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Tents, Awnings, Tarpaullins and Shades of all kinds, on
hand or made to order. Blinds and Rollers of all sizes,
for Stores and Dwellings—Plain, Figured and Dado.

JOSEPH BARROWCLOUGH, MATTRESS WORKS,
11 James Street East, Winnipeg, is now prepared for fall
trade with a large stock of material.
T. H. CARMAN, CONTRACTOR AND MANUFAC-
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EDE & HOOPER, DEALERS IN MONUMENTS, HEAD
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Silver plating a specialty. All kinds of small work in
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NEERS and practical draughtsmen. Office in rear of Reg-
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MAN, Mining and Real Estate Agent, Commissioner in
B. R. & Co. County Court Office, Rat Portage, Man.

C. L. BOUCHETTE, DOMINION LAND SURVEYOR,
Civil Engineer, Winnipeg and Dryden

Hodgson, Sumner & Co.

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BEADS, CUTLERY,
JEWELRY,
STATIONERY.
Druggists' Sundries, Etc.
Princess St., Between McDermott and Bannatyne.
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WHOLESALE STATIONERY HOUSE
OF THE
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SPECIALITIES:
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WRAPPING " TWINES.
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STOCK carried by any other House in Manitoba, AND
CAN GIVE EXCELLENT VALUE IN ALL LINES.
Sole Agent for Manitoba for ALEX. PIRIE & SONS,
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the world.
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(Successor to Parsons & Ferguson.)
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The Largest and Most Popular House of the North-
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WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS IN

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Office and Yard opposite C. P. R. Freight Sheds, North of Track.

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Butter, Eggs, Apples, Fruit,

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Our Terms are Cash, or all Bills payable on Demand. Eggs a Specialty.

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OPPOSITE NEW C. P. R. STATION,
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Strictly first-class in every respect. Commercial Sample Rooms Attached.

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FOR

Boots and Shoes, Trunks and Travelling Bags, Moccasins, Felt Goods, Etc.

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Ample experience as to the requirements of Manitoba and the North-west Territories; very best connections with Eastern manufacturers; large stock constantly on hand; reasonable prices and liberal terms should commend this firm to the favorable consideration of the present and prospective Retail Merchants of Manitoba and our great North-west.
35 Queen St. East, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

LYON, MACKENZIE & POWIS,

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PROVISION MERCHANTS.

5, 7, 9 & 11, McDermott St., Winnipeg.

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—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

STOCK LARGE AND WELL ASSORTED.

PRICES LOW TO CASH AND

PROMPT MEN.

PRINCESS ST. WINNIPEG.



We Have Received Our Direct Importations of

Herrings in brls and 1/2 brls.

Figs in boxes, 1/2 boxes and mats:

Boneless fish 40 lb. boxes.

Boneless fish 5 lb. boxes.

WHITE BEANS, DRIED APPLES

Evaporated Apples in 50lb. Boxes in

Stock and Arriving.

Turner, MacKeand & Co.,

BANNATYNE STREET.

The Commercial

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

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

VOL. 1.

WINNIPEG, MAY 29, 1883.

NO. 35.

The Commercial

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

ISSUED EVERY TUESDAY

THE COMMERCIAL will be mailed to any address in Canada, United States or Great Britain at \$2.00 a year in advance.

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STEEN & BOYCE,

Publishers

WINNIPEG, MAY 22, 1883.

D. CATLIN, grocer, has assigned in trust.

S. J. COHN, jeweler, has assigned in trust.

W. BURNS, of Crystal City gristmill, is about to sell out.

THE Rock Lake Herald, of Crystal City, has suspended.

STIRSKY & MYLIUS, jewelers, are reported to be in difficulties.

T. H. MUNSON, druggist, Regina, is likely to give up his business.

A. MCKAY, of the news and fruit depot, has sold out to P. Lamont.

D. S. THORNE, of the firm of D. S. Thorne & Co., is reported "away."

W. H. HILL, printer and publisher, is reported out of business.

ROGERS BROS., boot and shoe dealers, are about giving up business.

C. F. TODD, late of Chicago, joined P. Poulin, of Winnipeg Bottling Co.

BAKER & STEEL, grocers and liquor dealers, are giving up business here.

JOHN McPHAIL, grain dealer, Rapid City, is likely to give up his business.

THE stores in Stonewall were kept open on the 24th, but little business was done.

JOHN H. CAMPBELL, carriage maker, King street, is reported about to sell out.

M. D. KEAN, general storekeeper, Moosejaw, intends removing to Medicine Hat.

F. F. TINS, general storekeeper, Regina, has opened a branch at Swift Current.

COWDRY BROS., general storekeepers, Regina, are now out of business and farming.

Nicholas Flood Davin, publisher, Regina, is reported likely to dispose of his goods.

CURRY BROS., general storekeepers, Regina, have opened a branch at Swift Current.

THE Morton Dairy and Colonization Co., at Turtle Mountain City, are out of business.

ALEXANDER & BRICE, dry goods storekeepers, have sold out their branch to J. Faulkner.

JOS. DUCHENE, hotel-keeper, Rat Portage, has admitted Geo. Drewry into partnership.

A NEW furniture factory for Messrs. Scott & Kyle is being erected in the south-west end of the city.

BROWN & DECENT have leased the McCaskill House and will no doubt run it on approved principles.

HOPE & BROMLEY, tent manufacturers, have erected a tent on Main st., near the depot, for the sale of their goods.

MANN & ROUTH, of Grenfel, general storekeepers, contemplate dissolving partnership. Each will continue separately.

WRIGHT & CAVANAH, drg goods storekeepers, have dissolved partnership. The business will be carried on by T. A. Wright.

Lake navigation all over the North-west is now open, and steamers can proceed to the most northerly points of Lake Winnipeg.

ARTHUR T. TIMEWELL, builder and contractor, has joined the firm of E. McCoskrie & Co., architects, etc., Brandon; as junior partner.

CHISHOLM, JONES & Co., of the Winnipeg iron works and barb wire manufacturers here, are reported to have got into troubled water.

MOLESWORTH & BOUCHER, lumber merchants Regina, have dissolved partnership. The business will be continued by Molesworth & Nelson.

THE C. P. R. Co. have put on four sleepers between here and Port Arthur. They have also purchased several engines from the Manitoba and St. Paul Company.

THERE is considerable activity in the building trade at Stonewall this spring. A stone church and several other buildings are about to be erected.

LUMBERMEN in Winnipeg have at last fixed upon a scale of prices, which there will be an effort made to hold to. The new freight rates via Port Arthur being fixed has enabled them to come to an understanding.

A MERCHANT informed a COMMERCIAL reporter, that the moving by dray of a desk and two stoves from one part of Main st. to another cost him \$1.50. Horse labor must be going up in Winnipeg as man labor goes down.

THE new post office order, abolishing the half-cent postage on newspapers mailed to persons living in the town the paper is published in, went into effect last week, and a great relief will be felt by the press of the Dominion, especially the country press.

THERE is a movement on foot at present to form a grain and produce exchange for Winnipeg, composed exclusively of members of these trades. The organization will probably be formed under direction of and in connection with the city Board of Trade.

WITHIN the past two months a considerable business has sprung up in Astral oil, imported into the city from New York, and used for luminating purposes. The cost is five cents a gallon more than coal oil, but it is preferred, amongst other reasons, because it is non-explosive and absolutely safe.

MR. JAS. PENNY, manager of the C. P. R. printing and advertising department, has left for Montreal, where he will be located in future, and manage the entire business of the line in his department. This change will take away the bulk of the company's printing, which has hitherto been done in Winnipeg, to Montreal. Mr. Penny has left many warm friends behind him.

American Manufactures Abroad.

Within the past few years the demand in foreign countries for goods of American manufacture has been greatly on the increase. At the present time there is not a country in Europe in which American manufactured goods of almost every description are not sold; and indeed in some lines these goods have by their superiority secured something approaching a monopoly in the market. A person cannot walk along the streets of a European city without having his attention, as he passes along, repeatedly attracted by the polished and peculiarly elegant articles of trans-atlantic make, everywhere exposed for sale. These American goods have something peculiar about them which enables any observer without much initiation to distinguish them from European goods of the same class. This facility of distinction serves in some measure to reveal the vast extent of the trade in American goods. A large number of stores are devoted exclusively to trade in them, while no hardware merchant can afford to be without hammers, axes and other such things of American make. The elegance and cheapness of American furniture has also attracted a good deal of attention, and the demand for it among the middle classes is rapidly extending. Even the street cars, or tramway cars as they are called, are mostly imported from this side of the Atlantic, and the contrast between them and those made at home is, to say the least, striking. But it ought to be mentioned that if these same cars were compared with those in use in America and Canada the contrast would perhaps be even more striking. In fact it would appear that Americans strain every nerve to supply their foreign customers with goods of the very best class and suited as exactly as possible to their wants and tastes. If the American manufacturer finds that he has supplied an article that does not comply with the latter conditions, however excellent it may be in quality and workmanship, he does not get angry and declare that his customers are fools, but forthwith goes to work and ascertains the exact wants and tastes of his customers and supplies an article that commands general favor. This is probably the quality in American manufacturers which has led to the widespread preference shown for most of their productions. The English manufacturer generally turns out an excellent article and no less substantial than that of his American competitor, but if it should not be exactly the sort of thing suited to the wants of the public, he will not condescend to pander to any one's whims, believing that what he thinks perfect is incapable of improvement. The Yankee on the other hand stoops to conquer and speedily leaves the Englishman behind. Not only are American manufactures finding extensive favor in the markets of Europe; they are also recommending themselves to the people of Australia, and a lively trade is now springing up with the latter continent. That American goods should replace goods of English manufacture is undoubtedly to a great extent due to the circumstances referred to.

As yet Canadian manufactures and especially those in the North-west are in their infancy,

but a general survey of the situation shows beyond a doubt that a most brilliant manufacturing career may be looked forward to. The natural resources with which Canada is favored are unsurpassed in any part of the world, and their manufacturing facilities are of the most ideal character. Canadians have also proved themselves exceedingly versatile and quick-witted in studying the wants of the markets which they aim at supplying, so that there is no fear of their ever falling into the mistake of forcing upon their customers goods which do not exactly suit their needs and tastes.

Every new country has wants peculiar to itself, and wants which are unknown and undreamt of by outsiders. For a foreign or distant manufacturer to suppose himself capable of meeting all these wants without continued inquiry, observation and study on the spot, is the height of absurdity. It is not surprising then that agricultural implements manufactured in and for the use of Western States, have ousted eastern goods. There is no doubt the manufacturer on the spot has the advantage of all others, and there is every reason to believe that manufacturers in our North-west will ere long provide the many specialties required for the new territory. Probably no country ever had more brilliant manufacturing prospects than the North-west. No country was ever more favored by nature. The area of soil unrivaled in fertility, the extent of timber of every description, the coal and other mineral resources awaiting development, defy comparison. Only capital, enterprise and industry—things which even now are reaping a rich reward—are required to make the North-west the wonder of the world.

The Use of Exhibitions.

The Northern Miller expresses itself in regard to the importance of exhibitions as follows:

"Expositions or industrial fairs have a history that goes far back in the annals of the world and were supposed to have originated because of the want of suitable facilities for the transfer of productions from regions distant from each other. They have always had the same two-fold object; that is, for promoting commercial and agricultural interests, and effecting a change of commodities. Gatherings of trades-people is as old as commerce itself. Early in the twelfth century, the fair of St. Bartholomew was inaugurated in London, and had enrolled among its exhibitors representatives from every part of the civilized world. There are several important annual fairs held in England and France at the present time. One is held at Guibray, and was instituted as early as the eleventh century, and its transactions often exceed \$4,000,000 annually. Specimens of early industrial art known to the civilized world are accumulated here. Fairs of limited proportions are annually held in Holland, Spain, Italy, Germany and Austria. The more exhibitions a country like ours can have, the more enlightened and prosperous it will become. Mark the influence the great international expositions have had on the manufactures and minds of nations that indulge in them. They tend to make people better acquainted

with each other, and become more cosmopolitan. They are looked forward to by artisans as a grand day of judgment, when the excellencies of the excellent and the faults of the faulty, are to be proclaimed, and woo to him who holds the lowest place. They generally excite an ambition to do good work, and the result of that ambition is to be seen in every manufacturing town in the country to-day. Many an idea has been caught in an exposition which afterwards developed into a permanently valuable contribution to the world's progress. Useful ideas are often caught and take definite form in the mind, when opportunities for examination and comparison are offered. They also stimulate a wholesome rivalry or rather emulation between states, which leads to progress, and for this, if for no other reason, expositions should be encouraged by the press and the public. Rivalry is natural in all things, and example is catching, and few men of progress are willing to let their neighbors get ahead of them where the opportunities are alike. Expositions benefit everyone, and should therefore be encouraged.

State of American Trade.

The despatches to Bradstreet's from the business centres of the country do not make the condition of general trade any more encouraging. No improvement can be reported. Wheat has declined nearly 2c per bushel during the week, owing to an increased belief that the damage done to the winter wheat has been over-estimated. Favorable weather has helped, and the prevalence of bearish news on the bread-stuffs' situation abroad, also accounts in part for lower prices. Corn has also declined about 1½c, partly in sympathy with wheat, though largely because of favorable reports respecting planting, and the weather. Yesterday it reacted and offset the loss. The provisions markets weakened considerably toward the close of the week. Free receipts of hogs at western points, and the good quality thereof, precipitated the decline, and sales by speculators helped it on. The pig iron market is weaker than last week. Prices of American pig iron have been but on an average about 50c per ton under the late reduction, thus bringing No. 1 down to \$21.50 and No. 2 to \$19.50, but sales have remained very limited. Another reduction in price is shortly to be made, and the trade are resting in expectation thereof. Scotch pig is flat, arrivals are small, and sales limited. Steel rails are nominally \$33 to \$38, and about 20,000 tons have been sold at these figures. Petroleum has at last caught the advance which the trade have so long awaited, and a rise of about 10c per barrel on pipe-line certificates has resulted. The loss of about 94,000 barrels in pipe-line stocks at the end of April, larger exports from New York, and the failure of numerous borings which were expected to produce heavily, explain the rise. Anthracite coal, despite shipments west by lake, remains dull, and six more idle days at the mines have been added to the arrangement for half-time adopted in April. The opinion is ventured that this will crowd business into a limited period which may react unfavorably on freights. The excess of

tonnage produced as compared with last year remains at about one million tons. Ocean charter freights are weaker, petroleum shipments having declined in the past few days. Rates on the birth are not materially changed.

There has been no improvement in the wool trade. Transactions have continued small in all markets. There were 166 failures in the United States reported during the past week; 17 more than the preceding week, 50 more than the corresponding week of 1882, and 78 more than the same week of 1881.

Canadian Progress.

In an agricultural country such as Canada the rate of progress must be measured to a great extent by its advancement in agricultural pursuits; but, while this is the case, the importance of manufacturing industries in building up a country is so great, that no estimate of the country's progress can be made without taking the latter into account. The agricultural statistics given in the census returns of 1881 have been published, and, although the third volume of the census has not yet been published giving exact details of the manufacturing enterprise of the Dominion, some figures published in advance at Ottawa are sufficient to serve as an index to the progress of manufactures during the ten years ending 1881.

If a practical farmer is asked how he estimates the prosperity of his agricultural brethren, he immediately answers that he forms his opinions from the crops he sees on their farms. Whatever deception there may be in forming a conclusion from other data, it is seldom indeed that he errs in the estimate he forms in this way. If the crops raised by a single farmer are the surest proofs of his prosperity, the crops raised in the Dominion may in the same way be taken as a measure of the general progress. From the figures published, which refer to the provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, it cannot be inferred that any marvellous progress has been made. In 1871 the number of acres under crop was 11,820,358; in 1881 the number was 14,309,938. The crops raised in the provinces named, given in bushels were as follows:

	1871	1881
Spring Wheat	10,355,911	10,253,438
Fall wheat	6,367,961	20,253,438
Barley	11,496,038	16,344,311
Oats	42,489,453	65,370,681
Rye	1,064,358	2,094,948
Pean and beans	10,121,364	13,685,669
Corn	3,802,830	9,016,642
Potatoes	47,330,187	48,106,686
Hay in tons	3,818,641	4,662,540

It will be seen that on the whole the increase in crops raised has been very considerable. Spring wheat has slightly declined, while fall has more than tripled. In all other products there has been increase.

There can be no doubt however that the agricultural advancement of the four provinces above referred to has been interfered with by the overwhelming attractions of Manitoba and the North-west. In late years not only has an immense number of Ontario and older province farmers flocked into the North-west on account

of the vastly superior facilities and advantages of farming on the open prairie, but immigration into the older provinces has almost ceased. The great tide is westward and must continue so until the North-west has been possessed and made as nature intended it to be, the greatest agricultural country in the world.

The manufactures of Canada can scarcely be said to have more than begun in the older provinces, while in Manitoba they are only beginning now. Already the North-west offers a good field and good facilities for manufactures of all kinds, and they are being taken advantage of. There are many staples in demand here, at present imported from the East or from the States, which could be manufactured on the spot to great advantage. The market for products of all kinds is daily increasing and will eventually be inferior to none. The total amount of capital invested in industrial enterprises in 1881 was \$165,302,723, distributed as follows: Ontario, \$80,950,847; Quebec, \$59,216,932; Nova Scotia, \$10,183,060; New Brunswick, \$8,425,282; British Columbia, \$2,082,835; Prince Edward's Island, \$2,085,000; Manitoba, \$1,583,331; and the North-west Territories, \$104,000. In the Dominion the products of these industries amounted to \$309,676,009, of which \$3,413,026 were in Manitoba; \$3,400,280 in Prince Edward's Island; and \$2,926,784 in British Columbia. The amount of capital invested in 1881 was more than double that invested in 1871; while the increase in products does not on the surface appear to have been quite commensurate, being only about 35 per cent.

Trade in Gods.

It is not by missionary efforts alone that the world is being made religious. Commercial enterprise is doing its share and doing it upon commercial principles. The missionary and the commercial man are both in the same field, both are rendering service to religion but, they cannot be said to be working shoulder to shoulder. The soul of the missionary no doubt groans within him when he beholds in the unenlightened regions of the East, the Buddhist, the Brahminist, the Confucian or the Loroastrian bending before his idols of glass, or brass, or other material, and he earnestly strives to raise him from his religious degradation. He uses every endeavor to induce the idolator to cast away his idols and to surrender religious beliefs which he himself is convinced are false and eternally ruinous, however large a section of the human race may embrace them. While the missionary grieves, the commercial man rejoices. The latter has no fault to find with the religion of the idolator. He seems rather to approve of it, for he makes no attempt to replace it by a religion which he thinks better, but uses every endeavor to promote the one already existing and to supply its wants. He rejoices when he looks upon those devout worshippers of idols who will not hesitate to pay the most fancy prices for the brazen, or glass, or other idols which he is prepared to supply. A large and highly remunerative trade in this class of goods is carried on between Europe and the East. The images are placed in every pos-

sible position in the temples and private dwellings of the East, and the number of them used is very great. The demand for brazen images of British manufacture is said to be extraordinary, and no order is received by a British brass founder with greater satisfaction than one for Eastern gods. A Birmingham firm has recently received an order for 1,000 glass gods, and as the profit will be very handsome there is considerable chuckling. Should the order be filled satisfactorily repetitions may soon be expected, as the fragility of the deities frequently yields to the explosion of crackers with which it is at certain times the practice to salute them. It is apparent that this trade in no way interferes with the Birmingham manufacturer's theological creed, for he is undoubtedly a firm believer in the Trinity, the three persons of which are pounds, shillings and pence.

Chicago Railway Exhibition.

The promoters of the enterprise which opened in Chicago last Thursday cannot but be gratified when they look upon the immense success of their labors. The exhibition is confined to one class of articles, namely railway appliances, but that class is sufficiently comprehensive to afford ample scope for a most attractive and interesting exhibition. The extent of ground at command is 500,000 square feet and every available inch of it is occupied. In fact the magnitude of the exhibition has been limited only by the space available. No such collection of railway appliances has ever been seen. In point of completeness there seems to be no room left for improvement. The displays embrace every known railway appliance and device, together with many things possessing the characteristic of novelty. An electric railway, which some time in the future is to replace the present steam arrangement, is exhibited in running order. The exhibition will no doubt attract large numbers who are connected with railway matters as well as others who are no less interested in a factor so important in this country as the railway.

ONTARIO CROP PROSPECTS.

The Ontario Bureau of Industries makes an unfavorable report on the condition of the fall wheat. The report, with commendable caution, says it is too soon to form an accurate opinion on the prospect of this crop. The facts given are, however, mainly unwelcome. East of Toronto come good accounts; west, the reverse; and unfortunately 80 per cent. of all Ontario wheat is grown west. In January a large area of grain was covered with sleet and ice. The frequent thaws made a heavy crust of ice, in some places. The quantity of snow, where it was not frosted over, does not appear to have had an injurious effect. The crop was in many instances, put in too late and the young plants, did not become strong before winter set in. Of rye and clover the accounts are favorable. The fruit trees are late in blossoming, a fact which is in itself disadvantageous, but which may prevent injury from late frosts. An average crop of wheat cannot, we fear, be looked for.—*Monetary Times.*

The Commercial

WINNIPEG, MAY 29, 1883.

NORTH-WESTERN BUSINESS CHANGES.

The present month will close up a quarter, during which the trade of Manitoba and the North-west has passed through some very severe trials. The tightest squeeze of the work of contraction which has been going on for a year has been experienced, and it may be inferred that business concerns which have successfully withstood the pressure, are possessed of some solidity. A review of the changes which have taken place during the quarter must necessarily be of interest to business people generally, and especially to those in the North-west.

On the 1st of March last there were in Manitoba and the North-west 1159 firms or individuals engaged in trading, while May closes with the number of 1468, a net increase of 309. The new concerns which have sprung into existence during the three months number 712, while those which have gone out of trade number 403. Of this last number fully 60 per cent were very small concerns, huxter like stores and apologies for taverns, while tent and board shanty restaurants are more numerous than any other class. Of the gross number not more than 25 per cent were worthy of notice in the statistics of insolvency, and the majority wilted away without their absence being any more observed than would the disappearance of a costermonger's cart from its usual stand. It is a noticeable fact that of those that have gone out of business, not more than five per cent were of that class of small mechanical concerns, where the practical labor of the proprietor was the principal lever to success. Village blacksmiths, wagon makers, painters, carpenters, tailors, shoemakers and other tradesmen seem to have stood the pressure of the last three months better than any other class, and instances of steady prosperity among such business men are quite numerous. The greatest cleaning out has been among that small class of aimless and irresponsible traders, who themselves lose nothing by being crowded out of mercantile business, and whose loss will be a veritable gain to merchants generally.

In looking over the 712 additions, there seems still to be an over dose of

general store. Retail mercantile concerns are by far too many in this number, their proportion being nearly 65 per cent. The additions of small mechanical concerns have been over thirty per cent, while wholesale mercantile, and manufacturing concerns of any magnitude make only about five per cent.

It is evident from the above figures, that the error of too many retail stores is still unrectified in the North-west. Among this class during the past year the bulk of the insolvencies have taken place, and with that class the heavy losses of wholesale men and manufacturers have been made. Yet the past three months show that they have increased in number double of all the other classes of business put together. It is only natural that a very large proportion of this heavy increase will be men inexperienced in business, and almost certain in consequence to come to disaster. There is the satisfaction however, that mushroom merchants cannot now secure the unlimited credit, which was within their reach a year ago. Instances of men carrying a \$20,000 stock on a capital of \$500 are not likely to be heard of any more in the North-west, as wholesale dealers are now thoroughly educated as to how to prevent such recklessness on the part of purchasers, and their education is all the more thorough as they have paid well for it.

Altogether the business changes of the past three months, while they show that a work of progress has been going on in the North-west, also show the necessity for great commercial caution and vigilance. These are too readily overlooked in a country where business houses increase as rapidly as they have done during the last quarter in such towns as Regina and Moose Jaw. The former has had an increase of 45 to its business concerns, and the latter has grown from a few tents and shanties to a town with 79 traders of all descriptions. Such rapid growth as this, while it may be, and no doubt is in the towns named, perfectly healthy, is very liable to include some rottenness, and the aim of all should be to allow that rottenness to produce as little evil as possible, and this can be best accomplished by nipping it in the bud, as soon as it makes its appearance.

HOPEFUL OUTLOOK IN THE NORTH-WEST.

Since the opening of 1883 the business public of the North-west have not had

many encouraging views of the future, and too many have come to the hasty conclusion, that because the hopes of dreamers have come to wreck the future of the country is very discouraging. It would be well if a good many others were settled down to the same opinion, and the illusory hopes of immediate relief which they still cherish were gone. Such people cannot be persuaded to look to where permanent improvement must come from, but are ever ready to grasp at bubbles, that only explode and show their emptiness. Thus the floating of the Winnipeg city bonds was looked forward to as likely to ease the monetary stringency in the city at least, and give business a new impetus. But the bonds were floated, and instead of money in Winnipeg becoming easier it has held tight as ever, while the possession of the funds by the corporation has seemingly done nothing but furnish stock for blundering and incompetent aldermen to wrangle over, and make the city council meetings about as amusing and instructive as a dog fight. The floating of the new C. P. R. bonds was another broken reed upon which many leaned; yet while this company have had no difficulty in securing all the funds they require, the financial flow tide has not yet reached the North-west. Numerous other illusory hopes might be cited, all of which have contri'uted their share of disappointment.

To people who depend upon such relief it might occur, that distant capitalists look for some production in the North-west, before they will willingly invest their funds therein. A system of constant borrowing must have an end sometime, and the longer it continues, the more disastrous the end is likely to prove. The borrowing principal has now reached a point at which no further relief should be expected therefrom, and the time has arrived when some relief from the production of the country may be confidently looked for.

In looking for relief from the products of the North-west, the agricultural resources of the country are all that we can rely upon. Lumber cutting and mining may be valuable auxiliaries to agriculture but agricultural production must be the mainstay of the country, and in looking forward the prospects in this respect are certainly encouraging.

The different crop reports of this continent and Europe, while conflicting more

or less, all agree that there will be a shortage of the average crop of winter wheat, and even the reports on American prospects which are evidently published for market bearing purposes admit this. A fair estimate of the deficiency would be about 16 per cent, and it must be borne in mind that winter wheat represents in America nearly three fourths of the total crop of that cereal, and in Europe over five sixths. It is as yet premature to make any estimate of the spring wheat crop prospects in this continent, but reports from the United States with but one or two exceptions give but little hope of anything like an average. In the spring wheat districts of Iowa, Nebraska, Southern Dakota, Southern Minnesota, Wisconsin and Illinois the spring has been very backward, and in the eastern provinces of Canada it has been equally so. There seems every probability that the spring wheat crop of the States and Eastern Canada will be to some extent a failure. Only in Northern Minnesota, Northern Dakota, and the Canadian North-west are the prospects good, and in the latter they are exceptionally. The oldest settlers of Manitoba cannot remember a crop that looked more promising at this period of the year, and experience has proved that a good start to wheat in the spring is three fourths of the struggle for a good crop over in the North-west. With the greatly increased average under crop, and the facilities for shipment by Thunder Bay the grain exportations during the coming fall and winter will be of sufficient magnitude to bring quite a relief to this country, and when the crop prospects of other wheat countries are taken into consideration, the prospect of liberal prices are equally good. Notwithstanding the great damage to the crop of 1882 by rains, over 500,000 bushels of wheat were available for exportation, and the crop of 1883 may show four times that quantity. The returns from these exports may not furnish a great money supply to the North-west, but the exportations will again secure the confidence of distant capitalists, which was abused so much during the days of real estate excitement,

WORKING FOR LANDLORDS,

The above term has been echoed from the European shores for centuries, and the statements or misstatements regarding the oppression of Irish tenants by

the landlords of that unhappy island, have become a standing subject for newspaper criticism. There always must be a wide gap between the landlord and tenant classes in any country, and opposite interests must keep the gap unbridged, but the terms landlord and tenant have been confined to owners and renters of lands, and among the latter only have oppressive rents been supposed to be demanded and enforced.

There are two classes, however, whose interests are generally as opposite as landlord and tenant, and these are the landlord and the trading classes. The owner of real estate in any city or town, no matter how public spirited he may be, is necessarily more or less of a parasite upon the trading community, especially if his real estate be business property; and in the city of Winnipeg the extortionate rents collected by such persons make the demands of Irish landlords in that respect look like extreme moderation if not benevolence to tenants. It is not enough that property owners insist still upon their real estate being worth the fancy value placed upon it eighteen months ago, when a crazy boom raised Winnipeg city property away above anything heard of in the largest cities of Canada; but they are not content with a moderate interest upon such an estimate, but expect cents to amount to the whole principal in three years or at most four. Not a Winnipeg property owner, that has yet conversed with us upon this matter, expects less than a 25 per cent per annum return upon his most crazy investment. It must be plain to all business men that such a state of affairs cannot be maintained long. Merchants and manufacturers in this city are working for landlords just as surely as ever were the down-trodden peasantry of France before the great revolution, that swept away the Bourbon Dynasty of that country. Seventy-five per cent of the evils that now affect the trade affairs of this city, are traceable to extortionate rents. Laboring men find it cheaper to keep their families in the east, and remit their funds to support them, than to pay the unreasonable rents asked here for hovels of homes. Scores of men with moderate incomes follow a similar course, rather than be barefacedly robbed by some speculator who owns house property here. Visitors from the east complain of the high prices paid for the necessaries of life in Winnipeg, while

merchants are compelled to charge such prices to pay their enormous store rents. A gentleman from an Ontario city of over 20,000 people recently visited Winnipeg with an idea of locating in business here, but he found that for a store equal to the one he occupied in the east, he would have to pay more rent than he paid for his eastern one and the salaries of three clerks. He naturally gave up all hope of engaging in business here. Numerous instances such as this might be quoted, and all showing that the owners of business property in this city are a dead weight upon its commercial and industrial progress.

It is useless trying to longer hide the fact, that the interests of traders and property owners in Winnipeg are directly opposite, and the former can expect from the latter nothing in the way of reasonable treatment, but must expect to be leeches and bled while they have a dollar left to stand process. In Ireland or other European countries a reckless spendthrift may at times be an extensive land owner, and his extravagance fill the place of generosity to his tenantry. But there are no such instances in Winnipeg. The property owner of this city is not a hereditary landlord, but one who holds property merely for dragging out of it the last cent that the folly of a tenant will allow him to get, and unfortunately folly is too prevalent among the tenant classes.

SOUTHERN MANITOBA.

Some weeks ago THE COMMERCIAL published an article on North-western branch railways, advocating their construction as feeders to the main lines now in course of construction. The necessity of these is still as apparent as at that time, and when the crop of 1883 is ready for market, it will be much more so.

There is probably no portion of the North-west more in want of lines than the Southern Manitoba district, and it is to be feared that the demands of settlers there have not met with the consideration at the hands of railway managers that they were entitled to. As yet the C. P. R. South-western branch reaches no further than Manitoba City, and is not to be extended beyond there during the present year. An extension of about 40 miles would take in the rich districts around Nelson, Crystal City, and Clearwater, and supply a ready market for one of the best settled agricultural districts of the province.

Parties interested in the settlement of other portions of the North-west, may paint with words the beauties of any district, but with the unbiassed and disinterested man it is a settled fact, that Southern Manitoba from the Red River to the Souris Valley is the garden of the Canadian North-west. It does seem unreasonable that such a rich and comparatively well settled portion of Manitoba should be so badly off for markets near home, when the construction of 100 miles of railway would supply the want. It would be folly to complain about the rapid construction of the trans-continental line of the C. P. R., and indeed every right minded North-westerner feels a little proud if not vain over the great work going on. But the construction of that line beyond the Saskatchewan is opening up a country as yet wholly undeveloped, and which must be a few years in producing any freight or exportation. On the other hand Southern Manitoba beyond Manitoba City, will have thousands of bushels of grain for export this coming fall and winter, which would give a good share of freight business to any line through that district.

Merchants, manufacturers, Boards of Trade and so forth have been bestowing too little attention upon the export business of this country, and too much upon the import. Railways we fear are falling into the same error, and nowhere do they show the mistake more plainly than in Southern Manitoba. Now that an outlet to the eastern lakes is open to Port Arthur, it is more than ever the interests of the C. P. R. to stimulate the export of native products. A great share of the present business stagnation has had its origin in our imports, without any effort to increase exports; and it will be the increase of the latter that will afford the first lasting relief to the trade trials through which the North-west is now passing.

But the C. P. R. Co. are not the only parties who should make a move in railway construction in Southern Manitoba. The Manitoba Southwestern Co. have shown equal tardiness, although equally interested in the work. Then we have the charter-mongers who will not have anything to do with a railway unless it is intended to cross the international boundary line, and conflict with the railway policy of the present Dominion Government. Even this class might accomplish

some good if they would concentrate their efforts upon some non-vetoable railway enterprise, and direct their aims to assist in developing the country, instead of making capital for politicians. The assistance of all able to render any, is necessary for the pushing of railway construction in Southern Manitoba, not only in the interests of that district itself, but as a valuable help towards the exporting facilities of the North-west.

TRANS-ATLANTIC BEEF TRADE.

A few years ago there was some excitement in Great Britain when the news was circulated through the country that beef in a frozen condition had been successfully brought across the Atlantic. The home supply was altogether insufficient in quantity, and the price placed it almost entirely beyond the reach of the poorly-paid working-man. He may have tried to console himself in his privations with the praises which it was possible for him on all hands to hear in favor of vegetarianism, but the mind of the British workman is poisoned with too much knowledge. The popular science lectures with which the Island rings from end to end, had led him to believe that a vegetable diet did not supply him with the necessary proportion of the nitrogenous element of food, and his soul yearned for flesh. How glad then must have been the tidings that beef was now to be had at 3d or 4d a pound! Many at first doubted the possibility of the beef being eatable three or four weeks after it had been killed, and were a little sceptical in regard to the reports of its quality given by the press. For weeks the question that might have been heard a thousand times a day was: "Have you tasted the American beef?" It was not long before the frozen supply was estimated at its proper value by the public. It was admitted by every one to be a great boon to the poorer classes, whose tastes were not the most fastidious, but there was no denying that it was a little insipid even when in a good state of preservation. Nevertheless the true source of supply had been tapped. Something better was looked for and there was not long to wait. Several fleets of steamers were forthwith equipped, and before many months elapsed American live stock were landed by the thousand in London, Liverpool and Glasgow. The American importations were at once sold by auction,

and in compliance with law slaughtered on the spot, after which they were distributed through the country. Importations from Canada were considered less likely to bring disease along with them, and were allowed to go into the markets. With respect to the quality of the home-slaughtered American, as it is called, there is every reason to believe that it is as good as can ever be imported from this side. In crossing the ocean it undoubtedly suffers in some degree, and, though regarded as very good, is inferior in flavor to the home-fed produce, and when sold for what it is, brings about 1d less on the pound than home-fed. But although the frozen importation could be distinguished by almost any one, it required a practised eye to distinguish between home-slaughtered American and home-fed, and butchers often did not consider themselves under any obligation to tell their customers the difference. When they did make a distinction it was generally done in these terms: "This is home-fed beef and this American, I can see the difference though you may not, but you will find the difference when you come to eat it." He would conclude by telling the difference in price, which generally was not much.

At first the shipments of live stock were made from the hills New York State and Pennsylvania, but it was not long till it was found sufficiently remunerative to bring them from the fertile valleys of Indiana and Ohio. Very soon men of enterprise were found to push the trade farther west, and they did not hesitate to pass beyond the Mississippi for their supplies of cattle. Even the rascally Missouri did not arrest their progress, and at the present time herds of cattle are being transported at remunerative rates from the plains of Colorado.

If cattle can be raised in the far Western States and shipped to Europe at paying rates, why may not a similar trade prove remunerative in Manitoba and the North-west, where the facilities for stock raising are in some respects superior to those in the Western States. Our water supply, which is of very great importance in stock raising, is infinitely better than theirs, while other requirements are to say the least as good. With improved facilities for transportation, we doubt not the time is near when men of enterprise in the North-west will open up an extensive cattle trade with Europe.

WINNIPEG MONEY MARKET.

Monetary affairs in the city have been rather at a lull during the past week so far as commercial business is concerned. There has been a tightening up and shortening of every financial demand by mercantile men as the month draws to a close, with the intention of being ready for any demand that the opening of June may create. Under these circumstances the banks have not had any pressure to carry beyond the usual strain. The circulation of money in retail mercantile circles has been slightly easier than during the previous week, and this has aided in quieting the cry of stringency, which has become rather monotonous of late. With the close of the week there was preparation, but no evident anxiety about the coming fourth of June, and a feeling of confidence mixed with watchfulness was general. Gilt edge commercial paper still holds good at 8 to 10 per cent, only a few choice accounts being taken at the former figure, while ordinary has held steady at 10 to 12. Banks have had no difficulty during the week in attending to all the demands of their regular customers.

In loans on landed mortgage security business has been quite lively, and funds for that purpose are fairly plentiful if not abundant. There are of course one or two corporations who are bound to the 8 per cent interest, but these select the cream of the loans, and place conditions which are a great bar to borrowers. Among other loan concerns there has been an effort to maintain the straight 10 per cent, which a few months ago seemed likely to succeed. During the past week however loans have been made at 9, and although there has been no combination, the understanding which was being previously acted upon is now broken through, and interest ranges all the way from 8 to 10 per cent. Considering how close money is in commercial circles, and in the east, it is strange that money for loans of this class should be so free in this city.

WINNIPEG WHOLESALE TRADE.

The report of the various branches of the wholesale trade in Winnipeg during the past week is of a somewhat mixed character, but taking it as a whole it tends strongly to throw discredit on the adage which asserts that the unexpected always happens. For once nothing unexpected has happened. Dry goods wholesalers anticipated nothing but flatness, and this week their anticipations have been realized to the full extent. The volume of business done has been very small, consisting chiefly of sorting up, and, what is perhaps more seriously ominous, no money is to be had. The metal trade continues to be a little dull, but the business now done can be relied on as the legitimate trade of the country and in no way due to inflation. It is expected to make a gradual and satisfactory progress. There is a good deal of excitement and indignation in business circles on account of the unexpected collapse of one of the iron manufacturing firms. Several houses suffer considerably. The opinions of Winnipeg wholesalers in regard to the prosperity and progress of outside towns are interesting on account of their diversity. Dry goods men say that

Portage la Prairie is completely "flattened out" and Brandon is fast getting into the same condition. It is believed that some prominent dry goods men in the latter town have ceased to struggle and are now resigned to their fate. At least this seems to be the most reasonable explanation of the fact that they have ceased to ask renewals and are allowing their notes to be protested. The most cheering news of the week comes from the fruit and grocery trade.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.

The wholesale trade in agricultural implements has fallen off considerably during the past week. The chief business is being done in implements required for the hay crop and harvest. Other implements are not much in demand at this season, and country dealers seem to think it premature to make provisions for next year's trade. They no doubt have learnt a wholesome lesson from the misfortunes that are now overtaking men in other lines who have so grossly miscalculated future wants. In this line money is as scarce as last week. There is actually none to be had. Dealers however have in no way lost confidence in the substantiality of the agricultural population, and are willing to wait.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

A fair trade is being done in this line. If there is any change since last week it is for the better. Scarcity of money is the great complaint. Travelers who have just returned from the south and west report that in many of the smaller country places where there are not yet sufficient railway facilities, the scarcity of money is attributed to the fact that farmers can find no market for their grain even at the lowest figures. Grain dealers are a little doubtful about the report, but admit the possibility of it.

CLOTHING.

With the exception of one house which is doing a good steady trade, there is complete stagnation in this line. Three or four other houses have just the same melancholy report to give as last week, but it is a fact worthy of noting, that none of them have given up hope. They have ample confidence in the country and firmly believe that the fall will bring a revival of trade. As a rule money is very difficult to be had.

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.

Want of railway facilities has for some time been interfering seriously with this trade. Goods could not be had from the east, and dealers were waiting patiently for railway extension westward. A supply of goods has now come to hand, and dealers are busy filling back lying orders. The consequence has been a considerable amount of activity during the week. Orders received during the week have been about an average. Collections continue slow.

DRY GOODS.

The depressed condition of the dry goods trade continues unchanged. Orders received are very small, chiefly sorting up. Heavy orders from responsible men are not in the meantime looked for. Reports received from the country tend in some measure to falsify statements regarding the extent of immigration.

It would appear that there is a considerable falling off in the number of new arrivals this season, and this is assigned as the cause of disappointment among country dry goods dealers. There assertions regarding immigration corroborated by reports from men in other branches of trade. It need hardly be mentioned that collections are hard in this department.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

Trade seems to have improved a little in this line since last week. Wholesalers are fairly well pleased with what they have done, and they do not complain much in regard to collections. Another stock has been supplied this week for a general store in the west.

FANCY GOODS AND SMALL WARES.

Quietness still prevails in this line, though the volume of business done has been greater than last week. There is reason to suppose that this line of trade is beginning to reach a solid basis. Wholesalers have for some time been exercising commendable caution and using every means to bring about this desirable end. Collections are slow, but not seriously complained of.

FISH AND POULTRY.

There has been a fair demand for fish during the week, and a very satisfactory business has been done. Poultry is not to be had wholesale. Counts are to be had at an advance of 10c since last week. They are now 85c, but another week will likely see the last of them for the season. Collections are about an average.

FRUIT.

There has been a good deal of activity in fruit during the week. Old supplies are fast getting exhausted and prices are advancing. Wholesalers have received their last shipments of old apples for the season. Next month the new fruit will be in the market. Apples have advanced from 50c to \$1 since last week; oranges and lemons 50c. The first regular supply of rhubarb for the season has been received from St. Louis. Prices are as follows: Apples \$9, oranges and lemons each \$8 a box, pine apples \$5.40 a dozen, strawberries from S. Illinois \$8.40 a case, dates and figs 20 to 33c a pound, rhubarb 11c a pound.

FUEL.

Trade in fuel continues quiet. Prices remain firm, but it is believed that the present enormous price of coal will before long be seriously affected by the development of the western coal mines. Prices may still be quoted as last week. Anthracite coal, \$15, delivered; bituminous \$13.50 to \$14.50. Wood continues at \$6 for dry poplar and \$7 to \$8 for tamarac; but some dealers who have taken advantage of the reduced freight rates are able to quote lower figures.

FURNITURE.

The momentary depression of last week has now to a great extent passed away. Several good orders have been received from points west, and shipments are on the increase. A very fair city trade is being done, and although money is reported scarce complaints are not very serious. There is by no means a boom in furniture, but a very fair steady trade is being done.

GROCERIES.

An improvement has taken place in the grocery trade since last week. Wholesalers have been very busy complying with orders both from city and country, especially the latter. Prices have remained firm, but unchanged. The advance in sugars at the refineries reported last week is not expected to influence prices here unless a further advance takes place. No change is reported in collections. Renewals are not unfrequently asked for and payments are made slowly. Prices may be quoted as follows: Sugars, 9½ to 10c for yellow; 11 to 11½c for granulated; 12½c for Paris lumps. Coffees, 16 to 20c for Rios; 22 to 30c for Javas; and 24c for Ceylon.

HARDWARE AND METALS.

There is no change of any kind to report in this line since last week. Trade continues quiet, collections are a little slow, and prices remain unchanged, as follows: Tin plate, 14x20, \$8.00 to \$8.25; 20x28, \$15.00 to \$15.25; bar iron, \$3.75 to \$4; sheet iron, 5½ to 6c; iron piping, 25 per cent off price list; ingot tin, 32 to 35c; pig lead, 6½ to 7c; galvanized iron, No. 28, 8½ to 9c, according to quality.

LEATHER AND FINDINGS.

Shipments of this class of goods in small quantities to all points continue fairly active. Dealers do not complain much either of trade or collections. Like others of course they have to exercise some patience in regard to the latter. Prices are as follows:—Sole leather, No. 1 Spanish, 33 to 35c; kips, slaughter, 70 to 75c; B. Z., 85 to 90c; French first choice, \$1.15 to \$1.25; French calf first choice, \$1.40 to \$1.50; wax upper, No. 1, 55c; grain, No. 1, 55c; harness leather, 34 to 36c for plump stock.

LUMBER.

Although building operations are increasing a little in the city, the amount of work going on is by no means commensurate with the immense piles of lumber in many of the yards. The supply is far in excess of the demand in the city, and country requirements are scarcely up to expectation. Dealers will undoubtedly find a market for all their stocks, but to judge from present appearances they may have some time to wait. There has as yet been as little cutting in prices as possible on the one hand, and on the other builders are having their wants supplied from the cheapest source. Holders of large stocks will probably suffer in some degree on account of the reduction in freight rates, by which dealers are now able to reduce prices of lumber from \$2 to \$3 per thousand feet. Quotations may now be made as follows: Pine lumber,—1st, common boards, dressed, \$26 50c.; 2nd, do., \$25 50c.; 1st do., rough, \$26 50c.; 2nd do., \$25 50c.; sheathing, rough, \$25.00; timber 16 feet and under, \$25.00; do. over 16 feet, for each additional 2 ft., \$1.00; dimension and joists, 16 ft. and under, \$25.00; do., over 16 ft. for each, \$1.00; fencing, \$30.00; 2 and 3 in. lattens, \$32.00; A stock boards, all widths, \$50.00; B do., \$45.00; C do., \$40.00; D do., \$35.00; 1st clear, 1, 1½, and 2 in., \$60.00; 2nd, do., \$50.00; window and door casings, \$50.00; base boards,

dressed, \$50.00; 1st pine flooring, siding and ceiling, \$40.00; 2nd do., \$35.00; 3rd do., \$32.00; ½ in. split siding, dressed, \$30.00. Spruce lumber, timber 16 ft. and under, \$24.00; do. over 16 ft., for each additional 2 ft., \$1.00; dimensions and joists, 16 ft. and under, \$24.00; do., over 16 ft., for each additional 2 ft., \$1.00; boards, \$24.00; 1st flooring, siding and ceiling, \$32.00, XX shingles, \$5.50; Star A star shingles, \$1.50; X shingles, \$5.50; A do., \$5.00; lath, \$4.50.

STATIONERY AND PAPER.

The activity which has existed in this line during the last two months is reported to have considerably subsided during the past week. That was only what might have been expected. Wholesalers are still quite satisfied with what they are doing. Payments are being made with moderate promptness.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

The state of the liquor trade remains quiet and unchanged. Money is slow. Prices continue unchanged as follows: Henney's one star, in cases, \$10.50; in wood, \$4 per gallon, Imperial measure; Pinette, in wood, \$4 per Imperial gallon; Louis Fieres, in cases, quarts, \$10; flasks, two dozen in a case, \$11; half flasks, four dozen in a case, \$12; M. Dubois, in wood, \$3.50 per gallon; cases, quarts, \$8; flasks, \$9; half flasks, \$10. Gin, Holland, in wood, \$3 per gallon; red cases, \$11; green cases, \$6; Old Tom gin, Bernard's, in wood, \$3.25 per gallon; Booth's, in wood, \$3.25; Booths, in cases, quarts, \$8.50; Scotch whisky, Ramsay's in wood, \$4; Stewart's, in cases, quarts, \$8.50; flasks, \$9.50. Irish whisky, John Jameson & Sons, in wood, \$4.50; Bernard's, in cases, quarts, \$8; flasks, \$9.50. Jamaica rum, \$3.50 to \$4 per gallon. Domestic whiskies, Gooderham & Woot's, in wood, \$1.65 per gallon; G. o. p. rectified, in wood, \$3.50; W. F. L. five-year old, \$2.50 per gallon; cases, quarts, \$7.50; flasks, \$8.50.

Winnipeg Manufactories.

A good deal of excitement prevailed last week in business circles on account of the unexpected collapse of one of the leading iron works in the city. Growlings were to be heard on all hands from men who were doomed to suffer in greater or less sums. The firm had ostensibly been doing an excellent business. All their machines were running full time, and they sometimes found it necessary to work at nights. Numerous theories have been advanced as to the probable cause of their failure, and rumors of a somewhat grave character have been current.

The manufactories generally are doing a good business. In them all a full staff of hands is employed and machines are running full blast, with the exception of some of the flour mills which are running only half time. The owners have thought proper to suspend shipments to the eastern markets in the meantime. During the past week large shipments of wheat have been received at the mills, from which it would appear that a heavy trade is anticipated. The iron works have all that they can do in the shape of castings of all kinds, repairs and general work. The Waterous Engine Works still continues to be busily engaged in

supplying sawmill machinery and fittings to the city and all points in the North-West. They seem to have secured as nearly as possible a monopoly of this kind of business. Another stamp mill has been constructed for the mines at Rat Portage.

The biscuit factories have the same favorable reports to give as last week. Orders on hand are quite up to expectations, and the industry is being carried on with every appearance of success.

The demand for home made brooms continues to increase. The men engaged in the manufacture of them have great difficulty in keeping pace with the requirements of the trade, and more hands will soon have to be employed.

Planing mills have all they can do in supplying the wants of the city and filling orders from the west. Some shipments have been made during the week to Qu'Appelle.

The manufacture of tents is not particularly active, but a good steady business is being done and the persons engaged in the business do not find much reason to complain.

The new furniture factory for Messrs. Scott & Kyle is being erected as rapidly as possible in the south west end of the city. Messrs. Bishop & Shelton's factory is fully employed. All machines have been at work during the week, and as the firm has recently commenced the manufacture of some new lines, in an experimental way, with the best chances of success, there is every likelihood of a continuance of activity.

THE MARKETS.

WINNIPEG

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

Notwithstanding the unfavorable reports of crop prospects in the east and the consequent steadiness in prices, dealers in Winnipeg have thought proper to suspend shipments to eastern markets, being either dissatisfied with the present prices or in hopes of an early advance. The result has been a general stagnation in the grain markets. The principal mill in the city still continues to run only half time and in the meantime millers are only supplying local demands for flour. A considerable quantity of wheat stored in country elevators has been removed by the owners during the week to the city, but few sales have been reported. Receipts from farmers still continue to be small though a little in excess of last week. Seeding in oats and barley is still occupying the attention of farmers. In many cases their grain is not threshed out, and in Southern Manitoba want of railway facilities is said to be keeping grain out of the market.

In the provision markets considerable firmness has prevailed during the week. There has been a fairly good demand in all lines except butter in which a marked falling off is reported. No change of importance has taken place in prices.

WHEAT.

The quantity of wheat in the city has increased during the week by several heavy shipments from western and other points. Millers are still waiting for better prices in the east and are not anxious to increase their stocks except on favorable terms. Good hard Fife still brings 80c.

OATS.

Receipts of oats still continue scanty and stocks are chiefly being drawn upon to supply current wants. Farmer's loads are not yet very

numerous but those coming in have realised last week's prices, namely 50c. Holders show no disposition to press sales being apparently confident of an advance in price. Quotations for car lots are merely nominal and range from 4 to 45c.

BARLEY.

The inactivity of previous weeks still continues in barley. Offerings have been next to nothing but the demand has been no greater. Prices are nominal and may be quoted at 50c.

FLOUR.

The state of the market in regard to flour has in no way changed since last week. A good local business being done at former prices but no shipments are being made to the east. Quotations are Patents \$3.30; XXXX or strong baker's \$2.50 to \$2.60; baker's \$2 to \$2.10; trader's or XX \$1.50.

BRAN.

The demand for this commodity seems to have improved during the week and activity prevails among dealers. No change is reported in prices, car lots still being \$10 a ton.

SHORTS

The price still is \$12 a ton in car lots and a very fair amount of business is being done.

POTATOES.

A good business has been done during the week in potatoes. Shipments from various points have been large but the demand has also been good. Prices are about 10c lower than last week, being now 90c a bushel in small lots and 80c in car lots.

BUTTER.

There has been a falling off in the demand for butter during the week on account of the arrival of country supplies. Good butter is reported to be scarce and commands good prices. Quotations for the week have been firm: creamery 30 to 31c; choice Ontario creamery 27 to 29c. There is still a large quantity of inferior butter in the city for which there is no demand even at the lowest figures.

CHEESE.

Old stock is now nearly cleared out but the demand is light and the supply is equal to it. The new supply will not be in the market for some weeks yet. Prices have been firm and unchanged, standard rates being 16c.

EGGS.

A large and active business continues to be done in eggs at former prices. It seems that in Winnipeg and western towns there is a ready market for the largest available supplies of this article and a clearance of stocks in all cases effected with perfect readiness. Prices have been firm at 22c for small lots and 22c for round lots. Some quotations have been made at 21½c but this has been done only on account of competition.

HAMS.

A steady business has been done in hams during the week and prices have remained firm. Good smoked 16c; canvassed 16½c. Some choice lots have realised 17c.

BACON.

Trade in bacon has been fairly active and prices have been firm. Holders are however asking higher prices and sales are not being pressed. Prices remain as last week. Dry salt 15c, long clear smoked 14½ to 15c, spiced rolls from 15½ to 16c, and breakfast bacon canvassed 16½c. A slight advance is looked for by holders.

MESS PORK.

This article has met a fair market during the week and prices are a little stiffer. A good deal of business has however been done at last weeks quotations namely \$26. Choice lots sometimes brought a slightly higher figure.

BKES BEEF.

Few transactions are reported in this line and the price of previous weeks namely \$18.50 may still be nominally quoted.

MINNEAPOLIS.

Markets opened with varying figures here last week and on the early days of the week a considerable volume of business was done. Millers showed some readiness to take hold and prices of wheat slightly advanced. Later, holders seemed disposed to take advantage of the apparent wants of millers, and endeavored to secure a further advance, which resulted in restricting the volume of business done. The extent of fluctuation during the week was very inconsiderable and any little momentary change that did take place was due to the reports of bulls and bears in Chicago and other markets.

On Tuesday the market opened in an uncertain condition between weakness and firmness. There was a number of millers in the market in quest of grain for shipment to their mills and prices of wheat slightly advanced. Quotations were as follows:

WHEAT, No. 1 hard, \$1.12 to \$1.12½; No. 1, \$1.07½ to \$1.08½; No. 2 hard, \$1.08½. No. 2 hard \$1.07½ to \$1.08½.

CORN, No. 2, 50 to 57c; rejected, 45 to 48c.

OATS, No. 2 white, 41½ to 42c; No. 2, 41 to 42c; rejected, 38 to 40c.

FLOUR, Patents, \$6.50 to \$7.00; straights, \$5.50 to \$6.25; clears, \$5.25 to \$5.50.

On Wednesday buyers for good milling wheat were in attendance on 'change in full numbers and showed a disposition to take hold. Sellers consequently seized what they thought was an opportunity to raise prices and succeeded to some extent. Quotations were as follows:

WHEAT, No. 1 hard, \$1.13 to \$1.15; No. 1, \$1.07 to \$1.09; No. 2 hard, \$1.08 to \$1.09.

CORN, No. 2 50 to 51c; rejected, 46 to 50c.

OATS, No. 2, white 41 to 42c; No. 2 40 to 41½; rejected, 38 to 40c.

FLOUR, patents, \$6.50 to \$6.90; straights, \$5.50 to \$6.00; clears, \$5.00 to \$5.50.

On Thursday owing to the higher prices asked the volume of business done in wheat was limited. Oats were in steady demand at the lower prices of the previous day. Quotations were as follows:

WHEAT, No. 1 hard, \$1.13; No. 1, \$1.07 to \$1.09; No. 2 hard \$1.08 to \$1.09.

CORN, No. 2, 50½ to 51c; rejected, 46 to 50c.

OATS, No. 2 white, 41 to 42c; No. 2 40 to 40½ rejected, 38 to 40c.

FLOUR, patents, \$6.50 to \$6.90; straights, \$5.50 to \$6.00; clears, \$5.00 to \$5.50.

On Friday the amount of grain offered was less than usual, but the tone of the market was firm. Oats were quiet and steady. Quotations were:

WHEAT, No. 1 hard, \$1.13 to \$1.13½; No. 1 \$1.07 to \$1.09; No. 2 hard, \$1.08 to \$1.09½.

CORN, No. 2 51 to 51½c; rejected, 46 to 50c.

OATS, No. 2 white, 41 to 42c; No. 2 40 to 40½c; rejected, 38 to 40c.

FLOUR, patents, \$6.50 to \$6.90; straights, \$5.50 to \$6.00; clears, \$5.00 to \$5.50.

On Saturday the wheat market was firm, prices tending upwards. Corn was dull but firm. Oats were weak but unchanged. Quotations were as follows:

WHEAT, No. 1 hard, \$1.13½, No. 1, \$1.09 to \$1.10; No. 2 hard, \$1.06½ to \$1.10½.

CORN, No. 2, 51 to 51½c; rejected, 46 to 48c.

OATS, No. 2 white, 41 to 42c; No. 2, 39 to 40c; rejected, 37 to 39c.

FLOUR, patents, \$6.50 to \$6.90; straights, \$5.50 to \$6.00; clears, \$5.00 to \$5.50.

CHICAGO.

A feeling of uncertainty has largely prevailed in the markets of Chicago during the week, and there has been a constant alternation between weakness and firmness. The bear element has been very strong and in it are men who are supposed to command considerable influence in the trade. Prices of grain have fluctuated considerably, and in the main have advanced. The flour market has been very dull, owing to the unsettled state of wheat. Corn has been quiet and prices are expected to be easier. The good crop prospects have brought free sellers into the market and prices have declined. A fair business has been done in provisions at slightly lower prices, attended with a feeling of weakness.

On Tuesday a fair amount of business was done at a trifling variation from the prices of the previous day. A weak tone, however, prevailed. Closing quotations were:

Wheat,	May,	\$1.09	June,	\$1.09½
Corn,	"	56½	"	56½
Oats,	"	41½	"	42½
Pork,	"	19.20	"	19.25
Lard,	"	11.72½	"	11.72½

On Wednesday there was an easier feeling both in grain and provisions, markets and prices declined all over. Closing quotations were:

Wheat,	May,	\$1.06½	June,	\$1.09½
Corn,	"	55½	"	56½
Oats,	"	41½	"	42½
Pork,	"	19.12½	"	19.25
Lard,	"	11.65	"	11.70

On Thursday there were some unexpected and sudden fluctuations in the markets. Wheat rose from two to three cents. Closing quotations were:

Wheat,	May,	\$1.12	June,	\$1.12½
Corn,	"	56½	"	56½
Oats,	"	41½	"	41½
Pork,	"	19.20	"	19.22½
Lard,	"	11.62	"	11.67½

On Friday the grain market was firm, and the previous day's prices, except in oats, were fully maintained. Pork and lard declined. Closing quotations were:

Wheat,	May,	\$1.12	June,	\$1.12½
Corn,	"	56½	"	56½
Oats,	"	40½	"	40½
Pork,	"	\$19.07½	"	\$19.07½
Lard,	"	11.67½	"	11.62½

On Saturday wheat was firm and corn easy, while oats, pork and lard declined. Business was fairly active. Closing quotations were:

Wheat,	May,	\$1.13	June,	\$1.13½
Corn,	"	55½	"	56
Oats,	"	38½	"	38½
Pork,	"	\$19.02½	"	\$19.02½
Lard,	"	\$11.52	"	11.55

TORONTO.

STOCKS.

The principal feature on 'change during the past week has been stagnation of business and a general decline in prices. The entire business done in stocks has been small, and although

prices have fluctuated more or less from day to day, closing quotations as a whole are considerably lower than those of the previous week. In the case of Commerce, Imperial and Standard there has been no actual fall in prices, but the feeling has been weaker and the quotations are to some extent nominal. In other bank stocks there has been a marked fall, ranging up to 5½. The chief movement during the week was in N. W. Land Stock, which sold at somewhat irregular prices from 72½ to 76½. Closing bids on Wednesday last compared with those of the previous week were as follows:

	May 16.	May 23.
Montreal	201½	197½
Ontario	114½	111½
Toronto	193	187½
Merchants	124½	121½
Commerce	135	134½
Imperial	145½	146½
Federal	159	157
Dominion	198½	194½
Standard	116	115½
Hamilton	115	—
North-west Land	74	73½

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

The business done during the week has been somewhat limited, owing to the downward tendency of wheat and flour in sympathy with American markets and the adherence on the part of sellers to higher prices which, they think, must be realised on account of the unfavorable local crop reports. Receipts of wheat as well as shipments have been moderate. The entire stock of grain in store on Monday is reported to have been 393,648 bushels compared with 446,579 bushels the week previous. From these figures it appears that the shipments have been considerably in excess of receipts.

In provisions there have been no changes of importance during the week, notwithstanding the fluctuations and irregularities in prices in some outside markets. In most lines steadiness has prevailed and, generally speaking, business has been fairly active.

WHEAT

Holders of wheat seem to rely upon the unfavorable crop reports to cause an advance in prices, and consequently they have not forced sales. Prices have declined a little, but the volume of business done has been exceedingly limited. No. 2 fall was held at \$1.08, with \$1.07 bid; subsequently it was offered at \$1.06, and on Tuesday a sale was made at \$1.05 f. o. c. No. 2 spring has shown some steadiness in price, being generally held at \$1.10 with \$1.08½ bid.

OATS.

The demand for oats has improved during the week. Prices have been firm and the supply rather limited. A considerable quantity in car lots on track has changed hands at last week's prices. Eastern has been firm at 45c.; western at 47 and 47½.

BARLEY.

The business done in barley was confined to Wednesday when 60c was bid for extra No. 3. Northern No. 3 was asked at 51c.; and ordinary No. 3 sold at 53c. f. o. c. for feed. Street receipts were small at prices ranging from 50 to 65c.

RYE

No rye was in the market last week. Car lots would have realized 57c.

POTATOES.

Trade in potatoes has been quiet at unchanged prices in cars. Sales were reported at 64 and 65c. Street prices 80 and 85c.

FLOUR.

Business in flour has been dull and in complete sympathy with wheat. Dullness outside has limited the demand and sales have not been pressed on account of unsatisfactory prices. Compared with last week prices are not much off although rather easier. Ordinary superior extra sold at \$4.70 but some days latter a car lot was offered at \$4.65 with \$4.60 bid. Ordinary brands were nominal at \$4.55.

BUTTER.

On account of the increase in receipts during the week prices have declined. The demand has not been very brisk and the supply which has consisted chiefly of large rolls has sold slowly at 15 to 16c. Choice is worth 17c. Tubs have been offered a little more freely, but prices have been weak. The very best scarcely reached 18c. Old tubs are now out of the market.

CHEESE

This commodity has been selling in small lots at a decline, the common price being 13½c.

PORK.

A fairly good business has been done at slightly easier prices from \$22.75 to \$23.

LARD.

The demand for lard has been active and prices have remained firm. Long clear sold in car lots at 11½. Cumberland at 10½; long rolls 13c; Short 12½c. Tons and cases were firm at 11½ to 12c for long clear, and 10½ to 11c for Cumberland; closing higher for rolls which were scarce and could not be had under 13 to 13½c.

HAMS.

Stocks are now low and prices firm. Smoked in car lots 13½c; small lots 14c; canvassed held at 14½ to 14¾c. For pickled in car lots 13c. Was asked and 11½c bid.

SUNDRIES.

Oatmeal steady at \$5.35 for average brands. Granulated \$5.60 on track; Bran easier, sales from \$10.50 to \$12; Apples quiet at former prices \$2.50 to \$3.50 according to quality, inferior \$2; Peas have been easier, No. 2 changing hands at 80c.

Markets by Telegraph.

Special Despatches to the Commercial.

TORONTO, May 28.

STOCKS.

There was no meeting of the Stock Exchange last half of last week, business being interrupted by the celebration of the Queen's birthday. To-day the market was fairly active. Prices fell ½ to ¾ on the week. Closing bids were: Montreal 197½, sale 197½; Ontario 111, sale 111½; Toronto 187½, sale 187½; Commerce 134½, sales 134½ with dividend; Imperial 146, sales 146½; Federal 156½, sales 157½ to 157; Dominion 197, sale 197½; Standard 110½, sales 116; North-west Land 74½, sales 74½; Ontario and Qu'Appelle Land offered at 170.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

TORONTO, May 28.

Produce after several days dullness and weakness closes at recovery. Flour has been firmer and closed at \$4.70 to \$4.75 for superior, and \$4.60 to \$4.65 for extra. Bran has been quiet at about \$11.00. Oatmeal has been firm and held at \$5.40. Wheat sales have been strong and changed hands at \$1.10 for No. 1 fall; \$1.08 for No. 2, and \$1.06 for No. 3; No. 2 spring realized \$1.09. The figures quoted are the closing bids. Offerings were small. Oats were scarce and prices firm. Eastern sold at 45c and western at 46c. Movement in barley was slow. No. 3 sold at 48 and 52c. Peas were easy at 80c.

The butter market was weak. Rolls were abundant and slow at 15 to 17c. Tubs were scarce at 16 to 18.

Eggs were steady at 14 to 15c in round lots. Meats were firm with stocks running low. In car lots long clear sold at 11½c; canvassed hams at 14c; in small lots ¾ more. Lard was scarce and sold in small lots at 13½c.

MINNEAPOLIS, May 28.

Offerings to-day were above an average. The

market was quiet but prices remained almost unchanged. Wheat No. 1 hard \$1.13 to \$1.13½; No. 1 \$1.09 to \$1.09; No. 2 hard \$1.09½ to \$1.10½. Corn No. 2 50½ to 51½; rejected 46 to 50c. Oats No. 2 white 41 to 42c; No. 2 39 to 40c; rejected 37 to 40c. Flour, patents, \$8.50 to \$8.60; straight \$5.50 to \$6.00; clears \$5.00 to \$5.50.

CHICAGO, May 28.

A general feeling of firmness prevailed in the markets to-day, and prices appreciably advanced. Closing quotations were: Wheat, May, \$1.13½, June, 1.14½. Corn, May, 56c, June, 56½c. Oats, May, 40c, June, 39½c. Pork, May, \$19.20, June, \$19.20. Lard, May, \$11.62½, June \$11.67½.

Suggestions for Trade.

In an article contributed to the *American Mail and Export Journal* of May, Mr. Mason, U. S. Consul of Basle, Switzerland, contributes an article giving what he considers the best means of introducing and extending the Sale of American goods into Europe. The advice he gives seems to come a good many years too late to Americans, for they have long since been successfully acting upon it. On the other hand he gives credit to English manufacturers for qualities which as a class, they have not been found to possess. His advice however is sound and valuable to any country aiming at the development of an extensive export trade. He says: One of the first discoveries which an observing American is likely to make when looking into the progress of American traffic in Europe is that our manufacturers and exporters of miscellaneous merchandise have not yet learned the important lesson which has been so long and well understood by their English rivals of adapting their goods and methods of business to the notions and usages of the foreigners whose patronage they seek to cultivate. No matter what the foreign consumer may want, the British manufacturer will make it. He establishes his agent in the distant market, and instructs him to ascertain and report precisely how the native merchant prefers to have his imports made, packed and labeled.

The British cotton manufacturers have held an important trade in Asia against the competition of far better goods from America simply by making the length of each piece what the Mongolian purchasers want and stamping on the outside a rampant dragon, which seems to the Asiatic a courteous deference to his religious faith.

Every market has its own peculiarities and necessities, and if American manufacturers and exporters hope to develop their foreign trade to any substantial competition with that of England and other European countries, they cannot study too zealously or comply too carefully with these requirements. Especially is this true in respect to packing, labeling and methods of shipment and remittance.

Among other points it is essential—

1. That the lowest and most lenient terms should be granted upon trial orders.
2. The goods should be of the best quality, packed with the utmost care, labeled in the language of the country to which they are sent, and shipped directly, and at the least possible expense, to the central and most accessible points of distribution.
3. Care should be taken to select responsible, enterprising and trustworthy agents, and this being done, full time should be allowed for the receipt and examination of the goods before demanding remittances. All the processes of business are much more slow and deliberate in Europe than in the United States, and the Swiss merchant who sends a timid experimental order to an American shipper is often dismayed by the arrival of the exporter's draft before the receipt of the goods.

REGINA.

Messrs. Reilly & Aitchison have commenced to build their new planing mill.

Messrs. John Ross, A. Lunan, and John Seccol have commenced to build a store each on Broad st.

Four miles of streets, including Broad, Victoria, Albert and Dowdney, are being graded. A party of engineers are also working on the reservoir.

Messrs. Moulton & Houston have rented the Royal Hotel to Mr. Chas. Coolie. Mr. Moulton goes to the end of the track and Mr. Houston continues in charge of the Palmer House.

Mr. Scott, who opened a store here a short time ago for the purpose of running off a surplus stock which the firm, Scott & Paisley, of Brandon, had accumulated, will leave town in a few days.

Messrs. Mowat Bros., general dealers, and Mr. John Duncan, wholesale and retail druggist have moved into their fine new block on Broad st. The new drug store is acknowledged to be one of the finest in the Dominion.

Our correspondent says: An article appeared in the Free Press a few days ago, purporting to be written by a "tourist." It is the same "tourist" who has been writing down Regina for the past six months, and whose tour has never amounted to more than a circuit of his own sanctum when he has anything to say about Regina. Among other things he tells his readers that "the place is situated on one of the lowest levels of a very flat expanse of prairie, and has no facilities for water, fuel or drainage; that the town is wallowing in mud; that the streets are imaginary lines, and that there are one or two lawyers and real estate men," etc., etc. It is well known to almost every one who knows anything about the matter, that Regina is one of the highest points in the North-west; that the water supply is abundant; that there is plenty of wood within ten miles of the town; that there is forty feet fall to the river for drainage purposes; that there has been no mud in Regina for over six weeks; that there are sixteen lawyers and ten real estate men; and that the streets are broad, regular, high and dry.

STONEWALL.

Mr. Harry Croskill is about to take over the watchmaking and jewelry business recently established here by Messrs. Stirsky & Mylius of Winnipeg. He is putting in a new stock of jewelry.

Mr. Toombs has fitted up a new bake shop in the building next the post office, with latest improvements, including a revolving oven. He will doubtless turn out an article that will suit the most fastidious in Stonewall.

MORRIS.

The saw mill at Morris has been overhauled and is now in readiness to commence the season's operations.

Large quantities of lumber are being imported into Morris this spring, from which it appears that building operations are to be carried on briskly during the summer.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE.

W. R. Young, dry goods storekeeper, Portage la Prairie, has assigned.

Twenty-six car loads of wheat were loaded at elevator "A" during the week.

Forty car loads of grain have been shipped by the Ogilvie Milling Co. from their elevator here to Winnipeg.

Mr. Giles, butcher, Main st., has opened up in his new premises next door to Alloway, Champion & Mowat's bank.

The wheat and oat crops are now presenting an excellent appearance in this district. The rain and warm weather have stimulated them wonderfully.

W. H. Treleven, formerly of Lucknow, Ont., is about to open up in the stand recently occupied by Campbell & Fulton, and will do business in sewing machines and musical instruments.

Mr. Creswell, brother of the manager of Alloway, Champion & Mowat's bank, has started an experimental farm a little east of the Portage, on which it is said, he intends to experiment with cereals and roots.

Beef live stock in the Portage has advanced 3c a pound, but retail prices remain unchanged on account of the refusal of one butcher to join his confreres in demanding a higher price. Good beef is scarce, but there is an abundance of the kind that some say ought to be used for trunk hinges.

MINNEDOSA.

Mr. J. Armitage has given up his bakery business in Minnedosa, in favor of farming. His removal caused some inconvenience, as no successor took his place.

Mr. Craig, grocer, Minnedosa, has removed his stock of groceries and provisions to the store formerly occupied by Mr. Pass, next door to the North-west house.

The manufacture of brick is likely to be carried on with vigor at Minnedosa this summer. The yard has been put in shape, a boarding-house erected for the men employed and a stable for the horses.

Life Insurance in Canada.

Returns of the business of last year were received by the Government from thirty-eight life insurance companies which transacted business in Canada, and these show a large increase in insurance as compared with 1881. It is a striking and significant fact that the business of life insurance is rapidly becoming concentrated in Canadian companies, for of the thirty-eight reporting, no less than seven British and five American companies have ceased accepting new risks in the Dominion. There is an advantage of some consequence in this, as it means that the annual premiums, which last year aggregated \$3,644,605 are employed in investments in the country, instead of being sent abroad for investment in British and American securities as otherwise would be the case, besides which there is the minor consideration that the whole expense of management of the

Canadian companies is paid out in the Dominion. There are at present nine Canadian, eleven British and six American companies undertaking new business in this country, of which the Canada Life ranks first in the extent of its operations. The progress of business last year was as follows:

CANADIAN COMPANIES.		
	1881.	1882.
Premiums	\$1,291,026	\$1,562,085
New policies	\$11,158,479	\$12,198,045
Number of policies in force	29,859	34,119
Net amount in force	\$46,041,561	\$53,901,577
Claims paid	\$413,164	\$431,662

BRITISH COMPANIES.		
	1881.	1882.
Premiums	\$613,595	\$674,362
New policies	\$2,536,120	\$2,433,250
Number of policies in force	10,242	10,884
Net amount in force.	\$20,983,092	\$22,328,872
Claims paid	\$339,710	\$373,088

AMERICAN COMPANIES.		
	1881.	1882.
Premiums	\$1,190,068	\$1,308,158
New policies	\$3,923,412	\$5,423,960
Number of policies in force	22,756	24,055
Net amount in force	\$36,266,249	\$38,857,629
Claims paid	\$636,327	\$472,925

The relative position of these various companies at the close of 1882 may be ascertained by the following table:

	Canadian.	British.	Ameri'n.
Premiums for year.	\$1,562,085	\$ 674,362	\$1,308,158
Amount new policies.	2,198,045	2,833,250	5,423,960
Policies in force.	34,119	10,884	24,045
Amount in force	\$53,901,577	\$22,328,872	\$38,857,629

It thus appears that in respect to new business the Canadian companies are far in the van, having obtained 7,542 policies for \$12,198,045 in 1882, while the American companies secured 2,665 new policies for \$5,423,950, and the British companies 1,254 new policies for \$2,833,250. As regards death claims the Canadian companies present the most favorable exhibit, having on a net insurance of \$53,900,000 sustained claims for only \$535,336, while the British companies on an insurance of \$22,325,000 had claims for \$462,712, and the American companies on an insurance of \$38,857,000 claims for \$536,959. The explanation of this seemingly curious incident will probably be found in the fact that the Canadian companies being of comparatively recent origin comprise among insurers a larger proportion of young men than either the British or American companies, although this explanation does not wholly account for the difference, as on the new business of 1882 the British companies had death claims for \$62,456, the American companies for \$56,050, and the Canadian companies for only \$46,522, in spite of the fact that the amount of insurance accepted by the latter was nearly double that of the two former combined.—Montreal Gazette.

BRANDON.

W. J. Craig, dry goods merchant in Brandon, is closing business.

N. F. Ham, publisher, Brandon, is about to form a joint stock company.

Business has been very good during the week and the merchants generally feel that there will be a good season's trade. Immigrants still flow in, and the hotels, notwithstanding their number, are well filled. The demand for farm lands is increasing, but prices are not advancing.

During the first part of the week the custom house here will be opened. A staff of Winnipeg officers will conduct the affairs for a time. The C. P. R. Co. have set apart a third of the freight shed for a bonded warehouse and offices. General rejoicing will take place when the port of entry has been established, as thousands of dollars have been lost by our merchants through neglect of the authorities at Winnipeg.

Poudrier & Brownlee are completing a new map of Brandon. It will be the most complete one yet produced. Already they have made contracts for over \$600 worth of copies.

Building still continues, but not booming except on the Johnson estate, where a large number of houses are being finished.

The Scarth Co. have not yet taken their forty houses off the contractor's hands, on account of some hitch unknown to the public.

The Conservative Association had a meeting on Friday to consider the advisability of buying the Mail newspaper. It was decided to form a joint stock company for that purpose.

Considerable money has been lost in oats this year. Buyers paid high prices during the winter with the expectation of a big advance in the spring, but as is usual in such cases the advance did not come.

EMERSON.

Over eleven hundred cars of coal arrived and passed customs at Emerson in March. The revenue derived from this source is very considerable.

The C. P. R. line from Emerson to Buffalo Lake junction is being laid out by Mr. Forse, C. E., and assistants.

In a train of live stock which arrived from Ontario recently there were ten cars of thoroughbred cattle and horses for G. L. Smellie, who owns a farm of 45,000 acres near Moosomin.

The by-law to authorise the council of Emerson to issue debentures to the amount of \$20,000 for drainage purposes, was voted on by the ratepayers and carried by a majority of 4.

John P. Lawson, mining engineer, has left Emerson for the Medicine Hat coal fields, where he is engaged in opening up a mine for a Winnipeg company.

The clerks of Emerson are to be congratulated on their success in getting the merchants to close their stores at 7.30 p. m. It will be a boon to them and in no way a loss to their employers.

RAT PORTAGE.

Business is steadily increasing in volume.

Charles Cole is erecting a new store on Second st., to be used as a grocery.

A new hotel is being built on First st. by John McLean.

H. Michand has located here and is engaged in business as a painter.

The Roman Catholics of this place are building a church on Main st., north of the railway, 28x50, two stories high.

John Ward has built and opened a new boarding house on Matheson st.

Walter Oliver has moved the building he occupied as a business office north of the new bank building and leased it to Davidson & Smith, D. L. S's.

E. A. Sharpe is engaged in the business of hiring boats for rowing on the lake.

A new verandah and trellis work now adorns the Queen's hotel, which is also being painted outside.

Many of our business men, owing to the dilatoriness of the mayor and council, have laid sidewalks in front of their premises.

Builders and others find the lumber yard of P. K. Holmes, recently opened on Matheron st., a great convenience.

Wm. McCarthy, who is cultivating a part of Coney Island, has been selling vegetables for over a fortnight.

The Presbyterians are asking for tenders for the erection of a large church.

Norman & Co. are building a new hotel on Main st.

Shipbuilding continues brisk. The Bouchiching, a double screw propeller, was launched last thursday (24th). She was built by John Short for the Rainy Lake Lumber Co., and is 93 feet in length over all, 18 feet beam, and 7½ feet depth of hold. Mr. Short has two more boats on the stocks, one for Gardner & Short, to be 88 feet over all, 16 feet beam, and 6½ feet depth; and the other for W. T. Gibbins, to be 60 feet over all, 12 feet beam, and six feet depth. The Winnipeg Lumber Co. have also two boats on the stocks, one is to be 100 feet long, 20 feet beam, and 8 feet depth; the other is for a steam pleasure yacht, 50 feet in length.

To the Editor of the Commercial

DEAR SIR:—Would you allow me a small space in your valuable commercial advocate for Manitoba and the North-West?

A few of our retail men here have already done enough to depress this season's business, by having trade sales, selling off at and below cost, &c. A few good wholesale houses in this city have to a certain extent endeavored to stop this shameful way of doing business; but we struggling retailers find in these hard times that a certain eastern wholesale clothing house whose customers could not dispose of their stocks in the smaller places in this province, do like peddlers, gather up the clothing in these places, bring them to Winnipeg, and in order to shield their name, put them with one of their Winnipeg customers, to be sold at retail

auction, to the detriment of honest retail clothing houses in the city. It is to be hoped that all good clothing merchants will from this out note this certain firm, and will know in future where to place their patronage. Thanking you Mr. Editor for this space,

I am, yours &c.,

CLOTHING.

Live Stock for Europe.

The dimensions to which the business in the shipment of live stock from this continent to Europe has grown, may be judged from the following, which we take from the *Montreal Gazette* of May 23rd:

"The shipments of live stock from Montreal and United States ports last week were 7,265 cattle and 2,728 sheep, against 3,479 cattle and 3,200 sheep for the week previous, showing an increase of 3,786 cattle and a decrease of 472 sheep. They were distributed as follows: To Liverpool, 3,463 cattle and 1,041 sheep; to London, 1,435 cattle and 1,201 sheep; to Glasgow, 2,108 cattle and 486 sheep and to Hull 259 cattle. The bulk of the cattle shipped last week was from Montreal, amounting to 4,253 head, the total shipments from United States ports being 3,012 head. The sheep exports were chiefly from United States ports amounting to 2,728 head, while only 181 head went from this port. The exports of dead meat were exclusively from New York and Boston, amounting to 12,784 quarters beef and 1,187 carcasses mutton, against 7,438 quarters beef and 735 carcasses mutton for the week previous, exhibiting an increase of 5,349 quarters beef and 452 carcasses mutton. The shipments were distributed as follows:—To Liverpool, 7,804 quarters beef and 762 carcasses mutton; to London, 940 quarters beef and 125 carcasses mutton; to Glasgow, 4,040 quarters beef and 300 carcasses mutton.

The Labor Market.

There has been very little change in the labor market of Winnipeg during the past week, and what has taken place, has been for the better. There has been the full quantity of new arrivals, but the bulk of the immigrants have been of the agricultural classes, and nearly all of them have made their way westward to locate on or search for homes or farms. It is a noticeable fact that most of these come well supplied with immediate necessities, even to provisions, almost every family bring with their other effects a barrel or two of pork or beef, or some other provisions. They seem to have no demands for the dry goods merchant, and some have even brought with them a supply of farm machinery, which in some cases has proven of very little value for this North-western country. These classes have not as yet benefited the merchants much, but they have evidently come to stay and build up the country they have come to.

The demand for general outdoor laborers has been active and heavy during the week, but the supply has been equally so, and employment agents have found no difficulty in supplying the calls made upon them by contractors and others. There has been no over supply of such

laborers as yet, and the number who have to loiter around Winnipeg waiting for employment is still few. The greatest change in the labor supply compared with this time last year, is in connection with mechanics who are employed at out door labor. A year ago they were very scarce, and their wages as summer advanced rose to fancy figures. Bricklayers last fall got as high as \$6.50 a day, while now they can be hired at a little over half that figure. Carpenters and all mechanics depending upon building operations are equally plentiful, and quite a little disappointment is expressed at the small demand for this class of labor, by men who have been lured here by fabulous reports of projected building operations published some time ago in Winnipeg papers, and copied by the eastern press. Mechanics do not have matters all their own way, as they had a year ago, and numbers have left for British Columbia and other districts where booms are looked for. As an instance. Wagon and carriage makers and carriage painters left their regular employment and took to building carpenter and building painting work, because higher wages could be secured at these latter. Now the wagon shops have no difficulty in getting all the men they require, and more if they called for them. In door mechanical work is quite brisk and mechanics are by no means plentiful, especially in connection with the iron branches, in which there is great activity.

Although the labor market of the city is in quite a healthy state, and if the high hopes of some mechanics have been brought to disappointment, it is only in keeping with the experience of all who have built their calculations upon a continuation of the inflated state of affairs which existed during 1881 and the first half of 1882.

Lake Grain Freights.

The supply of shipping ready to carry grain eastward from Chicago is evidently beyond the demand at present, if we are to judge from the subjoined article from the North-Western Miller of last week. The figures contained in the same will enable grain men here to form an idea of what grain could be carried from Port Arthur to the Atlantic seaboard for. The voyage from Port Arthur is about equal to that from Chicago, and freights need not be any higher. The following is the article in question:—

The marine grain carrying business at Chicago is demoralized. Rates for several days have been at a range of from 2 to 2½c., and vessel men are discouraged at the prospect. A drop in a few days to 1½c is predicted. The Times says that the real cause of this unsatisfactory condition is the abnormal state of the grain market at Chicago and at the seaboard. Wheat and corn are relatively higher in Chicago than they are in New York, making it virtually impossible for shippers to fill their orders. Wheat quoted at \$1.13 in Chicago is worth only \$1.18 in New York, while the freight of at least 7½c added to the Chicago prices would make it cost \$1.20½ to the shipper when at New York. This accounts, continues the Times, for the fact that there has been no wheat shipped from Chicago for the past three weeks. With corn the case is

almost as bad. There is plenty of grain at Chicago to ship, but shippers say they can not move it with any degree of safety until prices are adjusted between Chicago and New York. Either the Chicago price must fall or the price at New York come up, in order to produce a proper equilibrium. When that is accomplished grain will move forward freely, and the prospect for favorable rates for grain carriers will improve.

Carrying Over.

We extract the following from the New York Miller's Journal of last week:

"The readers of THE JOURNAL may have noticed that it is paying considerable attention this season to crop reports, but this will not prevent it from giving due prominence to the various estimates respecting the surplus and reserves of the country which our contemporaries may from time to time promulgate. Now, one of the more important questions relating to the wheat markets is, how much surplus we are likely to carry over at harvest time from the crop of 1882. After allowing liberally for further exports, and 20,000,000 bushels additional "for the filling up of holes which were emptied to an unusually low point at the close of the twelve months following the poor crop of 1881," the Chicago Tribune thinks that "we shall still have a surplus of about 70,000,000 bushels on hand at the beginning of next harvest, if the Washington crop estimates were nearly correct." It is a matter of some importance to know whether there is likely to be 70,000,000 bushels of old wheat left in the country by next harvest time, after providing for exports and 20,000,000 bushels additional for "filling up holes."

Open Board of Trade.

At the formal opening of this institution yesterday there appeared from the speeches of certain of its promoters to be a disposition to unite with the usual business of such institutions the functions of a grain and produce exchange. Such a union has never proved a success in any place on this or any other continent and it is very improbable that it will do so in Winnipeg.

The institution just floated may prove of value in connection with the purchase and sale of mining and other stocks, and to brokers in such will no doubt be useful. But it is not at all likely that the legitimate grain and provision men of the city will join interests, especially as a grain exchange is likely to be organized in the city very soon.

THERE seems to be a difficulty about the mails between Minneapolis and Winnipeg. Either the post office folk at the latter place are careless about sending off mails, or they are delayed by the road. Letters leaving Minneapolis on Saturday afternoon are not delivered in Winnipeg until Tuesday forenoon. Between two such prominent cities, mail matter should certainly be conveyed in less time than three days.

TO THE TRADE.

The undersigned are now prepared to supply the Trade with their manufactures, viz:

Biscuit and Pilot Bread. Corn Brooms. Coffees and Spices. Self-Raising Flour.

BISCUITS are packed in barrels, boxes and cartons. COFFEES AND SPICES in bulk, barrels and boxes. Packages—½ lb. and 1 lb., 10 or 20 lb. boxes; tins of 5 or 10 lbs. each.

SELF-RAISING FLOUR—3 or 6 lb. packages in barrels or boxes.

Their facilities for the manufacture of goods in the above lines are equal to any firm in the North-west, and they solicit orders, confident that in quality and price goods will be found satisfactory.

WOODS, OVENS & CO.

Factory and Office—Cor. Higgins and Fonseca streets; or orders may be left at office of WOODS & CO., Alexander street, 4 doors west of Main.

Telephone communication in a few days.

NOTHING LIKE LEATHER.

W. N. JOHNSTON & CO.,

Importers and Dealers in

Leather, Findings, Plasterers' Hair

HIDES AND OIL.

No. 8 Logan St., West. Winnipeg.

VIPOND, M^oBRIDE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

AND IMPORTERS OF

Foreign & Domestic Fruits

18 Alexander St., East, Winnipeg, & 261 & 263 Commissioner St., Montreal.

ROLLS & NEELANDS,

IMPORTERS,

Wholesale Druggists

AND

Manufacturing Chemists,

WINNIPEG.

FULL STOCK

Teas, Sugars, Syrups, Molasses, Coffees,

AND

GENERAL GROCERIES.

M. A. MACLEAN,

WHOLESALE GROCER, OFFICE AND SAMPLE ROOM, 8 and 10 James Street, West, WINNIPEG.

Manitoba Steam Coffee and Spice Mills.

G. N. SCOTT & CO.

IMPORTERS, MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Coffees, Spices

MUSTARDS AND GROCERS SPECIALTIES.

Roasting and Grinding for the Trade.

Telephone Communication. P. O. 935 Winnipeg.

JAMES ROBERTSON & CO.,

—IMPORTERS OF—

TINSMITHS' AND PLUMBERS' SUPPLIES

AND GENERAL

METAL MERCHANTS.

11 McWILLIAM ST., EAST,
WINNIPEG.

JAS. TREK, Manager. WHOLESALE ONLY

R. JAMES BANNATYNE.

ANDREW STRANGER

BANNATYNE & CO.

(SUCCESSORS TO A. G. B. BANNATYNE)

WHOLESALE GROCERS

AND DEALERS IN

Provisions, Wines & Liquors.

383 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG, MAN.

BALFOUR & FRASER

MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

Oak, Dimension Timbers,
Sleigh Material, Bent
Stuff, etc. etc.,

**Bridge & Ship Timber
a Specialty.**

Bridges Built on short notice. Plans
and estimates furnished on Application

P. O. BOX 32, EMERSON, MAN.

CAUTION.

We beg to call attention to the very close imitation of
our bottled whiskey, which is being shipped to Manitoba
and sold. We have reason to believe, for the original RED
EAL, which we have registered at Ottawa under the

TRADE MARK OF "W. F. L."

The Red Seal and Label are imitated almost exactly; but
our whiskey bears our signature on

CORKS, LABELS AND CASES,

besides Dr. Girdwood's certificate attached to every bot-
tle, which we have placed thereon because of the imita-
tions of the other labels.

Montreal, April, 1898.

W. F. LEWIS & CO.

**ON HAND
Pressed Hay for Sale Low.**

AGENT FOR

Emerson & Fisher's MARBLIZ D MANTLES.
Parties requiring same will do well to leave their orders
early.
B. V. MILLIDGE,
824 Main St., Corner Sutherland St., Winnipeg.

STEEL CUSHIONED

BILLIARD TABLES.

SAMUEL MAY.
MANUFACTURER,

W. O. ANDREW

Sole Agent for Manitoba and the North West
Territories.

P. O. Box 1012, or Room 32 Club Chambers,
Winnipeg.

W. R. LANGRIDGE.

A. McD. WILSON.

LANGRIDGE & WILSON,

**WHOLESALE
DRUGGISTS,**

PRINCESS ST.

Between McDermott & Bannatyne,
WINNIPEG.

SEND FOR QUOTATIONS.



Ontario Metallic Spinning Co.,
WOODSTOCK, ONT.

Manufacturers of the best and cheapest four-pointed

BARBED STEEL WIRE,

made. Over FOUR THOUSAND MILES already put up
on the Canadian Pacific Railway and in the North-west.

For circulars and prices apply to
R. J. SHORT, Agent,
Opp. C. P. R. Freight Sheds, Point Douglas,
P. O. Box 944.

CLOVIS LUCIER,

Manufacturer of

Saddlery, Harness, Whips, Curry Combs, Horse
Brushes, Blankets, Belts, Spurs, etc.

Collars and Fine Harness a Specialty. Special Attention
to Unfitting Emigrants.

65 Princess Street, facing Market Square, Winnipeg.

LEVETUS, WRIGHT & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF

Jewelry, Watches, Etc.,

WHOLESALE ONLY.

Agents for Montreal Optical Co.

Office and Sample Rooms, Bird Block,
433 Main Street.

WINNIPEG, - MANITOBA.

LINKLATER & DESLAURIERS.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Hardware, Stoves & Tinware

MANUFACTURERS OF

GALVANIZED IRON CORNICES.

Roofing, Steam Heating, Plumbing and Gas Fitting and
General Jobbing promptly attended to.

520 & 522 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG

G. F. STEPHENS & CO.,

Importers of and Wholesale Dealers in

PLAIN, FANCY AND PLATE

WINDOW GLASS

Mirror Plates, Paints, Colors, White Lead, Oils
Varnishes, Brushes, &c.

93 Portage Avenue, - - WINNIPEG.

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

GOING EAST.

Express trains leave Minneapolis at 1.00 p.m. and 8.00
p.m.; and St. Paul, 1.45 p.m. and 8.45 p.m.; arriving in
Chicago at 7.00 a.m. and 2.00 p.m.

COMING WEST.

Express trains leave Chicago at 11.30 a.m. (except Sun
day) and 9.00 p.m., arriving at St. Paul at 6.15 a.m. and
12.45 p.m., and Minneapolis at 7.00 a.m. and 1.30 p.m.

This is the only line between St. Paul and Chicago run-
ning the Pullman Smoking Room Sleepers, and Palace
dining cars.

GOING SOUTHWEST.

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

St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba.

SOUTHEASTWARD.

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

NORTHEASTWARD.

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

Trains run between St. Paul and Minneapolis almost
every hour.

Sleeping cars on all night trains.

Trains run no St. Paul time.

Michigan Central.

EASTWARD.

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

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

WESTWARD.

Express Trains leave Detroit at 7.00 a.m., 9.30 a.m.,
8.00 p.m. and 9.50 p.m.; arriving in Chicago at 6.50 p.m.,
7.40 p.m., 7.50 a.m. and 8.00 a.m.

These trains take the through sleepers from Great
Western, and Canada Southern, and make close connec-
tion at Chicago with the trains of other roads.

Dining car on trains for breakfast and supper.

WINNIPEG IRON WORKS CO.,

Cor. of Post Office and Victoria Sts.,

Manufacturers of

Shafting, Hangers, Pulleys,
Brass and Iron Castings
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Iron Columns, Gratings, Forgings, Light
and Heavy, General Blacksmithing, all
kinds of Iron Work, Millwrighting, etc.

Our Shops have been fitted up with the LATEST
IMPROVED MACHINERY and satisfaction
guaranteed in all kinds of work.

Canadian Pacific R'y. Co.

(WESTERN DIVISION)

*TRAIN SERVICE.

CHANGE OF TIME

On and after April 1st, 1883, trains will move as follows:

Going West.	Going East
8.15 a.m. leave Winnipeg	arrive 6.05 p.m.
11.10 " Portage la Prairie	3.15 "
2.30 p.m. Brandon	12.01 "
4.15 " Oak Lake	10.20 a.m.
11.30 " Broadview	3.30 "
5.55 a.m. Regina	8.30 p.m.
10.55 " Moose Jaw	4.15 "
9.00 p.m. av Swift Current	7.00 a.m.

9.40 a.m. leave Rat Portage	arrive 4.03 p.m.
1.40 p.m. Whitemouth	12.20 "
3.45 " Selkirk	9.50 a.m.
4.55 " arrive Winnipeg	leave 8.45 "

8.25 a.m. leave Winnipeg arrive 4.10 p.m.
 9.45 " arrive Stonewall leave 2.30 "
 Daily except Sundays.

Going South.	Winnipeg	Going North.
Leave	Arrive	Arrive
7.35 a.m.	7.35 p.m.	10.35 a.m.
	Otterburn.	17.00 p.m.
8.50 a.m.	8.50 p.m.	5.20 a.m.
	Emerson.	5.60 p.m.
10.25 a.m.	10.13 p.m.	4.05 a.m.
Arrive.	St. Vincent.	4.40 p.m.
10.40 a.m.	10.23 p.m.	3.45 a.m.
		4.20 p.m.

Daily.
 Daily except Saturdays.
 Daily except Mondays.

SOUTHWESTERN BRANCH.

Going South.	Winnipeg	Going North.
Leave	Arrive	Arrive
7.30 a.m.	8.50 p.m.	4.30 p.m.
11.40 " Morris	4.45 "	12.25 "
Ar 1.55 p.m. Gretna	2.30 "	Lv.
5.00 " Manitoba City		7.35 a.m.

Mondays and Thursdays to Gretna and return.
 Tuesdays and Fridays to Manitoba City and returning from there on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Magnificent Palace Sleeping Cars will be run daily between Winnipeg and Regina.

Trains move on Winnipeg time.

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

BISHOP & SHELTON,

Steam Cabinet Works,
WINNIPEG.

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

MANUFACTURING A SPECIALTY.

298 MAIN STREET.

A. B. ELFORD. W. C. MANNING.

Elford, Manning & Co.,

Manufacturers Agents and

Commission Merchants.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,

No. 97 King St., Winnipeg Man.

Money Advanced on Consignments.

REPRESENTING

UPPER CANADA FURNITURE CO.

Bowmanville, Ont.

DOMINION ORGAN AND PIANO CO.,

Bowmanville, Ont.

COBOURG MATING CO., Cobourg, Ont.

H. G. PEDLAR'S TINWARE Oshawa, Ont.

THE WINNIPEG WAREHOUSING COMPANY.

(LIMITED)

Store every description of goods Free or in Bond.
 Special attention paid to Emigrants effects, trunks, furniture, agricultural implements, &c.

Insurances effected at lowest rates.

Warehouse receipts issued negotiable at all Banking Offices.

All goods shipped to the company or to R. W. FRANCIS & Co. when in car lots will be delivered at Warehouses (which have a switch of C. P. R. running directly to them) free of charge.

We make a specialty of receiving car lots from the Eastern Provinces consigned to different parties throughout the North-West Territories, passing Custom entry and distributing to their several destinations.

R. W. FRANCIS, Manager.

STOVES!
WHOLESALE.

E. & C. GURNEY & CO.,

RUPERT ST., WEST, WINNIPEG

The Manitoba Soap Works!

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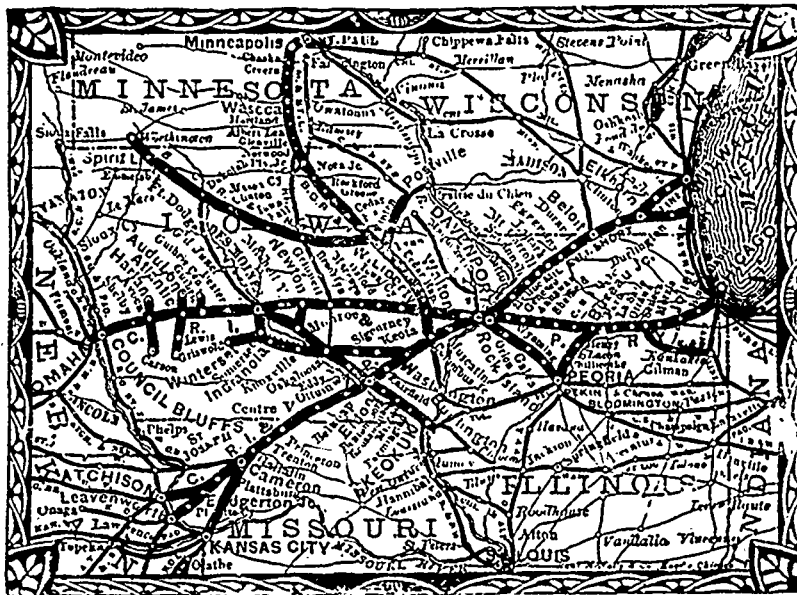


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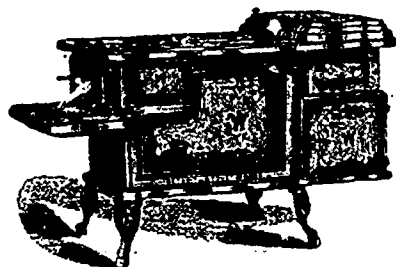
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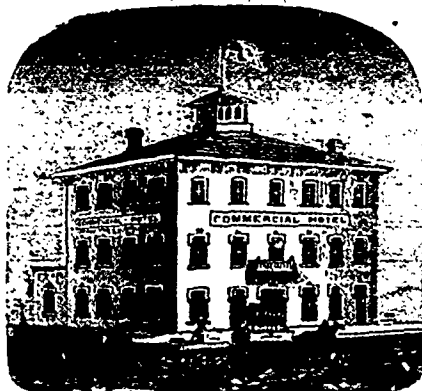
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