{1}{2}$, on Friday. Closing prices for No. 1 hard on each day of the week were:

	Cash.	Nov.	Dec.	May
Monday	1.31 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	1.29 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.31 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tuesday	1.29 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.29 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.29 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.33 $\frac{1}{2}$
Wednesday	1.28 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.29	1.29	1.35
Thursday	1.25	1.24	1.24	1.30 $\frac{1}{2}$
Friday	1.25	1.25	1.24 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.30 $\frac{1}{2}$

On Saturday December wheat closed at 1.21, and May closed at 1.20 $\frac{1}{2}$.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Grain No. 1 (new) hard Manitoba, \$1.35 to \$1.39; No. 2 do., \$1.35 to \$1.38; No. 1 northern, \$1.35; peas, 78 to 80c; oats, 35 to 37c; barley, 70 to 75c.

Flour - Quoted as quiet and steady. Patent spring, \$6.75 to \$7.00; strong bakers, (city) \$6.40 to \$6.50.

Oatmeal - Quiet and prices irregular, ordinary quoted at \$2.30 to \$2.50, and granulated at \$2.60 to \$2.75 in bags. Rolled oats, \$2.90 to \$3.

Butter - Fair demand at full prices. Creamery, 24 to 25c; earlier do 22 to 23c; Townships, 19 to 22c; Western, 16 to 17c.

Cheese - Dull - Prices were - Finest September, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 10 $\frac{3}{4}$; finest August, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 9 $\frac{3}{4}$; fine, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 9 $\frac{1}{2}$; medium, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

Eggs - Steady at 20 to 21c.

Hides - Heavy steers, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 11c; Bulls, heavy 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 7c; dry hides, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 11 $\frac{1}{2}$; green butchers No. 1, 6 to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; do, No. 2, 5 to 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; do, No. 3, 4 to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; calfskins, 5c; lambskins, each, 70c.

Poultry - Turkeys sold at 9 to 10c; geese at 6 to 7c; ducks, 9 to 10c; and chickens, 6 to 8c per lb.

Furs The *Gazette* says of the fur market: The season for furs has opened under fair auspices and the general prospects for most sorts at present indicate a fair trade, except for mink and marten, which are expected to rule low. Arrivals have been principally from the interior, and consist of skunk, fox and beaver, for which there has been a fair inquiry. Bear has been in good demand, and prime skins have realized up to \$15. Mink and marten are slow and cheap in price. European advices are steady and indicate prospects of a fair trade, and as stocks in the States are less than a year ago the season is opening under better conditions than prevailed last year. Prices are:—

Beaver, per lb	\$3.50 to	\$4.00
Bear, per skin	12.00 to	15.00
Bear cubs, per skin	5.00 to	7.00
Fisher, per skin	4.00 to	5.00
Fox, red, per skin	0.90 to	1.00
Fox, cross, per skin	2.00 to	3.00
Lynx, per skin	2.00 to	3.00
Marten, per skin	0.50 to	0.90
Mink, per skin	0.50 to	1.00
Muskat	0.10 to	0.20
Otter, per skin	5.00 to	10.00
Raccoon, per skin	0.50 to	0.60
Skunk, per skin	0.50 to	0.75

E. O. WHITE, the senior member of the late firm of White, Joselin & Co., lace and embroidery wholesale importers, Toronto, has bought

the estate, and will in future carry on the business under the name and style of White & White, at the old premises. The new firm enjoys strong European backing, and, as Mr. White is so well known to the dry goods trade of Canada, with an experience of upward of 30 years in the special lines the firm handle, we predict for the new firm a successful future.

J. S. NORRIS. JAS. CARRUTHERS.

**Norris & Carruthers,
FLOUR AND GRAIN
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.**

45 WELLINGTON ST. EAST, CORN EXCHANGE,
TORONTO. MONTREAL.

Liberal advances made on consignments of Flour, Wheat, Barley and Oats.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

**A. H. PLEWES,
Grain and Flour Exporter,
OFFICE: CLEMENTS' BLOCK, 496 MAIN ST.
Winnipeg, Manitoba.**

Booth & Langan,

WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS OF THE
EAGLE BRAND
Fine Shoes, Boots, Slippers,
ETC., ETC.

Every Variety of McKay Sown, Goodyear
Welts and Hand Sewn.

36 and 38 St. Peter Street,
and 54 and 56 Foundling St. **MONTREAL**

Represented by W.M. WILLIAMS,
496 Main Street, WINNIPEG.

STEWART HOUSE

COR. MAIN & ELLIS STS., MANITOU, MAN.
First-Class in every respect! Re-fitted! Re-furnished
Good Table! Good Rooms! Three best Sample Rooms
in the Province.

ROUNTREE & CONNOR, Proprietors.

White & White,

(LATE WHITE, JOSELIN & Co.,)

7 Wellington Street West, TORONTO.

Laces, Embroideries, Cur-
tains, Gloves, etc.

WHITE & WHITE.

RUBLEE, RIDDELL & Co.,

Commission Merchants

AND IMPORTERS OF

Green and Dried Fruits.

15 OWEN STREET,

WINNIPEG.

Lumber Cuttings.

T. E. Martin, lumber dealer Regina, offers to dispose of his business.

J. Curtis, of Michigan, has lately been prospecting in British Columbia, with a view to engaging in lumbering in that province.

There is talk at Selkirk of the formation of a company to operate the large saw mill at that place. The mill has been idle for some years.

The Lake of the Woods mills are being closed up for the season. Men are in demand for the woods, at \$28. to \$30 per month and board.

Fader Bros.' new mill at Vancouver, B. C., is being pushed towards completion. The capacity of the mill will be about 100,000 feet per day.

A new steamer will be built at Keowatin this winter, for the Lake of the Woods trade, which is mainly in connection with the lumber industry.

Hall Bros. & Brown have commenced the erection of a saw mill at Keowatin, which they expect to have ready for operation early next spring.

E. M. Gatliff, of Emerson, will open a lumber yard at St. Jean Baptiste, Man., on the E. R. V. R. He will import lumber from Brainerd, Minnesota.

Commercial Notes.

A boot and shoe manufacturing company is being formed in Pictou, N. S., which is described as being "a favorable locality, as there are several tanneries in and about that town."

The *United States Tobacco Journal* figures out that there will be a great shortage in wrapper leaf tobacco this year. It estimates the shortage at over 9,000,000 pounds, and wants to know where the cigar manufacturers are going to get their tobacco.

The Florida Fruit Exchange advises its agents in New York city that the crop of oranges this year will be 2,500,000 boxes, the largest ever grown. Many growers believe it will reach 3,000,000 boxes. The output of American lemons this year amounts to 50,000 barrels, but all the experts in the trade declare, says the *New York Sun*, that the time is not far distant when America will raise all the lemons she needs for home consumption.

As a specimen of the apple harvest in Western Ontario, the *Meaford Monitor* tells us that the quantity of apples grown in that neighborhood this season is enormous. Over 10,000 barrels will be required for the excess. The coopers are reaping the harvest. Farther east, however, while apples are perhaps not less plentiful, relatively, the wherewithal to pack them is lacking, for, says the *Pictou Times*, "the apple barrel famine is what just now perplexes and vexes the patient soul of the Prince Edward apple grower. Where and how to get enough barrels is the problem."

The following is from the *New York Sun*:— There is one old-time habit that used to be widely prevalent in the United States, especially in the west and south—the tobacco-chewing habit—that has certainly declined in the present generation. The manufacturers of

chewing tobacco say that the trade in it has not grown with the growth of our population, but that in many States it is less than half as large as it used to be before the war. In the New England States it has become of very slight account. All of which is to be regretted by chewing tobacco manufacturers only.

Cope & Young, from Simcoe, Ont., have opened in the general dry goods business at Vancouver, B. C.

Westminster, B. C., *Columbian*: W. Vianen has purchased about 250 barrels of cranberries from the Indians since the season opened and expects to receive at least 50 barrels more. The crop this year is either lighter than usual or the Indians have not turned out in as large force as in other years. In seasons when the berries are plentiful Vianen usually receives from 500 to 800 barrels, all of which comes from the marshes near the mouth of the river. San Francisco is the best market found for these berries, the demand being large and prices always good. Vianen has filled one order for 50 barrels at \$10 per barrel, but will not sell any more at that price, which is certainly very low. The British Columbia cranberry commands the highest price on the market, being acknowledged superior to all others. The quantity of acid in our wild cranberries is something remarkable, and it is said they require double as much sweetening as any other. The more acid the cranberry contains the more superior it is in quality. Vianen will endeavor to make a shipment to Manitoba if he can get reasonable freight rates and a fair price.


DOLL

W. F. WHOLESALE JEWELER.

Watches, Diamonds, Clocks, Spectacles, Gold-headed Canes, Silver-plate, Watch Material, Tools, etc., etc.

525 Main St., WINNIPEG.

Every Attention paid to Guests.



ST. LAWRENCE HALL
HENRY HOGAN.

First-class in every respect. Appointments Perfect. Graduated Prices.

HILLIARD HOUSE
RAT PORTAGE.

The Palace Hotel of the Northwest, Ontario. Newly and elegantly furnished throughout. The only Commercial House in the district. First class Sample Room. Terms Reasonable. LOUIS HILLIARD, PROPRIETOR.

ANGLO-AMERICAN HOTEL
GRETNA, MAN.

J. D. PIERSON well known to the commercial trade throughout the west, has lately taken charge of this house and fitted it up with Sample Rooms and every convenience for Commercial Travellers.

WOLSELY HOUSE,
WOLSELEY, ASSINIBOIA,
E. A. BAMBURY, PROPRIETOR.

Headquarters for Commercial Men. This house has been recently refitted, with special reference to the convenience and comfort of the commercial trade. Good Sample Rooms. Livery in Connection.

PALMER HOUSE,
REGINA, ASSINIBOIA,
THE LEADING COMMERCIAL HOUSE.
Free Sample Rooms for Travellers. Opposite C.P.R. Station.
CHAS HARLEY, Prop.

QUEEN'S HOTEL,
QU'APPELLE, ASSINIBOIA
G. S. DAVIDSON, PROP.
Largely patronized by commercial men and possessing special features for the accommodation of this trade. Large Sample Rooms Free.

Cosmopolitan Hotel,
MEDICINE HAT, - - - ASSA.
Headquarters for commercial travellers and tourists. Good sample Rooms and clean and comfortable sleeping apartments.
HUGH DEMPSEY, Proprietor.

HOTEL BRUNSWICK,
MINNEDOSA, MAN.

The leading and best appointed hotel on the Manitoba Northwestern Railway. Commercial Travellers seek it for Sundays. Sample room and other conveniences.
J. D. MCKENZIE, Proprietor.

GRAND VIEW HOTEL,
BRANDON, MAN.
Directly opposite Passenger Depot. The leading commercial house. Sample Rooms and first class livery
A. F. BOISSEAU, Proprietor

Wm. Ferguson,
WHOLESALE

WINES- LIQUORS AND CIGARS

Permit Orders Promptly Executed
8th Street, - - Brandon

Forbes & Stirrett
PLANING MILL

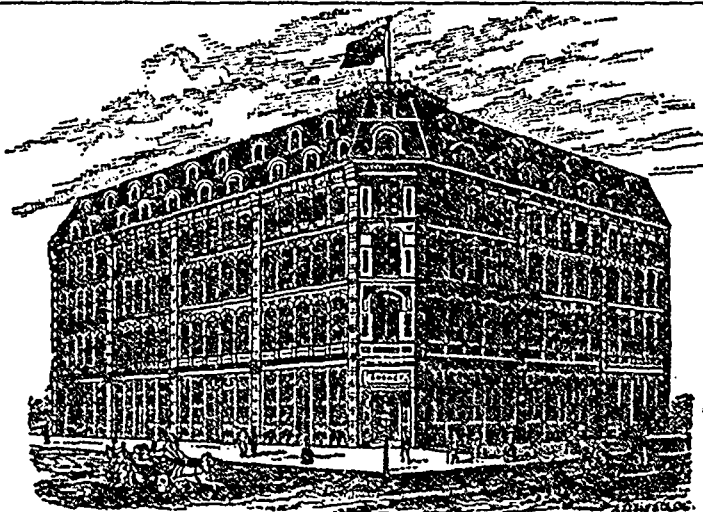
AND SASH AND DOOR FACTORY,
10th St., south Rosser Av
BRANDON

NEUMEYER AND PARES,
Brandon Brewery

BRANDON, MANITOBA
Brewers of the Celebrated Export
India Pale Ale, Imperial Stout, Noted
XX Porter in Casks or Bottles.

FOR SALE! At SINTALUTA, on main line of Canadian Pacific Ry.
A STORE, STABLE & BLACKSMITH SHOP,
with Post Office attached, at a bargain. References as to business lookout, etc.
R. A. WALKER, MR. TAYLOR,
Bracebridge, Sintaluta. care D. H. McMillan & Bro
Winnipeg.
For particulars apply to Jasthacomb Bros., Sintaluta.

MEN'S, BOY'S and YOUTH'S CLOTHING
CHILDREN'S CLOTHING a specialty.



Our Samples for the Autumn Season 1888,
are now on view at 35 Lombard St., Winnipeg

H. SHOREY and CO., WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS,

1866, 1868 and 1870 Notre Dame and 36, 38, 40 and 42 St. Henry St., MONTREAL.

HY. ARKELL,

WHOLESALE

PRODUCE AND COMMISSION

MERCHANT,

Vancouver, B.C.

MANITOBA PRODUCE a Specialty.
Consignments Received in All Lines.
Correspondence solicited.

Samuel Gray,

Manufacturer of

SASH, DOORS, BLINDS

Mouldings, Stairs, Handrails, Newels
Baulsters, etc.

VICTORIA B.C.

Having made arrangements with the C.P.R., I am prepared to furnish the trade with the above mentioned articles manufactured from the very best seasoned dry cedar and white pine. All work guaranteed. Correspondence solicited. P.O. Box 32, Victoria, B.C.

PENDRAY & CO

SOAP WORKS,

VICTORIA, B.C.

Turn out British Mottle Soaps, Electric and Ivory Soaps, Pale Yellow and Brown Soaps, Coconut Oil Toilet Soaps, Soda Crystals and Washing Powders, Superior Shaving Soap.

HUMBOLDT STREET, - VICTORIA, B.C.

J. & A. Clearihue,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND MANUFACTURERS AGENTS,
Dealers in—

Fruits and all kinds Produce

YATES ST., VICTORIA, B.C.

Representing D. Richards, Manufacturer of Laundry and Toilet Soaps, Woodstock, Ontario; Jas. Hall & Co., manufacturers and dealers in Gloves, Mitts and Moccasins, Brockville,

THE DRIARD,

VICTORIA, B.C.

The only strictly first-class hotel
in the province.

Colonial Hotel,

WESTMINSTER, B.C.

Largest hotel in the city; centrally located in business portion. Headquarters for tourists and commercial men. Sample rooms, bath rooms, etc. Fire-proof building. First Class.

LUKE PITHER, Proprietor.

LELAND HOUSE, VANCOUVER,

British Columbia.

The leading commercial hotel of the city. Directly above the C.P.R. Station and Steamboat wharf. All modern improvements. Sample rooms for travellers.

J. F. INSLEY, Mgr. WM. PROUT, Prop



The Canadian Rubber Co

OF MONTREAL.

Manufacturers of

RUBBER SHOES, FELT BOOTS,
RUBBER PACKING, HOSE, &c.

WORKS: Papineau Square, Montreal
WAREHOUSE: 335 St. Paul St.

Branch: Cor. Front & Yonge Sts., Toronto.

Grain and Milling.

J. A. Breckon has commenced to buy grain at Whitewood, Assa.

Macaulay, Higginbottom & Co., are erecting a grain warehouse, at Whitewood, Assa.

The Winnipeg Grain Exchange has now ninety members. When the membership reaches one hundred the entrance fee will likely be raised to \$100.

Another treat is in store for the trade, as we see it announced that the *Northwestern Miller* is preparing for the publication of its annual holiday number.

The big flour mill at Keowatin is said to be improving the prospects of the place. The milling company has lately erected cottages for employes, and a large elevator is also in course of erection. The barrel factory in connection with the mill will be in operation in a few days.

Port Arthur *Sentinel*: Greey, of Greey Bros., Toronto, who has been here for some time past looking into the advantages of the town as a site for the establishment of a flouring mill, has left for the east. He was well pleased with what he saw and especially with the water power, which could be used to advantage. Instead of making a proposition at the present time, Mr. Greey preferred to go home and consult his partner and if they decide to erect a mill here, they will have the plans prepared and will then submit a formal proposition to the council with a view to a bonus.

Territorial Legislature.

The Territorial Assembly met at Regina on Wednesday last. In the Governor's address, reference was made to the progress of legislation toward full provincial government, and to the work of revising the ordinances. Among other things the Governor said:—Reports have reached me, leading me to infer that the existing legislation regarding prairie fires is not sufficient for the suppression of the evil, and I therefore earnestly hope that, when all the facts have been ascertained, our united efforts may result in the passing of some measure which will prove as complete and effective as experience and mature deliberation can make it.

A bill respecting vital statistics will be submitted to you, which, it is hoped will prove the forerunner of a simple and effective system of general statistics.

I would now point out to you the desirability of devising means, by which the cause of temperance may be most effectually served, consistently with your rights and duties as British subjects and free men. It is to be borne in mind that legislation cannot be expected to make men honest, sober and wise. Sobriety is a virtue, the practice of which is taught and inculcated by religion, the law addressing itself to the prevention or the punishment of crime or vice in so far as public order is attacked or threatened. Whether exceptional legislation is to be continued or not is a matter upon which you, as representatives of the people, have the sole right to speak with any degree of authority. I shall be happy to transmit to the Honorable the Privy Council at Ottawa any resolution or representation with respect to the temperance question, that you may think fit to pass, and which will, I have no doubt, receive at the hands of the Dominion Government all due consideration.

AGENCY

DU PONT GUN POWDER.

COMPLETE STOCK

Breech-Loading Guns, Winchester Rifles and ELEY'S AMMUNITION.

LOW PRICES ON APPLICATION

MILLER, MORSE & CO.,

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STANDARD OIL COMPANY,
(CLEVELAND, OHIO)

Manitoba & Northwest Department, Winnipeg.

ILLUMINATING  LUBRICATING

GASOLINE, AXLE GREASE, CANDLES and all PRODUCTS OF AMERICAN PETROLEUM.

Our stock here embraces all the Manufactures of the Standard Oil Company. Correspondence solicited.

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CYLINDER ENGINE. MACHINERY

DAIRY BUTTER!

Merchants holding fine DAIRY BUTTER are requested to correspond with us.

J. Y. Griffin & Co.

64 AND 66 McDERMOTT STREET,

WINNIPEG.

White, Joselin & Co.

Muslins, Embroideries, Lisle and Silk Gloves, Kid Gloves, Lace Curtains, Laces.

All the Latest Novelties.

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TORONTO MONTREAL

MONTREAL BRASS WORKS.

MONTREAL, P.Q.

Robt. Mitchell & Co

Proprietors, Manufacturers of

Gas Fixtures of Every Description,

Engineers, Plumbers,

Steam & Gasfitters Brass Goods,

Gas Meters and Automatic Fire Extinguishers.

SAMUEL HOOPER, DEALER IN MONUMENTS, HEAD STONE, Mantle Pieces, Grates, etc. Special designs furnished on application. Cor. Bannatyne and Albert Sts. Winnipeg

Business East.

ONTARIO.

H. Kemp, livery, Cornwall, has assigned.
B. Kilborn, drugs, Bradford, has assigned.
H. A. Goring, cigars, London, has sold out.
C. Rear, baker, Mount Albert, has sold out.
A. L. Eberts, grocer, Chatham, has sold out.
C. P. Heal, publisher, London, has sold out.
Cooper & Son, grocers, Clinton, have sold out.

A. Welch, stoves and tins, Gorrie, has sold out.

Alex Dunn, hotelkeeper, Hamilton, has sold out.

Wilson Bros., foundry, Shelburne, burned out.

M. Purcell, hotelkeeper, Stratford, has sold out.

Avery & Son, wagons, Caledonia, has assigned.

Samuel Ball, drugs, Little Current, has assigned.

E. R. Price, jeweler, Thorold, stock sold by sheriff.

Albert J. Cooke, blacksmith, Almonte, has assigned.

W. J. Parry, harnessmaker, Ottawa, has assigned.

Mrs. Catharine J. Dunfee, Port Hope, has assigned.

Stovel & Armstrong, tailors, Toronto, have assigned.

A. L. Weegar, pianos, etc., Aultsville, has assigned.

A. J. Anderson & Co., jobbers, Toronto, have assigned.

Wm. A. Kelsey, publisher, Burks Falls, has assigned.

W. R. White, merchant, St. Thomas, has assigned.

John R. McKay, blacksmith, Harrington, has assigned.

Burnett & Cromarty, blacksmiths, Galt, have sold out.

Jos. H. Mitton & Co., millers, Newbury, have sold out.

A. & K. Graves, planing mill, Mount Brydges, burned out.

George Ashfield, fancy goods, Ottawa, damaged by fire.

Jeremiah Crowley, hotelkeeper, St. Thomas, has assigned.

L'Abbe & St. Jean, hotelkeepers, Ottawa, have assigned.

Ferguson & Co., grocers, London. Martin H. Ferguson is dead.

J. J. Cleland, general storekeeper, Schomberg, has assigned.

Wm. Stuart, auctioneer, Toronto, stock will be sold at auction.

Thomas Sayers, harness maker, Tweed, sheriff in possession.

M. White & Bro., general storekeepers, Holbrook, have assigned.

Moore & Wilson, general storekeepers, Marberley, have assigned.

S. J. McKelvey, general storekeeper, Middleport, has assigned.

Hally Bros., wholesale boots and shoes, Toronto, have dissolved.

Caroline Goulding, drugs and groceries, Schomberg, has assigned.

James Richardson, wholesale confectioner, Toronto, damaged by fire.

M. & L. Samuels, Benjamin & Co., wholesale hardware, Toronto, burned out.

Blair & Martin, general storekeepers, Sudbury, have closed out their branch here.

M. White & Bro., general storekeepers, Holbrook, stock advertised to be sold by auction.

Warner & Copeland, wagon makers, Bracco-bridge, stock advertised to be sold by auction.

Snider, Selkirk & Co., planing mill, Leamington, have dissolved, and firm is now J. E. Snider & Co.

UEBEC.

Wm. S. Foster, roundry, Cookshire, has assigned.

A. S. Langevin, dry goods, Montreal, has assigned.

Joseph Myones, hotelkeeper, Montreal, has assigned.

Louis Meunier, restaurant, Montreal, has assigned.

Renaud & Prescourt, builders, Montreal, have dissolved.

Smith & Co., clothiers, Montreal, are compromising.

Wm. Wray, baker, Montreal, demand of assignment.

Abraham Goyette, contractor, Barford Tp., has assigned.

Hercule Letonreau, woolen mill, St. Timothe, has assigned.

George W. Gellatly, watchmaker, Huntingdon, is dead.

A. Colton, general storekeeper, Fort Coulonge, assigned.

Napoleon Leroux, beer bottler, Montreal, demand of assignment.

Joseph Dupuis, general storekeeper, St. Jean d'Orleans, has assigned.

Joseph Fawle, confectioner, Montreal, meeting of creditors called for 31st Oct.

F. X. Giroux, general storekeeper, West Farnham, has obtained an extension.

Shirley, Corbett & Co., contractors, Sawyerville, meeting of creditors called for Nov. 8.

Geo. McGarry, pork packers, Montreal, has admitted G. H. L. Bland, under style of McGarry, Bland & Co.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Rood & Morrison, hotelkeepers, Pictou, have dissolved.

J. A. Stewart, liquors, Baddeck, has gone out of business.

Charles West, hotelkeeper, Kingston, is giving up business.

Ferguson & Wilson, general storekeepers, Spring Hill, have dissolved.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

C. B. Godfrey, harness maker, Dorchester, is dead.

McNally & Truedell, general storekeepers, Shippegan, have dissolved.

John Lewis & Co., general storekeepers, Hillsboro, John Lewis is dead.

Irving & Sherrard, general storekeepers; Ed. McDonald, baker; John McDonald, hotelkeeper, and McLellan, general storekeeper, Point du Cheno, were burned out.

P. E. ISLAND.

Strong Bros., agricultural implements, Charlottetown, have dissolved.

British Columbia Fisheries.

The report of Thomas Mowat, Fisheries Inspector for British Columbia, shows that the increase in the value of the catch of fish during the year 1887, inclusive of that used by the Indians, to be \$397,589.00, notwithstanding that the amount of capital invested and men employed showed a falling off of \$104,900.00, which is attributed chiefly to the loss of two schooners, the destruction of an oil factory, and the ceasing of work in a number of canneries on the northern coast, to which is also due the employment of fifty-seven men less. The report states that the catch of salmon was much better than that of the previous year, which fact, together with the high prices which ruled during the year, made the season one of the most profitable which canners in this province have experienced since they have been engaged in the business. This has been caused by a great falling off in all the southern rivers of the North Pacific coast. The comparative yield of canned salmon in this province stands as 204,033 cases of four dozen one-pound cans for 1887, against 161,270 for 1886, giving an increase for the last year of 42,813 cases, and making the aggregate pack in one-pound tins as 9,795,984 pounds, which, as fully one-fourth of the weight is lost in preparing the fish for canning, will represent at least 13,061,312 pounds of fresh salmon for canning alone, to which, when is added the salt, smoked and fresh salmon, exclusive of that consumed by Indians, will make the total catch by the white population to have been 16,209,702 pounds. The Fraser, with its twelve canneries, supplied 128,806 cases, while the eight canneries along the coast supplied 75,277, making a total of 204,033 cases. The increase in the packing on the Fraser amounted to 1,422,192 one-pound cans. This is urged as a proof that the rule of periodical runs has again changed, and that a larger run of fish occurred in all the rivers except the inlets, and the reason given for this is that the latter have been over-fished. The shipments of fresh and frozen salmon has also increased over those of the previous year by 650,000 pounds. The fish were put up in prime condition and shipped to the United States and Eastern Canada. Shippers, however, complain that the freight and express charges are so high they cannot compete with Columbia river and the eastern provinces, and fear that they will be compelled to retire from the trade, for the reasons that Pacific salmon does not command so high a price as the Atlantic salmon, and that the Oregon and Washington Territory salmon have the advantage of lower rates. Sturgeon is said to be still plentiful in the Fraser, and it is believed that the industry would become an important one if opened up, as the fish are of excellent quality, and if smoked or dried, and exported, would command fair prices. Smelts are so plentiful that the Indians catch them in dip nets, but are only used for local consumption, as the cost of freight would not pay for their shipment. Oolachans are much sought after, but in consequence of the southern rivers being so short only a sufficient quantity is taken for immediate use. The rivers to the north, however, seem to be the home of this valuable fish, and the necessity is urged of having a sufficient staff of guardians to prevent their destruction by

American Indians and others. The number of trout caught each season by anglers and others is said to be increasing. A change of the close season is urged for this fish, as the present time is not suited to this country. It is also urged that the use of salmon roe as bait for this fish be prevented. Whitefish are said to be not so large or fine flavored as those of the Atlantic, although those found on the Arctic slope, it is claimed on good authority, will compare favorably with any on the continent. Shad is spoken of as having increased during the past few years, and it is suggested that the industry should be developed by the planting of fry in the Fraser river. It is reported that only a few halibut have been shipped to San Francisco, owing to the cost of freight, and the jealousy of the American fishermen, who are afraid of the supply from this city. But there is a probability of a business being opened up of shipping this valuable fish in a "fetched" condition, as is done at present from Hudson's Bay. The Black Cod is said to be in high demand by those who are acquainted with it, but that until more vessels and enterprising men engage in it, it will not be properly developed. This, however, in consequence of the last exploration made by Mr. Helgesen and Mr. Saunders, is likely to be brought about in the near future; and this excellent fish be no longer a rarity in our markets. The Cod family embraces a great number of varieties. The chief of which are the Cultus and the Rock Cod; and also the variety known as the Red Cod or Snapper, which form one of the principal supplies for our local market during the winter. Since the increase in the shipping traffic the Herring appears to have almost deserted Burrard Inlet, and only a few can now be caught with a seine, where the supply formerly seemed inexhaustible. They are, however, still found in abundance in all the bays and inlets north, but the demand is so small that there is no inducement to engage in the trade. Sardines are described as plentiful during the months of August and September in all the harbors near the straits, especially at Esquimalt. They are of good size and quality, and larger, if anything, than the French variety. Dogfish are found in unlimited number, but are caught only for their oil, the demand for which, however, is not great, as it is stated that the one company engaged in the business could put up double the quantity they do if necessary. The demand and the prices are, however, both increasing, and it is thought that a lucrative trade can be built up with Honolulu and China. The people of this Province have not yet engaged in the whale fishing, although they are said to be abundant along the west coast, and, considering that our fishermen are 750 miles nearer the Arctic fishing grounds than their San Francisco neighbors, it is extraordinary that an effort has not been made to have a share in this lucrative business. There was a decrease in the catch of Fur Seals as compared with the previous year of 5,117 skins which, together with 3,598 seized by the United States authorities, lessened the number marketed in Victoria by 8,715 skins. The number of Hair Seals, however, was about the same, while the catch of Sea Otter was increased by 50 skins. Of the Crustaceans the report speaks very favorably, and as it has been proved that the lobster with

proper management can be safely transported to this coast there is every reason to hope that ere long both it and oyster cultivation will have advanced to a state that will add materially to our coast industries.—*Victoria Standard.*

Evaporated Apples.

This has become within a short period a very important branch of business, and not only affords employment to thousands of persons, but gives an outlet for many thousand bushels of fruit, which would otherwise be unsalable and go wholly to decay. The western part of New York is the home of this industry, although it is constantly extending to other parts of our fruit growing country. The water eliminated from the green fruit in the course of its evaporation reduces it in bulk to about one-eighth of its original weight, and leaves it as fine in appearance and as palatable to the taste as though it was in its natural state. The principal consuming countries abroad are Germany, England, Belgium, Holland and France, in which the new product has entirely displaced the old-fashioned sun-dried fruit. There were shipped alone to France during 1887, 18,000 barrels of a quality known as chopped or sliced apple, which is dried without being pared or cored, and is used chiefly for the production of cider, cheap wines and distillation when the vineyards of France suffer from phylloxera. Some 4,000,000 pounds were exported during the season, of which more than one-half were from Rochester. New York State evaporated fruits have secured a very favorable reputation and a strong hold abroad, and can be had in almost any city or town of importance on the European continent. The goods are also taken in considerable and increasing quantities by the West Africa and Australian trade every season.—*Cincinnati Grocer.*

The Production of Vanilla.

The *Vicenza Chamber of Commerce Journal* says that the Mexican Vanilla grows in two localities, viz.: at Papantia (in the State of Vera Cruz) and at Misantia, the most important one being the former. The city, of about 10,000 inhabitants, lies in the Indian Territory of Toconaso. The vanilla is found in a wild state in the woods at Papantia, rooted close to trees and bushes, which serve it as a support. When in the month of November or December the pods have become ripe, the crop is gathered in. The pods are thrown anyhow into old sacks, and brought to market, where the buyers are Spaniards and Americans. The manner of doing business reminds one very much of the ways of brokers in large towns. Generally elderly females attend to the sale; but young children, in a pitifully ragged and dirty state, and also aged men, with long, filthy hair, come to the market. The pods are bought by the brokers, at prices varying from 42 shillings for fine to 50 shillings for the best. One thousand pods of large green vanilla weigh about 60 lbs., but only 10 lbs. when dried. During the past year selected pods sold at 58 shillings per hundred, in consequence of the good crop, however, the price receded gradually to 50 shillings, and for inferior quality to 30 shillings up to 42 shillings. The principal markets for vanilla are New York, St. Louis and Chicago. The exportation from Papantia reaches 60,000,000 pods.

FISH, HYMAN & CO.,
Importers of
FINE HAVANNA CIGARS
212 St. James St., MONTREAL.

CAUTION !
EACH PLUG OF THE
Myrtle Navy
IS MARKED

T. & B.
IN BRONZE LETTER.
NONE OTHER IS GENUINE.

Allen & Brown,
(LATE OF GRIFFIN & ALLEN)
PORK PACKERS,
Will pay the Highest Cash Price for
Dressed Hogs.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.
70 McDERMOT STREET, - WINNIPEG.

Jos. Schilitz Brewing Co's
MILWAUKEE EXPORT BOTTLED
AND DRAUGHT

LAGER !
PERMITS FILLED.
GEO. YELIE, Agent for Manitoba and the Northwest,
WINNIPEG.

DICK, BANNING & CO
MANUFACTURERS OF
Lumber, Shingles and Lath,
DOORS AND SASH.

MILLS AT KEEWATIN. OFFICE: OPPOSITE C.P.R.
PASSENGER DEPOT, WINNIPEG.

Toronto Hide & Wool Co
Wholesale Dealers in
HIDES !
SHEEPSKINS AND WOOL

JOHN HALLAM
88 Princess St., WINNIPEG
83 and 65 Front Street East, - TORONTO.
PROPRIETOR.

Frank Lightcap, - Traveler.
We will be in the market this season
as usual for all classes of Wool, and
are prepared to pay the highest mar-
ket prices.

E. A. SMALL & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CLOTHING
WHOLESALE,
203 and 210
McGILL STREET, MONTREAL
SAMPLE ROOMS :
30 AND 32 McINTYRE BLOCK,
WINNIPEG.

COCHRANE, CASSILS & CO.
Wholesale Boots and Shoes
Cor. Craig & St. Francis Xavier Sts.,
MONTREAL.
Samples with McLean Bros.,
Donaldson's Block, WINNIPEG.

ROYAL SOAP MFG. CO.
WINNIPEG.
BRANDS: Hardwater, Dominion, Linen, Ivorine
and Electric, also a full line of Toilet Soaps.

Protect HOME Industry !

BOECKH'S
STANDARD
BRUSHES.
Quality and Size Guaranteed.
For Sale by all Leading Houses.

Campbell, Spera & Co.,
WHOLESALE IMPORTERS OF
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
Smallwares, etc.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Overalls, White and Regatta Dress
Shirts Flannel, Cotton & Tweed Shirts
Our stock for the coming season is replete with all the
Novelties. The inspection of buyers cordially invited.
CAMPBELL, SPERA & CO.,
27 PORTAGE AVENUE EAST,
WINNIPEG.

JAMES WHITHAM. A. A. AEYR, Special Partner
James Whitham & Co.
Manufacturers of & Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS & SHOES,
43, 45 and 47 St. MAURICE STREET,
Near McGill Street,
MONTREAL.
Represented by J. M. MACDONALD,
625 MAIN ST., WINNIPEG.

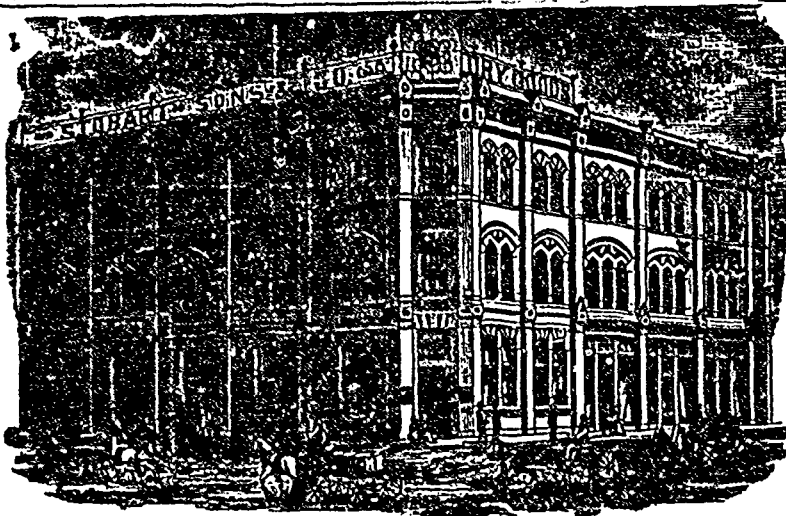

Home Production
WE MANUFACTURE
BARB WIRE,
PLAIN TWISTED WIRE, WITHOUT
BARS
And are Agents for the
Woven Wire Fencing.
We are in a position to fill all orders promptly.
Ours is the only wire manufactured in the Dominion of
Canada on which is found the GENUINE LOCK BARB.
A personal inspection will convince you of this fact. Qua-
lity of wire the best ENGLISH BESSEMER STEEL.
Every pound guaranteed.
Manitoba Wire Company

OGILVIE MILLING CO.
Mill at Point Douglas.
Capacity - - 750 Barrels per day.
OFFICE :—Corner King and
Alexander Streets, Winnipeg.
A Full Stock of Patent Hungarian, Strong
Bakers' and Spring Extra Flour; Oatmeal, Pot
and Pearl Barley, Graham Flour, Cracked
Wheat, Bran, Shortst, Ground Feed, Oats,
Barley.
Wheat buyers at all C.P.R. Shipping Stations

LIVINGSTON, JOHNSTON & CO.,
WHOLESALE
Manufacturers of Clothing
44 BAY STREET,
TORONTO.

Smith & Keighley,
TEAS,
EAST and WEST INDIA PRODUCE
—AND—
GENERAL GROCERIES.
9 Front St. East,
TORONTO

Importers British & Foreign Dry Goods



A Full Range of Canadian Staples. Always in Stock.

STOBART, SONS & CO.

PORTAGE AVENUE, WINNIPEG.

British Columbia.

D. Morrell has commenced the erection of a large brick hotel at Nanaimo.

There is talk of a tramway being built to connect Vancouver and Westminster.

Work has been resumed at the South Field coal mine, the fire having been extinguished.

E. H. Jones has disposed of his bookstore business at Kamloops to Wells Bently, recently from Halifax, N. S.

Aston & Atherton, of the Arlington hotel, Kamloops, have dissolved partnership. The business will be continued by Aston.

F. G. Richards has disposed of his stock, furniture and goodwill of the Clarence Hotel, Victoria, to W. C. Anderson, late steward of the Union Club, of that place. The Clarence is one of Victoria's leading hostelrys.

The second auditor's report was submitted to the Victoria, B. C., civic board last week and shows that the late Treasurer Russell was deficient in cash to the end of September this year \$9,000. Other deficiencies are expected.

A new directory is now being compiled for the province of British Columbia by R. T. Williams, of Victoria. It will contain full descriptive and reliable information of the various places, besides an accurate list of the residents, etc.

At a meeting of the dairymen of Vancouver, it was agreed that the price milk to private families should be 50 cents per gallon, and to hotels and stores 40 cents per gallon during the winter months. This action was taken on account of the fact that fodder will be very dear this winter.

Two Lake Ontario fishermen intend entering into the fishing business on an extensive scale, somewhere on the northern coast. The fishermen are now building a smack at Brownsville which will be suitable for cruising in search of cod and halibut banks. Fish drying and salting will be their principal business.

Cloth peddlers, said to hail from Manitoba, have been victimizing people in sections of the province. In one instance G. D. Clarke, of

Alberni, purchased cloth to the extent of \$45, paying \$15 cash, and his promisory note for \$30, payable at the express office, Nanaimo, with the understanding that tailors of the same firm would be along in a few days and make the cloth up into clothes free of charge, other than board. It is needless to say that the tailors never came and the cloth still remains in bulk. A similar complaint from Cowichan was made public in the *Victoria Times* recently. If the people would purchase from their local dealers, they would avoid being caught in schemes of this nature, and as a rule would get better satisfaction than in purchasing goods from itinerant peddlers. The latter are usually irresponsible persons, unknown to the purchasers, and their wares are often of poor quality. It is seldom that anything is gained by passing over local dealers in favor of peddlers. It is a good rule to follow to buy at home from regular dealers as largely as possible, in preference to either sending away or patronizing wandering traders.

Prices at Victoria.

Wholesale prices at Victoria, B. C., last week were quoted as follows: Flour—Patent, \$7.42; strong bakers', \$7.20; Oregon flour, \$5.40; wheat, per ton, \$30.00; oats, per ton, \$25.00; barley, per ton, \$30.00; middlings, per ton, \$23.00; bran, per ton, \$28.00; ground feed, per ton, \$32.50; oil cake, per ton, \$37.50; oat-meal, per 100 lbs., \$4.25; do do, native, \$3.50; Potatoes, per ton, \$15.00; onions, \$1.25; hay, baled, per ton, \$20.00; straw, per bale, \$1.25 to \$1.50; apples, Gravenstein, per box 50 lbs., \$1.50; pears, choice Bartlett, per box, \$2.00; peaches, \$1.25; plums, Island, per lb., 2 to 3c; eggs, island, 50c, do imported, 30c; butter, roll, island, per lb., 40c, do imported, 27c, do, tub or firkin, creamery, 29c; do, dairy 24c; cheese, local, 15c, do Canadian, 12½ to 15c; do California, 17 to 18c; hams, local, 15c, do American, 17 to 18c; bacon, local, breakfast, 14 to 16c, do American, 16½c, do rolled, 14c; shoulders, 12½c; lard, 12½c; meats—beef, 8c; mutton, 8c; veal, dressed, 12½ to 15c; pork, 12½c; tallow, 2½c; hides, 4 to 7½c; skins, sheep, each, 25 to 35c; fish—salmon, 7c, halibut, 8c.

GRANT AND HORN,

PRODUCE and
COMMISSION

•• MERCHANTS. ••

19 Alexander St. West,
WINNIPEG, MAN.

FLOUR EXPORTERS,

AND DEALERS IN
BUTTER AND EGGS, CHEESE

☞ Potatoes in Car Lots. ☜

BALED HAY,

SACKS.

FOR GRAIN AND FLOUR.

COARSE - LIVERPOOL SALT - DAIRY

S. R. PARSONS. HENRY BELL. W. E. HAZLEY

PARSONS, BELL & CO.,

Wholesale Paper Dealers

—AND—
GENERAL STATIONERS.

AGENTS

Canada Paper Company,
Manufacturers Printing, Wrapping & Writing Paper
&c., Montreal and Windsor Mills, Quebec.

Alex. Pirie & Sons,
Manufacturers Fine Stationery, Aberdeen, Scotland.

M. Staunton & Co.,
Manufacturers Wall Papers, Toronto.

GERRIE BLOCK, PRINCESS STREET,
WINNIPEG.

STATIONERY

WARWICK & SONS,

Publishers, Wholesale Booksellers
Stationers, Printers, Bookbinders, etc.

TORONTO, ONT.

Large and Complete Stock of Stationery.

WRITE FOR SAMPLES AND QUOTATIONS.

Head Quarters for Salt Fish from the Nass and
Skeena Rivers, B. C.

Boneless Blood Red Salt Salmon,
(Heads and Tails off in bbls. and halves.)

RED SALMON BELLIES
(In kits and halves)

SALMON TIPS.

BLACK COD FISH
(In ¼s, ½s and whole bbls.)

SALT OOLACHANS (OR CANDLE FISH)
(In kits and quarter bbls.)

Smoked Oolachans.
FOR SALE BY

HENRY SAUNDERS,

37 to 41 Johnson St., VICTORIA, B. C.
P. O. Drawer H.

Coming Styles.

If the predictions of the buyers for the large wholesale houses are any where near the mark we are to see a perceptible revival of brilliant colorings in ladies' dress. They all report a strong feeling for brighter and more vivid tints, especially in silks, and ribbons, so that it looks as if the coming season would be gay with color and as if the subdued tints which have so long ruled exclusively were to give place to their more striking rivals. Already we can see indications of this tendency. In-coming model costumes are perceptibly more original, if not startling, in their combinations than their predecessors; there is a marked effort to light up even the most sombre costumes; and throughout it looks as if that individuality in cut, and freedom from stereotyped models, which has been such a feature of this season's dresses were about to be supplemented by originality in coloring also.

Sashes will be largely worn, no matter whether the costume be a Directoire one or not, and beautiful lites of sash ribbons have been imported to meet the demand. Satin is advancing in favor as a combination material, although it is rarely seen forming a complete costume; plush and velvet will be very largely worn, especially for wraps; and the old-time favorite matelasse has reappeared in silk and wool and all-wool. For evening wear china crape both plain and figured is a safe investment, and numerous tulle and gauzes, usually embroidered with beads or metallic threads, will be popular fabrics.

Checked and striped wool costumes made in London are shown with plain skirts and long

overdresses finished with a very deep hem and with cloth jackets to match the skirts. A small portion of the bodice, visible between the lapels of the jacket, plays the part of a waistcoat. In forming this costume, the jacket is made double-breasted half-way down and fastened below the lapels with a row of buttons placed very much on one side. It falls straight in front, there being no darts, otherwise it is tight fitting, the side and back seams curved to the exact form. When a regular waistcoat is desired, the jacket is only fastened at the throat, where it is finished by a wide turn-down collar and cut sharply away from that point to show as much as possible of the waistcoat. The majority of dress skirts are now made to hang in straight folds, either with flat plaits down the front and side panels that reach from belt to hem, or with long overdresses that are so little draped as to cover nearly the whole of the underskirts. There is certainly a tendency towards more scanty and clinging skirts, but it is a style that advances very slowly in popularity, and it is evident that, as yet, tournure is far more popular than dress makers would have us believe.

The newest wraps are very long with voluminous sleeves and elaborate garnitures. The matelasses so popular six or seven years ago are again stylish for wraps, and appear in all new makes; but plushes and silks are most called for, and it looks this winter, as if plush would push velvet to the wall. For late autumn wear the duchess redingote, made in fawn or dove colored soldier's cloth, and trimmed with a single row of metallic passementerie, is a becoming wrap. The cloth is draped full at the

back and gathered to the centre forms of the bodice. The sleeves are half open and lined with silk. In short jackets the hussar coat is very stylish. It is made in deep blue or rifle green cloth and trimmed with black silk passementeries and handsome aiguillettes of silk cord, sometimes with metallic tags. A feature of these jackets is that they are padded at the shoulders so as to give a perfect fit and at the same time impart a roundness to the figure.

Trimmings show very little novelty and new importations do not differ materially from those at present in use. Fine jets and other beads will be used in profusion. The new bead sets are very elegant and elaborate, and there are also sets in cords of various sorts, both with drops and in plain flat ornaments. Entire fronts and panels of beads are shown, also bodices that are intended for use for dressy occasions. Jet will be more worn than ever, especially in millinery, and comes in every variety of combination and in a wide range of prices.—*Montreal Journal of Commerce.*

It is officially announced that the Manitoba Legislature has been summoned to meet for the despatch of business on Thursday, November 8th. The order-in-council was passed on Monday, and the proclamation signed by the Lieutenant-Governor Monday evening. It is presumed that the reason for calling the House together is to consider the railway crisis and to take some action regarding it. Retaliation against the C. P. R. is hinted at, and it is generally believed that an effort will be made to pass a measure removing all tax exemption from the property of the company.

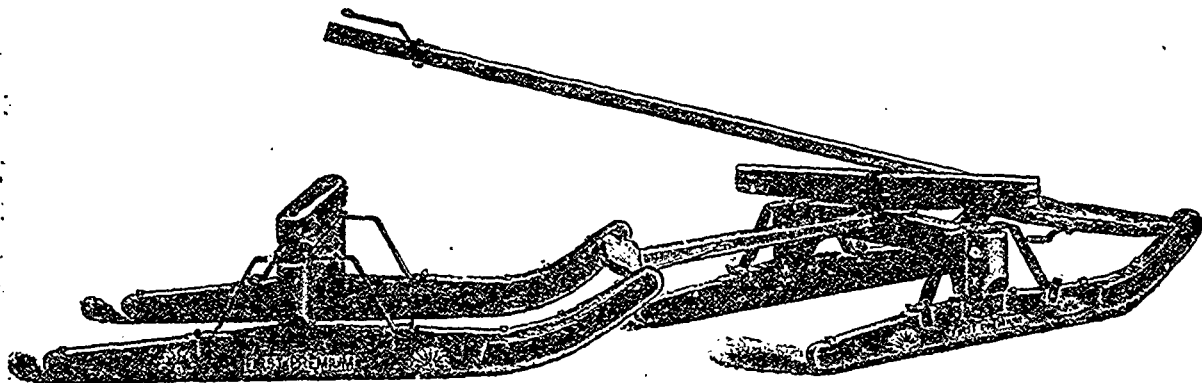
F. A. FAIRCHILD & CO.

—WHOLESALE DEALERS IN—

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

CARRIAGES, SLEIGHS, &c

PLOWS, SULKY PLOWS, GANG PLOWS, HARROWS, SEEDERS, FEED CUTTERS, CRUSHERS, WAGONS
BUGGIES, BUCKBOARDS, PHAETONS, SURREYS, ROAD CARTS, CUTTERS,
SLEIGHS, RUNABOUT WAGONS,



CLOSE PRICES TO DEALERS. SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE AND PRICE LIST.

WINNIPEG.

On account of the comparatively light receipts of wheat, instructions have been given from headquarters to suspend operations on the annex to the C. P. R. elevator at Port Arthur. It is believed that the company feel the present elevators and the one now under construction will be ample to accommodate the season's crop without the annex. The foundation of the annex is all complete, and if found to be needed it can be continued later on.

Dyke, Government agent at Liverpool, reported by cable on Wednesday a great demand on the corn exchange for new samples of Manitoba wheat at 9s 3d to 9s 6d per cental. The best California is only 8s 5d; the best Russian, which should compete with Manitoban, is only 8s 3d. Manitoba hard wheat appears to be asserting that supremacy over all other wheat, which its excellent quality was certain to command.

The aroma of the tobacco leaf is so completely conserved in the manufacture of "Myrtle Navy," that age has no effect in diminishing it; even after the plug has been kept for years it gives out its full flavor under the combustion in the pipe, mellowed in tone by its age and making the most exquisite smoke which tobacco can be made to give. Age too hardens the structure of the plug and gives the tobacco, when cut, that almost granular appearance in which all connoisseurs delight.

Northern Pacific & Manitoba Railway.

CHEAP EXCURSIONS TO POINTS EAST.

The Northern Pacific & Manitoba Railway announces a series of seven special Excursions from Winnipeg, Man., to points in Eastern Canada and return during November and December.

Tickets will be on sale November 5th, 12th, 20th, 27th, and December 3rd, 11th and 17th.

The fare will be at the very low rate of

\$40.00

for the round trip; Tickets are limited to ninety days from date of sale and good for stop over.

With the completion and opening of the new line through to Winnipeg the Northern Pacific Railway offers the superior accommodations of dining cars and Pullman Sleeping cars through on all trains between St Paul and Winnipeg. We desire to call especial attention to these accommodations as they are entirely new departure to the travelling public of North Dakota. Bear in mind that no other line offers similar inducements, and notwithstanding the attractions of fast time, through cars, Pullman sleeping cars and magnificent dining cars via the Northern Pacific, the fare is always as low as via any other route.

For full information regarding routes, rates, etc., apply to the nearest ticket agent of the Northern Pacific Railway: H. SWINFORD Winnipeg; W. E. JERMAINE, Passenger and Ticket Agent, Grand Forks, H. W. NUNN, Agent, Grafton; F. J. CUNNINGHAM, Agent, Pembina, or CHAS. S. FEE, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, St. Paul, Minn.



Northern Pacific Railway.

Pemona, Grand Forks, Helena, Butte and all Prominent Montana points.

—THE—

POPULAR TRANS-CONTINENTAL

—AND—

DINING CAR ROUTE

To Spokane Falls, Portland, Seattle, Victoria, B.C., All Puget Sound Points and Alaska.

Express Trains Daily

To which are attached.

Pullman Palace Sleepers and Free Colonist Sleeping Cars.

The only rail line to the Yellowstone National Park. For full information, address,

CHAS. S. FEE,
Gen. Passenger and Ticket Agent,
ST. PAUL, MINN

Manitoba and Northwestern Ry.

CHANGE OF TIME.

Taking Effect Monday, April 17th, 1887

PASS Tuesday Thursday and Saturday	Miles from Portage	STATIONS.	PASS Monday Wednesday and Friday
LEAVE 13 00		... Portage la Prairie ...	ARRIVE 14 50
A14 25	35	... Gladstone ...	13 25D
D14 45	61	... Neepawa ...	13 05A
15 45		... Minnedosa ...	11 58
A16 35	70	... Rapid City ...	11 13D
D16 45		... Rapid City ...	11 05A
17 50	94	... Rapid City ...	0 45
18 30	115	... Shoal Lake ...	0 20
119 30	133	... Birtle ...	18 20
21 40	155	... Binscarth ...	6 20
23 00	166	... Russell ...	5 00
23 15	180	... Langenburg ...	4 45
ARRIVE			LEAVE

Mileals.
No. 4, Mondays and Thursdays. No 1, Wednesdays and Saturdays. No. 2, Tuesdays and Fridays. No. 3, Tuesdays and Fridays.
Trains for Binscarth leave Birtle Tuesdays and Thursdays only at 20.30. For Russell leave Birtle Tuesdays only at 20.30; returning leave Russell Wednesdays only. For Langenburg leave Birtle Thursdays only at 20.30; returning leave Langenburg Fridays only. For Rapid City leave Minnedosa Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 17.00; returning leave Rapid City Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Above trains connect at Portage la Prairie with trains of the Canadian Pacific Railway to and from Winnipeg.
For information as to Freight or Passenger Rates apply to A. Macdonald, Assistant Freight and Passenger Agent Portage la Prairie, or to
W. R. BAKER, General Superintendent.

THESE VESTIBULED TRAINS go in service May 15th.

Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Ry THE NORTHWESTERN LINE,

The best equipped line to CHICAGO, OMAHA AND KANSAS CITY.

The only line to Chicago running Pullman and Wagner Vestibuled Trains.

These Vestibuled Trains are limited as to time but not limited as to number of passengers. All classes of Passengers carried, with separate apartments for each class, and NO EXTRA FARES.

Trains Eastward will run as follows: Leave Minneapolis 6:50 p.m.; St. Paul 7:30 p.m. Arrive Milwaukee 7:40 a.m.; Chicago 9:50 a.m.

The Sleeping Cars on these trains have been prepared especially for this service, and together with the Vestibuled Dining Cars, Coaches and Baggage Cars are the finest equipped trains of their class in the world.

Tickets at Lower Rates, and good on these Vestibuled Trains, can be secured at the following offices: St. Paul, 159 East Third Street; Minneapolis, 13 Nicollet House Block, Duluth, 112 West Superior Street; also at St. Paul and Minneapolis Union Depots and at offices of connecting lines. Sleeping car accommodation secured in advance.

NOTE—The above advertised times the actual running time, and the motto of the Northwestern Line is "ALWAYS ON TIME."

E. W. WINTER, General Manager. F. B. CLARKE, General Traffic Manager. T. W. TRAPDALE, General Passenger Agent



Owens and operates 5,650 miles of thoroughly equipped road in Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, Minnesota and Dakota.

It is the Best Direct Route between all principal points in the Northwest, Southwest and Far West.

For maps, time tables, rates of passage and freight, etc. apply to the nearest station agent of the CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY, or to any Railroad Agent anywhere in the World.

ROSWELL MILLER, General Manager. A. V. H. CARPENTER, Gen'l Pass. and Tkt. Agt. J. F. TUCKER, Ass't Gen'l Manager. GEO. H. HEAFFORD, Ass't Gen'l Pass. and Tkt. Agt. MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.

For information in reference to Lands and Towns owned by the CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY, write to H. G. HAUGAN, Land Commissioner, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

TRAVEL VIA THE Minneapolis and St. Louis Railway AND THE FAMOUS Albert Lea Route

	Lvs St. Paul.	Lvs Minneapolis
Chicago, Burlington, Kansas City and Des Moines Ex.....	a 8.45 a.m.	a 9.25 a.m.
St. Louis Fast Ex.....	b 6.25 p.m.	b 7.05 p.m.
Chicago Fast Ex.....	c 6.25 p.m.	c 7.05 p.m.
Des Moines Passenger.....	a 6.25 p.m.	a 7.05 p.m.
Excelsior and Watertown.....	a 8.00 a.m.	a 8.45 a.m.
Burlington and Excelsior.....	a 4.15 p.m.	a 4.50 p.m.
Manitowish Express Accom.....	a 3.15 p.m.	a 4.00 p.m.
a Ex. Sunday b Ex. Saturday. c Daily.		

THROUGH COACHES AND PULLMAN PALACE SLEEPERS TO CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS AND DES MOINES

DIRECT LINE TO WATERTOWN, D.T.

PALACE DINING CARS ON CHICAGO TRAINS.

2—THROUGH TRAINS DAILY—2

to KANSAS CITY, LEAVENWORTH, ATCHISON or ST. JOSEPH, making connections in Union Depots for all points west

Fast and frequent trains between St. Paul, Minneapolis and Lake Minnetonka points.

For maps, sleeping car berths, or other information call upon any agent in the Northwest or write to

S. F. BOYD, General Ticket and Passenger Agent, Minneapolis.